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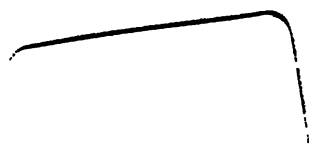
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HANSARD'S
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES,

THIRD SERIES:

COMMENCING WITH THE ACCESSION OF

WILLIAM IV.

50° & 51 VICTORIÆ, 1887.

VOL. CCCXXI.

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THE NINTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1887,

TO

THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1887.

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Question put, and *agreed to* :—Bill *considered* in Committee, and *reported*, with an Amendment ; as amended, *considered* ; read the third time, and *passed*.

ADJOURNMENT—

Moved, “That this House, at its rising, do adjourn to Friday next, at a quarter to Two o’clock,”—(Mr. W. H. Smith) 510

Question put, and *agreed to* :—*Moved*, “That this House do now adjourn,”—(Mr. Jackson :)—Question put, and *agreed to*. [2.20.]

LORDS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND)—FATAL CONFLICT WITH MOONLIGHTERS NEAR ENNIS—MURDER OF HEAD CONSTABLE WHELEHAN—Question, Observations, Lord Fitzgerald ; Reply, The Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury :)—Short Debate thereon 540

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill—

Bill read 2^a (according to Order :)—Observations, Lord Denman .. 550

Committee *negatived* :—Then (Standing Order No. XXXV. having been dispensed with for the remainder of the Session) Bill read 3^a, and *passed*. [2.15.]

LORDS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT—

The ROYAL ASSENT was given to several Bills ; and afterwards HER MAJESTY’S MOST GRACIOUS SPEECH was delivered to both Houses by The LORD CHANCELLOR (pursuant to Her Majesty’s Command).

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which,

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty’s Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty’s Name, and in obedience to Her Commands, prorogue this Parliament to Wednesday the Thirtieth day of November next, to be then here holden ; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wednesday the Thirtieth day of November next.

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SAT FIRST.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

The Lord Chaworth (Earl of Meath), after the death of his father.

C O M M O N S .



NEW WRIT ISSUED.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

For *County of Kerry (Southern Division)*, v. John O'Connor, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds.

HANSARD'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES,

IN THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
APPOINTED TO MEET 5 AUGUST, 1886, IN THE FIFTIETH
YEAR OF THE REIGN OF

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

TWELFTH AND LAST VOLUME OF SESSION 1887.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Friday, 9th September, 1887.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—First Reading—
Merchant Shipping (Miscellaneous) * (257).
Report—Third Reading—Coal Mines, &c. Regu-
lation (251), and *passed*.
Third Reading—Friendly Societies Act (1875)
Amendment (No. 3) * (256); Labourers Al-
lotments * (252); Charity Commissioners
(Officers) * (254); Tramways (War Depart-
ment) * (255), and *passed*.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE BILL.

OBSERVATIONS.

LORD DENMAN: My Lords, I trust
that in bringing forward the Women's
Suffrage Bill a second time, I did not
wish to take any of your Lordships by
surprise. After the opinion expressed
as to No. 1 Bill, which I supposed to be
still in existence—which it was until the
decision on the Chairman of Commit-
tees' Motion—and being still a Bill in

progress, I withdrew my Notice for next
Session, and said I should try to carry it.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
INDIA (Viscount Cross): I am sure
that no one would suppose that the noble
Lord had any desire to take your Lord-
ships by surprise. No one, I am sure,
wishes to treat the House with more
consideration than the noble Lord.

LORD DENMAN: My Lords, I observe
that when the Honourable Colonel Cody,
commonly called "Buffalo Bill," came
here and signed his autograph, he added
these words, "True alike to friends and
foes." As I have many friends and foes
in this House, I shall follow his ex-
ample.

COAL MINES, &c. REGULATION BILL.

(*The Viscount Cross.*)

(NO. 251.) REPORT.

Amendments *reported* (according to
Order).

Clause 18 (Exception from provisions
as to shafts).

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B

On the Motion of The Viscount CROSS, the following Amendment made:—Leave out sub-section (c), and insert—

“The provision in this Act requiring the two shafts or outlets of a mine to be separated by a distance of not less than fifteen yards shall not apply to any mine which is provided with two shafts sunk before the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, but at that time separated by a distance of less than ten feet or commenced to be sunk before the commencement of this Act but separated by a distance of more than ten feet and less than fifteen yards.”

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Standing Order No. XXXV. *considered* (according to order) and *dispensed with*.

Bill read 3^d, with the Amendments, and *passed*, and sent to the Commons.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (Viscount CROSS) said, he had made inquiries as to the Business proceeding in the other House, and he found that it was not likely their Lordships would have any Bills sent up to them until rather late on Monday; and, as the only Business then would be to receive Bills from the Commons, he proposed that their Lordships should adjourn until half-past 11 o'clock on Monday night.

House adjourned at a quarter before Five o'clock, to Monday next, half past Eleven o'clock P.M.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Friday, 9th September, 1887.

The House met at Three of the clock.

MINUTES.]—SUPPLY—*considered in Committee*—Resolutions [September 8] *reported*.

WAYS AND MEANS—*considered in Committee*—Resolution [September 8] *reported*.

PUBLIC BILLS—Ordered—*First Reading*—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation).^{*} *Second Reading*—Expiring Laws Continuance [363].

Committee — Report — Superannuation Acts Amendment^{*} [354]; Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure)^{*} [327]; British Settlements^{*} [369]; Deeds of Arrangement (No. 2)^{*} [381].

Committee — Report — *Considered as amended*—*Third Reading* — Local Government Boundaries [324]; Copyhold Enfranchisement^{*} [359], and *passed*.

Considered as amended — *Third Reading* — Technical Schools (Scotland)^{*} [358]; Secretary for Scotland Act (1885) Amendment [360], and *passed*.

QUESTIONS.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT — ELEMENTARY EDUCATION — EVENING SCHOOLS.

MR. WOODALL (Hanley) asked the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education, Whether he is prepared to modify the Regulations under which grants are made to evening schools, so as to enable children attending public elementary day schools to avail themselves of evening classes in drawing and modelling on similar conditions to those that have been adopted for the encouragement of instruction in cookery?

THE VICE PRESIDENT (Sir WILLIAM HART DYKE) (Kent, Dartford): According to the Rules in the Minute of the 8th of March, the time-table must provide for at least one and a half-hour's instruction in drawing during the week; and there is nothing to prevent day scholars availing themselves of evening classes for the purposes of this instruction. Modelling, as my hon. Friend is aware, is now made a second-grade subject under the Science and Art Department, and can be taught in evening classes, which are, of course, open to scholars in public elementary schools.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—(DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART)—INSTRUCTION IN THE USE OF TOOLS.

MR. WOODALL (Hanley) asked the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education, Whether, in accordance with his promise on a recent occasion, “My Lords” have considered the propriety of giving encouragement to instruction in “the use of tools for working in wood and iron,” by constituting a new subject to be aided by Grants from the Department of Science and Art?

THE VICE PRESIDENT (Sir WILLIAM HART DYKE) (Kent, Dartford): I can assure the hon. Member that I am carrying out the promise to which he refers; but a variety of most important considerations are involved, and I am not in a position to make any decided announcement in reply to his Question.

1. WOODALL asked, whether the hon. Gentleman would be able to announce any decision before Parliament

2. WILLIAM HART DYKE: I do think so.

TIONS (IRELAND)—EVICTIONS AT CAVAN—DEATH OF AN EVICTED NANT.

1. BIGGAR (Cavan, W.) asked the Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Is he aware that Peter McK, of Cordoagh, parish of Knock, and County of Cavan, was evicted on the 18th August last, and, in spite of remonstrance to the barony constable, removed to the dunghill, where he died in less than half an hour; and, in connection the Government proposes to take action in the matter?

2. THE PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY (Colonel KING-HARMAN) replied, Isle of Thanet) (who replied): The District Inspector reports that Peter Gillick, while being evicted as a sub-tenant, became suddenly ill and died almost immediately after. He was not removed to a dunghill. The District Inspector further reports that the deceased received no unkind treatment, and that no blame attaches to any person in connection with his death.

3. BIGGAR: What was the result of the Coroner's inquest?

4. COLONEL KING-HARMAN: The jury, at the Coroner's inquest, found that the deceased died of syncope of the head.

LIC HEALTH—HOSPITAL AT SALFORD FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.

5. R. MAOLURE (Lancashire, S.E., Salford) asked the President of the Local Government Board, Whether he has received a communication from Messrs. Wood, Norris, and Wilson, on behalf of the property owners of Hope, Salford, of the most important residential districts of Salford, praying to be heard when he grants the consent of the Local Government Board to the erection of a hospital for infectious cases in their district when suitable and more convenient sites are available; whether, when the present Convalescent Hospital was completed, a distinct pledge was given to the residents by the Chairman of the Board of Guardians, who are now applying to erect the hospital for infectious cases, that no such patients should be

received; and, whether, before he grants the consent of the Board, he will allow the property owners, either personally or by counsel, to appear before him?

THE PRESIDENT (Mr. RITCHIE) (Tower Hamlets, St. George's): The Guardians of the Salford Union propose to sell six or seven acres of land adjoining their infirmary at Hope to the Town Council of Salford for the erection of an infectious hospital. Representations have been made to the Local Government Board on behalf of some of the owners and ratepayers of the locality in opposition to the scheme, and asking to be heard before the consent of the Board is given to the sale. In a speech delivered when the present infirmary was opened, the then Chairman of the Board of Guardians appears to have stated that there was an understanding that the Guardians would not erect an infectious hospital on the site; but I am informed that there is no Resolution of the Guardians on the subject. I have instructed the Inspector of the district to attend a meeting of the Guardians and confer with them as to the proposed sale. On receiving his Report I will take into consideration the wish of the property owners to be heard on the subject.

ADMIRALTY—THE COASTGUARD STATION ON BERE ISLAND.

MR. GILHOOLY (Cork, W.) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty, Whether the preliminaries for the erection of a Coast Guard Station on Bere Island have been completed; and, if so, when the building of same will commence?

THE FIRST LORD (Lord GEORGE HAMILTON) (Middlesex, Ealing): Negotiations were commenced some time ago with a view to removing the existing Coast Guard Station on Bere Island to a more convenient position; but terms satisfactory to the Admiralty have not yet been arranged, consequently no provision for building a new station has been included in the Estimates.

THE MAGISTRACY (IRELAND)—THE DUBLIN COUNTY BENCH.

MR. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.) (for Mr. FLYNN) (Cork, N.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If he will furnish a Return of the number of gentlemen appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County of Dublin since the present Lord Chan-

cellor came into Office, stating the religion of each; and, if the Lord Chancellor, in making such appointments, is carrying out the promise made by the Government, that a proper proportion of Catholics should be appointed, having regard to the religion of the people of the district for which the appointment is made?

THE PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY (Colonel KING-HARMAN) (Kent, Isle of Thanet) (who replied) said: The number of ordinary magistrates appointed for the County of Dublin by the Lord Chancellor on the recommendation of Lord Monck, Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant of the county, during his present term of office, is 21. It is not usual to give a Return showing the religious denomination of individual magistrates, but only in the aggregate. There would be no objection to give a Return of the names and addresses of the gentlemen so appointed. The Lord Chancellor has no knowledge of the alleged promise referred to in the latter portion of the Question. He is, however, always glad to consider the names of any properly-qualified Roman Catholics that are submitted to him.

MR. SEXTON (Belfast, W.): I wish to ask the right hon. Gentleman whether the Lord Chancellor has appointed any magistrate in County Dublin except upon the recommendation of Lord Monck; and whether he can state in the aggregate the creeds of the persons appointed?

COLONEL KING-HARMAN: No, Sir; I cannot state the creeds in the aggregate. I believe that no appointments were made except on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant of the county.

MR. CLANCY: Did the Lord Chancellor, since his appointment, appoint a single Catholic in County Dublin?

COLONEL KING-HARMAN: Will the hon. Member put that question down on the Paper?

POST OFFICE (IRELAND)—MR. THOMAS BEGGS, POSTMASTER, BALLYCLARE, CO. ANTRIM.

MR. J. O'CONNOR (Tipperary, S.) (for **MR. FLYNN**) (Cork, N.) asked the Postmaster General, If Mr. Thomas Beggs, Postmaster of Ballyclare, County Antrim, fills the positions of licensed conveyancer, petty sessions clerk, stamp

distributor, and rent agent; whether the discharge of the duties of these positions interferes with the satisfactory execution of his postal duties; whether he is aware that on the 19th ultimo the mail train was delayed a considerable time at Ballyclare, owing to the late delivery of the mails; whether the mails which should arrive in Belfast at 7 P.M. in time for the ordinary mail steamers, owing to similar delays at Ballyclare, frequently fail to arrive until 9 P.M., being thus late for the steamers; and, whether he will inquire into the delay complained of by several traders in Ballyclare?

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL (Mr. RAIKES) (Cambridge University), in reply, said, that he had asked for a Report from Dublin on the subject of this Question, and it would be some days yet before the necessary inquiries were completed and the Report made. He was also making inquiry as to the alleged delay of the mails between Ballyclare and Belfast.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY—REMOVAL FROM BALLYMOTE, CO. SLIGO.

MR. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.) (for **MR. FLYNN**) (Cork, N.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether he is aware that a protest against the removal of the head-quarter station of the Royal Irish Constabulary from Ballymote, County Sligo, has been extensively signed by the gentry, merchants, and traders of Ballymote and district; whether Ballymote is the most populous town in the district, is centrally situate at the junction of four baronies, has 12 important fairs in the year; whether the Quarter Sessions and Petty Sessions are held there, and has been the head-quarter Constabulary station for 50 years; and, whether Sir Henry Gore Booth offered the Government a site to erect a barracks on their own terms?

THE PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY (Colonel KING-HARMAN) (Kent, Isle of Thanet) (who replied) said, that he was not aware that any considerable protest had been received from Ballymote against the removal of the head-quarter station. Ballymote, he knew, was a most prosperous town, and he was aware that most important fairs were held there. The reason the

Mr. Clancy

head-quarter station was removed was because it was impossible to procure a suitable house, or a suitable site, on reasonable terms in the neighbourhood. He quite realized the importance of retaining Ballymote as a head-quarter station; but, after having looked into the whole question, he was obliged to concur in the decision of the authorities to remove the station, as the terms offered by the landlords were in his opinion, most exorbitant.

MR. SEXTON (Belfast, W.): Is it true, as I am informed, that Sir Henry Gore Booth, the landlord of the town, offered the Government a house, which they themselves admitted to be suitable. and that the sum in dispute between Sir Henry Gore Booth and the Government was only £3 a-year?

COLONEL KING-HARMAN said, he could not say what the exact sum was; but its amount was considerable.

POST OFFICE (IRELAND) — LETTER SORTERS—THE KINGSTOWN PACKET POST OFFICE.

MR. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.) (for Mr. DEASY) (Mayo, W.) asked the Postmaster General, Whether he has received a Petition from the letter sorters employed in the Holyhead and Kingstown Packet Post Office praying for an answer to a Memorial sent by them to his Predecessor, Lord Wolverton, in which they asked to be put on an equality with all other travelling sorters by being paid for Sunday work; if half of the number engaged on the packet are in the second class, and have the same expenses while remaining at Holyhead, as sorters travelling from London; if the trip allowance is the same as allowed to all other travelling sorters; if the average rate of wages is the same; and, whether he will consider the exceptional severity of a marine service, and place these sorters on the same footing as other travelling sorters by granting them the usual extra pay for Sunday work?

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL (Mr. RAIKES) (Cambridge University): My Predecessor received the Petition referred to; but I have not had an opportunity of ascertaining the opinion which he formed upon it. The subject is engaging my attention, and an answer will be sent to the Memorialists in the usual way as soon as I am in a position to do so.

MR. CLANCY: Is it likely that the answer will be as long delayed as Lord Wolverton's?

MR. RAIKES: I hope not, Sir.

BOARD OF TRADE (MARINE DEPARTMENT)—SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL—STEAM TUG OFF THE MUMBLES HEAD.

MR. MAOLURE (Lancashire, S.E., Stretford) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty, Whether, seeing that 50 vessels and 300 lives were lost in the Bristol Channel during the storms of last autumn and winter, and that a Swansea firm has offered to supply the necessary coal gratis, the Admiralty are now prepared to undertake, before stormy weather again sets in, to station a powerful steam tug off the Mumbles Head, with the view of affording help to vessels in distress?

THE FIRST LORD (Lord GEORGE HAMILTON) (Middlesex, Ealing): I can only refer the hon. Member to my reply to a similar Question put on March 8, which was to the effect that this matter was rather for the consideration of the Board of Trade than for the Admiralty. The Admiralty have no vessel at their disposal for this purpose.

INLAND NAVIGATION AND DRAINAGE (IRELAND)—THE GWEEDORE-BUNBEG CONSTABULARY BARRACKS.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR (Donegal, E.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether the attention of the Castle Authorities or the Board of Works has been directed to the fact that the sewage from the Gweedore - Bunbeg Constabulary Barracks is discharged into the public road; and, if he will take steps promptly to put an end to the existing state of things?

THE PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY (Colonel KING-HARMAN) (Kent, Isle of Thanet) (who replied) said, the Inspector General of Constabulary reported that it was not the case that the sewage from these barracks was discharged on the public road. There was a drain at the back through which water sometimes oozed in wet weather and was carried to the road.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, he had his information on the testimony of

service of the Court, tells me that the occasions on which there has been a failure of Justices in attending have been very rare indeed. Under these circumstances, I do not see sufficient reason to call the attention of the Lord Chancellor to the matter.

UNITED STATES—INFRACTIONS OF THE ALASKAN FISHERY LAWS.

MR. GOURLEY (Sunderland) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, If his attention has been called to the reported arrival of the Canadian schooner *Pathfinder*, at Victoria, Columbia, from American waters with 3,000 seal skins, having eluded detection by the United States cruisers; if so, whether, if not already issued, Her Majesty's Government will cause to be published notices prohibiting British subjects against these infractions of the Alaskan Fishery Laws; how many British vessels have been captured for alleged illegal seal fishing, and whether any of them have been released or condemned, or the masters fined; if the vessel recently captured, and which was ordered to proceed to an American port, but instead of doing so went to a British port, will, with her crew, be transferred to American jurisdiction; and, whether it is true that her Majesty's Government intend arranging for a reference of the Behrings Straits fishery disputes to a separate Commission; or, is it intended to refer them to the Commission already arranged with the United States Government?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): Her Majesty's Government have no information respecting the proceedings in the case of the *Pathfinder*; but unless she had been engaged in fishing within three miles of the coast she would not—in the view of Her Majesty's Government—have rendered herself liable to lawful seizure. Reports have been received of the seizure of seven vessels in all, three last fishing season and four in the present year; but orders were given by the United States Authorities for the discontinuance of all pending judicial proceedings, and for the discharge of the vessels and persons seized, reserving any questions involved. As was stated to the hon. Member for Mid Cork (Dr. Tanner) on the 5th instant, Her Majesty's Govern-

ment are in communication with the Government of the United States on the subject of these seizures. I am not prepared, at present, to state what course Her Majesty's Government will take as to dealing with this question.

HAYTI—TREATMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS—MR. COLES.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether his attention has been drawn to the article in *The Times* of Tuesday on the treatment of British subjects in Hayti; whether he can say if the facts, so far as they relate to the case of Mr. Coles, are correctly stated in that article; whether the Government have taken any, and what, action to obtain reparation for Mr. Coles; and, whether the Government will now lay upon the Table the Papers relating to the matter?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): Generally speaking, the facts, as stated in the article in *The Times*, may be accepted as correct. Her Majesty's Government, having most carefully considered the matter in consultation with the Law Officers of the Crown, came to the conclusion that, under the circumstances of the case, they were entitled to demand the release of Mr. Coles; but not to claim compensation on account of his having been put upon his trial. The correspondence relating to this matter could be laid upon the Table; but I hardly think that it would be worth expense, as it would give no further and material information.

WAR OFFICE—RETIREMENT OF CIVIL SERVANTS—MR. JAMES SMEATON.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether it is the rule that Civil Servants employed under the War Office are compulsorily retired at the age of 60; and, if so, whether Mr. James Smeaton, now employed under the Assistant Adjutant General for recruiting, is aged 74, and receives salary as chief clerk, notwithstanding that he has for three years been excused from the most important duties of the office?

THE FINANCIAL SECRETARY, WAR DEPARTMENT (Mr. BRODRICK) (Surrey, Guildford) (who replied) said:

Mr. Matthews

The general rule is that civilian clerks employed in positions which would ordinarily be filled by superintending military clerks are retired at 60 years of age; but it has not been long in operation, and is being gradually applied. The case of Mr. Smeaton has not yet been brought forward for consideration; but a Report as to his efficiency is being called for. He has not been excused from any duty.

LICENSING LAWS—THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE NIGHT—EXTENSION OF HOURS AT OKEHAMPTON.

MR. BURT (Morpeth) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether the Mayor of Okehampton, sitting along with two other magistrates, declined to grant an extension of hours to the "White Hart" Hotel on Jubilee night; whether, when Jubilee night arrived, the Mayor, dining at the said hotel, being requested to do so by his associates of the dinner, there and then granted an extension of time; whether the police interfered with the festivities, and took out summonses against the landlady of the hotel and a few of the guests on the occasion; whether the police have hitherto got the summonses signed by any magistrate in the district; and, whether he proposes to take any steps to prevent a failure of justice in this matter?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (MR. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): I am informed by the Mayor of Okehampton that the facts are correctly stated in the first and second paragraphs of the Question. The police, upon being shown the order for the extension of time, took no action on the occasion; but subsequently applied for summonses against the landlady and others, which a magistrate, to whom the application was made, refused to sign. In view of the exceptional circumstances of the occasion, and the fact that the entertainment was principally for the committee who had been engaged up to a late hour in the arrangements for the Jubilee festivities, I do not think that the matter is one in which I ought to question the discretion of the magistrate.

EVICCTIONS (IRELAND)—ARREST OF DANIEL O'CONNOR, CARRIGROHANE, CO. CORK.

MR. SEXTON (Belfast, W.) (for Dr. TANNER) (Cork Co., Mid) asked the

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether it is a fact that Daniel O'Connor, of Carrigrohane, Cork, was arrested on the 20th August last, at the instance of Mr. Gallagher, the bailiff to a solicitor named Bass in the City of Cork, on the occasion of O'Connor's eviction; whether the Constabulary are, in cases of eviction, to take their orders from the bailiffs; whether Mr. O'Connor has been detained in prison for a considerable time in consequence of Gallagher's charge; whether it is a fact that, when brought before two Resident Magistrates at the Ballincollig Court-house on Saturday last, under subsection 2 of the Criminal Law and Procedure Act, the magistrates decided to discharge Mr. O'Connor; and, whether orders will be given to the Constabulary not to proceed in the same way in future?

THE PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY (Colonel KING-HARMAN) (Kent, Isle of Thanet) (who replied) said, that Daniel O'Connor was very violent, and threatened to take the bailiff's life. O'Connor was arrested; but not at the instance of Gallagher. He was remanded; but the Resident Magistrate admitted him to bail, which he refused to accept. On a point of procedure, the case was dismissed by the two Resident Magistrates before whom it came, no rule being marked.

LAW AND POLICE (IRELAND)—ALLEGED MISCONDUCT IN THE CORK THEATRE.

MR. SEXTON (Belfast, W.) (for Dr. TANNER) (Cork Co., Mid) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If he can state why the police have failed to obtain the real names and addresses of the men whose conduct in the Cork Theatre on the night of the 29th August stopped the performance of the play; whether the men alluded to alleged they were County Magistrates, and gave their address in Cork as the County Club; and, whether, if it be ascertained by the police that they, or any of them, are magistrates, the Lord Chancellor's attention be directed to the matter?

MR. MACARTNEY (Antrim, S.): Perhaps my right hon. and gallant Friend would, at the same time, answer my Question, No. 32?

THE PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY (Colonel KING-HARMAN)

(Kent, Isle of Thanet) (who replied) said: I will answer my hon. Friend's Question in its order. The District Inspector of Constabulary reports that there was only one person charged with creating a disturbance on the night of the 30th of August, not the 29th, as alleged, and the police obtained his name from the manager. Some of the persons alluded to alleged they were magistrates; but did not give their address as the County Club. The police cannot ascertain if those persons were or were not magistrates. The police who were on duty in the theatre state that they did not observe any misconduct.

MR. J. O'CONNOR (Tipperary, S.): Is the right hon. and gallant Gentleman aware that the Mayor of Cork protested strongly against the conduct of the police on this occasion; and is he aware that the police are not acting in accordance with the Mayor's orders in the preservation of the peace of the City of Cork?

COLONEL KING-HARMAN: I do not quite see what the hon. Member means.

MR. J. O'CONNOR: Is the right hon. and gallant Gentleman aware that on the following day, at the Police Office, the Mayor of Cork protested against the inaction of the police in this matter; and is he aware that, as a rule, the Mayor of Cork and police are not in harmony with regard to keeping the peace of the City of Cork, and the police are not giving the Mayor the support he requires?

COLONEL KING-HARMAN: I am not aware that the Mayor made any protest; nor am I aware that there is any want of accord between the police and the Mayor.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY—THE RIOTS AT PORTRUSH—CONSTABLE M'CAFFREY.

MR. SEXTON (Belfast, W.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether Constable M' Caffrey, a member of the Royal Irish Constabulary, stationed for some years past at Coleraine, was a witness for the Crown in the recent criminal cases arising out of the attack on an excursion party of Belfast Foresters at Portrush; whether, on his return to Coleraine after having given evidence, he was assailed by a crowd which had gathered in the railway station to await the arrival of the train, and was taken out of the sta-

tion by a back way; whether the force of constabulary guarding him was stoned, and charged the crowd with batons; and, whether, next day, the Irish Government, by a telegram, removed Constable M' Caffrey from Coleraine to the City of Derry?

THE PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY (Colonel KING-HARMAN) (Kent, Isle of Thanet) (who replied) said, that the Inspector General of Constabulary reported that Constable M' Caffrey was a witness in the case referred to. There was a large crowd waiting at the Coleraine Railway Station for the arrival of the train by which he and some other constables returned. He was not assaulted, but marched with the other constables on duty at the station outside the platform. Some stones were afterwards thrown, which struck some of the constables, but did not injure them. Constable M' Caffrey was removed to Derry by the District Inspector, who considered that the hostile feeling against him would interfere with the efficient discharge of his duty.

MR. SEXTON: Do the Government approve of the action of the County Inspector; and is there any precedent for the removal of a constable from one part of Ireland to another in consequence of an attack upon him by a mob?

COLONEL KING-HARMAN: I think many precedents will be found for removing a constable where a hostile feeling exists to such an extent as to prevent his being efficient in the discharge of his duty.

CENTRAL ASIA—AFGHANISTAN—THE ESCAPE OF AYOUB KHAN FROM TEHERAN.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, What intelligence has been obtained as to the flight of Ayoub Khan; whether he has taken refuge on Russian territory, or reached Kuolak; and, whether, in the event of his raising a fresh insurrection in Afghanistan, the Government are prepared to give armed support to the Ameer?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSON) (Chichester, N.E.): According to latest information Ayoub Khan's party the most rounded in Afghanistan he? troops, and he himself SECRETARY lower, has been SENT (Mr. BRODRICK where ordered) (who replied) as

Colonel King-Harman

(Kent, Isle of Thanet) (who replied) said, he was informed that the facts were as stated in the Question; and he could not see that the Mayor had any power to hold a sworn inquiry, or administer an oath, when no person was charged.

LAW AND JUSTICE—WRONGFUL CONVICTION AT THE SURREY SESSIONS.

Mr. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camberne) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether a man named Patrick Walsh was, on the 7th July last, convicted and sentenced at the Surrey Sessions to 12 months' hard labour for breaking a pane of glass in a public house; whether he can state why several witnesses, who attended the Court on subpoena to give evidence for the defence, were not called upon; whether one of those witnesses named Thomas Rogers, of 19, Saunders Street Lambeth, did, on the 22nd of July, swear an affidavit stating that he was himself the person who committed the damage for which Walsh was convicted; whether a second affidavit was sworn to by another of those witnesses named John Pratt, of 40, East Street, Lambeth Walk, corroborating the last named witness, and stating that he was himself present when Rogers broke the glass; whether a Petition has been presented to him signed by over 40 householders praying for Walsh's release; and, whether, under the above circumstances, he will re-consider his decision not to interfere in the case, and direct the release of Patrick Walsh?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): Patrick Walsh was tried and convicted by a jury at the Surrey Sessions for doing wilful damage to the value of £5. Several witnesses were called for the defence, but not Rogers or Pratt. The prisoner was defended by counsel, who, I presume, exercised his discretion as to what witnesses would best assist his case. I have received the affidavits referred to, and also a Petition. I have referred the matter to the magistrates before whom the prisoner was tried, and the Chairman reports that the Court was quite satisfied with the verdict. He informs me that the landlord of the house and the barman both swore that they saw the prisoner commit the damage, and that he had previously assaulted

the landlord, the landlord's wife, and the barman, and was very drunk and violent. He had been previously convicted. The magistrate believed, from inquiries made by the police in addition to the evidence given at the trial, that the statement of Rogers was untrue; and, under these circumstances, I must decline to direct the release of Patrick Walsh.

CRIMINAL LAW PROCEDURE (IRELAND) ACT — CONVICTION OF J. P. HAYDEN AT GLASSON PETTY SESSIONS, CO. WESTMEATH.

Mr. TUIE (Westmeath, N.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether, at the Glasson Petty Sessions held on the 8th instant, Mr. John P. Hayden, T.C., editor of *The Westmeath Examiner*, was convicted before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, under the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, for "obstructing police constables and other ministers of the Law while in the execution of their duty," in assisting the Sub-Sheriff of Westmeath to carry out certain evictions at Coolvin, in the County of Westmeath, on the 17th ultimo; and, where both or either of the Resident Magistrates who presided at the Petty Sessions qualified by their legal knowledge and experience to administer the Act; if so, what are their qualifications; and, whether the evidence of the Sheriff at the hearing of the case was in favour of the prisoner?

THE PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY (Colonel KING-HARMAN) (Kent, Isle of Thanet) (who replied) said: This Question only appeared upon the Paper for the first time this morning. I was in hopes to have received a telegram containing full information on the subject; but I have not received it yet. I am aware, however, that the portions of the first paragraph with regard to the sentences are substantially correct, and the sentences were substantially as laid down. The two magistrates, I believe, were Major Boulby and Mr. Stewart; and I presume the Lord Lieutenant was satisfied of their legal qualifications.

Mr. SEXTON (Belfast, W.): I wish to ask, whether it is a fact that these two military gentlemen both served in the Army up to 41; and with regard to which of them has the Lord Lieutenant

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satisfied himself of his legal knowledge?

COLONEL KING-HARMAN: Sir, I have stated that I have not received sufficient information to enable me to complete the answer to the latter part of the Question. It rests with the Lord Lieutenant to decide as to the legal knowledge of the magistrates. I am not aware that either of these gentlemen served in the Army, or as to the date at which they left.

**WAR OFFICE—AUXILIARY FORCES—
DISMISSAL FROM THE HALLAMSHIRE RIFLES.**

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne) (for **MR. BERNARD COLERIDGE**) (Sheffield, Attercliffe) asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether he can now give any further information respecting dismissal, on political grounds, of a member of the Hallamshire Rifles from the Service?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (**MR. E. STANHOPE**) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): This man was not dismissed from his corps on political grounds, but for insubordination, and he was called upon to pay up a subscription already due from him. The steps taken were under the Volunteer Regulations, within the powers of the officer commanding, who considered the offence proved; and I see no reason for taking any further steps in the matter.

MR. CONYBEARE: What was the insubordination?

MR. E. STANHOPE: Disobeying the order of his superior officer.

MR. CONYBEARE: Was the subscription alleged to be due the capitation grant of 30s., or was it something else?

MR. E. STANHOPE: I cannot give any answer on that point; but it was a subscription already due.

MR. CONYBEARE said, he should ask further Questions on the subject.

WAR OFFICE (ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT)—MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT—CLOTHING OF CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne) asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether it is the fact that the manufacture of the clothing of three cavalry regiments is about to be transferred from the workshops at Aldershot to Pimlico, and upon what grounds?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (**MR. E. STANHOPE**) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): For the purpose of facilitating mobilization it has been decided that Cavalry regiments in the First Army Corps shall draw their clothing made up from the depôt at Pimlico.

BURIAL ACTS—BATTERSEA BURIAL BOARD—CEMETERY FOR SUTTON.

MR. GILLIAT (Clapham) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether he is aware that the public meeting held at Sutton, on Thursday 1st September, to consider the question of the acceptance by Sutton of the offer of the Battersea Burial Board, with regard to the Rose Hill Park Cemetery, was duly convened by the Chairman of the Sutton Local Board, and that at such meeting the principal opponents of the offer were present; whether these opponents, though repeatedly called on by the Chairman to speak, did not do so, and that the meeting, being fully representative, open, and attended by upwards of 400 people, resolved to accept the offer of Battersea, with only nine dissentients; whether, having regard to the decided and practically unanimous voice of Sutton in favour of such offer, and the urgent and pressing requirements of a large district like Battersea, he will now give his consent to the establishment of the cemetery on the Rose Hill Park site; and, if not, when his decision may be anticipated; and, whether he is prepared to state the reasons that are delaying a conclusion being arrived at upon a matter of such great importance to the well-being of the community?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (**MR. MATTHEWS**) (Birmingham, E.): I have received statements absolutely contradictory as to the representative character and composition of the meeting in question. I am doing my best to arrive at the truth, and the endeavour has delayed my decision, which, however, I hope to be able to give before long.

**EVICTIIONS (IRELAND)—ESTATE OF
THE EARL OF WICKLOW.**

MR. CAREW (Kildare, N.) (for **MR. W. J. CORBET**) (Wicklow, E.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether his attention has

been called to a statement in *The Wicklow People* newspaper of the 3rd September, to the following effect, in reference to an intended eviction on the estate of the Earl of Wicklow:—

" William Loughlin, and five others working under the Earl of Wicklow's forester, got notice to attend at the stables after their day's work. . . . Anthony Stafford (the forester) then told them he got orders from Mr. John Ruskell, J.P., under agent, to take four of his men to an eviction which was to take place the following day . . . he was to choose them by lot . . . and any man who refused to go would be turned out of work and out of their houses; "

whether he will inquire if it is a fact that the threat has been carried into effect in regard to the three men who refused—namely, William Loughlin, Samuel Kileen, and John Neville; and, whether he will inquire into all the circumstances; and, if the facts are as stated, bring the conduct of Mr. Ruskell, J.P., under the notice of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland?

THE PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY (Colonel KING-HARMAN) (Kent, Isle of Thanet) (who replied) said, he did not read *The Wicklow People*, and he had not seen the paragraph in question. As the Question only appeared on the Paper this morning, he had not time to obtain information on the subject. It appeared, however, to be a simple matter between employer and employed, and not a matter of which the Government were called upon to take notice.

MR. SEXTON (Belfast, W.): I wish to ask, whether the right hon. and gallant Gentleman thinks that a threat by a magistrate to disemploy men for refusing to do that which they had a legal right to abstain from doing does not come within the Intimidation Clauses of the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act?

COLONEL KING-HARMAN: No, Sir. I think an employer has a perfect right to demand those in his employment to do certain work; and if they refuse to dismiss them.

COAL MINES, &c. REGULATION BILL — THE REGULATIONS — SAFETY LAMPS.

MR. HOWELL (Bethnal Green, N.E.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether, in the Rules to be drawn up under the Coal Mines, &c. Regulation Act, it is intended to

require or recommend the use of any particular lamp or lamps; and, whether he has yet seen any lamp, electric or other, which combines adequate lighting power with safety, so as to entitle it to such recommendation?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): No, Sir; there are no Rules to be drawn up under the Coal Mines, &c. Regulation Bill; nor should I take upon myself to require or recommend the use of any particular lamp. I have seen several electric lamps which appear to have great merit; and I hope that a lamp may before long be produced which will deserve and receive general adoption.

LAW AND JUSTICE (ENGLAND AND WALES)—EAST GLOUCESTERSHIRE—CHIPPING CAMDEN PETTY SESSIONS—EXCESSIVE FLOGGING.

MR. HANDEL COSSHAM (Bristol, E.) (for Mr. WINTERBOTHAM) (Gloucester, Cirencester) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether his attention has been called to the following case:—Three boys, John Banning, aged 13 years, Clarence Jones, aged 12 years, and Edward Capewell, aged 12 years, were brought before Messrs. W. U. Ashwin and J. Averill, magistrates, sitting in Petty Sessions at Chipping Camden, East Gloucestershire, on the 17th August, charged with stealing two pennyworth of apples; there was no previous charge or conviction against either of the lads; Mr. T. S. Shokell, J.P., the prosecutor, appealed to his brother magistrates to be lenient, but the sentence they passed was 8s. each, fine and costs together 24s., and a birching on the two boys Banning and Capewell, who appeared before them, while Clarence Jones, not appearing to answer the summons, escaped the whipping, and was sentenced instead to merely 1s. additional for contempt of Court; that the flogging on Banning and Capewell was administered by Police Sergeant Meads so unmercifully that they had to be taken to an hotel and kept up by stimulants; that the backs of the boys showed the marks of cruel punishment, their skins cut, and their shirts smeared with blood; and, whether, in view of this double punishment for a trivial offence, he will direct the Bench of Magistrates who ordered it that, in all future cases where corporal punishment

is inflicted, a magistrate shall be present, as well as the parents of those so punished?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): I have received a Report from the Justices at Chipping Camden as to the flogging administered to Capewell and Banning. They say that the flogging was administered in the presence of Capewell's brother and four police officers, and that these officers positively deny that the punishment was unmerciful or unduly severe. If there were no previous convictions against the boys I think the double punishment was unnecessary. I have already stated in this House that I have no power to enforce the attendance of any person whose presence is not required by the Act (42 & 43 Vict. c. 49, s. 10). I have already issued a Circular to the Local Authorities with the view of preventing undue severity in the flogging of young boys; and I hope that in future all cause of complaint will be removed.

LAW AND JUSTICE (ENGLAND AND WALES) — CASE OF JOHN HAY, WRONGFULLY CONVICTED.

SIR GUYER HUNTER (Hackney, Central) asked Mr. Attorney General, Whether his attention has been called to the case of John Hay, wrongly convicted on the 29th day of May, 1885, who subsequently received a free pardon, and is now desirous of bringing an action for false imprisonment; and, whether it is correct that, notwithstanding the pardon, he is disentitled to bring such action?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER) (Isle of Wight): I have ascertained the facts respecting the case referred to in the Question of the hon. Member. It appears that John Hay was convicted of receiving stolen goods; but subsequently received a free pardon. As the law at present stands, in order to support an action for false imprisonment, it is necessary that the proceedings should be terminated in favour of the person who complains. A pardon does not get rid of the original conviction. It is, therefore, correct that, notwithstanding the pardon, John Hay is not entitled to bring such action.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC—SAMOA.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): I beg leave to refer to an answer which I gave yesterday to a Question put to me at short Notice, with reference to recent events in Samoa. I mentioned Malietoa as the so-called King, having in my mind the difference of such a title as applied to the Chief of that group; but, as my attention has been called to it, I desire to say that, undoubtedly, Malietoa has been recognized by Her Majesty's Government as the King of Samoa, and Treaties have been made with him in that capacity.

NORTH SEA FISHERIES—OUTRAGES ON BRITISH FISHERY VESSELS BY BELGIAN TRAWLERS—THE "TRIO."

SIR HENRY TYLER (Great Yarmouth): I beg to ask the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Board of Trade, Whether he can give any information as regards the fresh outrage reported in this morning's papers by the Belgian trawler No. 199 on the Lowestoft smack *Trio*; and also if he can give any further information with respect to previous occurrences? The following is the statement:—

"The *Trio* had her two lights burning as usual, and the moon was shining brightly. Notwithstanding this, the foreigner, which proved to be the trawler O. 199, deliberately sailed across the nets of the *Trio*. The crew of the latter protested loudly; but the Ostender paid no attention to their complaints, and only vouchsafed a volley of abusive expressions. On taking up their nets, the crew of the *Trio* found that 65 of them were missing, the pecuniary loss being between £60 and £70. The outrage occurred about 15 miles south-east of Southwold."

THE SECRETARY (Baron HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth): In answer to my hon. Friend, I have to say that a statement of the master and crew of the fishing boat *Trio* has been received; and the Board of Trade have forwarded it to the Foreign Office, with a request that a representation may at once be made to the Belgian Government on the subject.

TRUCK BILL—THE IRISH WAGES CLAUSE.

MR. SEXTON (Belfast, W.): With regard to Order 23 on the Paper, "Truck

Bill; consideration of Lords' Reasons, and consequential Amendments" in regard to the engagement given yesterday by the First Lord of the Treasury, I wish to ask him whether the Government have considered the unanimous Resolution of the Trades Union Congress protesting against the excision of the Irish Wages Clause as depriving the Irish working people of their rights; what is the result of that consideration; and whether, as the Bill came down from the Lords only yesterday, and as the Lords' Reasons have not yet been circulated amongst Members, the right hon. Gentleman will cause the Reasons to be printed and put down for consideration on Monday?

THE FIRST LORD (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster): Sir, the Government have, undoubtedly, considered the Resolution to which the hon. Gentleman has called my attention, and which was communicated to me by telegraph; but I must point out that the Government are without any power to take any action whatever in the matter. The decision of the House of Lords is one which it is not in their power, in the slightest degree, to contravene. It rests with the House, as a House, to determine whether they will insist upon the Amendments to the Bill which were inserted in this House; and, in that event, if they do so insist the Bill is lost, under the Rules and Regulations which guide the practice of Parliament. It is for the hon. Gentleman in charge of the Bill to say what course he proposes to take.

MR. SEXTON: I wish to ask the hon. Member for Northampton, who is in charge of the Bill, what are his intentions with regard to it, and with regard to the circulation of the Lords' Amendments?

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton): I, of course, extremely regret that the Lords have thought it their right or their duty to strike out two clauses of the Bill; but it seems to me, that even as it stands, the Bill is a most valuable Bill, and I dare not risk its loss, though I quite understand the feeling of the hon. Member for West Belfast. It will, therefore, be my duty to move that this House do not insist upon disagreement with the Lords. Of course, with reference to the question of the circulation of the Lords' Reasons, the matter should

follow the usual course, if there is any wish on the part of the hon. Member that they should not be taken to-night. I am entirely in the hands of the House.

MR. SEXTON: With reference to the statement of the hon. Member for Northampton, I beg to give Notice that when Order 23 is reached I shall move that the Lords' Reasons be circulated before their Amendments be considered. What course will the Government take with respect to that Motion?

MR. W. H. SMITH: It rests with the hon. Member in charge of the Bill to say what course he would desire to be taken.

MR. BRADLAUGH: I can only say that the course of the Bill in this House has been so harmonious that I only wish to do what is entirely in accordance with the wishes of the House. I do not want to force on a discussion on Reasons which are not printed. If it is thought better to take the Bill on Monday I have no objection.

MR. SPEAKER said, there was no reason why the Lords' Reasons should not be printed at once, if the hon. Member for West Belfast would move that it be done.

MR. SEXTON moved, "That the Lords' Reasons be printed, and that they be considered on Monday."

Motion agreed to.

LAW AND JUSTICE—THE MAGISTRACY—THE DARTMOUTH MAGISTRATES.

MR. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether he could now make any statement as to the intention of the Lord Chancellor with respect to the two Dartmouth magistrates who had been guilty of misconduct on the public highway?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.), in reply, said, that the Lord Chancellor's Secretary had informed him that the Lord Chancellor was making inquiries as to the facts, and that the matter was still under consideration.

COAL MINES, &c. REGULATION BILL. In reply to Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR (Donegal, E.),

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand,

Mr. Sexton

Westminster) said, he expected this Bill would come down from the Lords that day, and in that event the Amendments introduced by the Lords would be printed and taken into consideration on Monday.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE
(IRELAND) ACT—THE PROCLAIMED
MEETING IN CLARE.—WITHDRAWAL
OF RESOLUTION.

MR. GEDGE (Stockport): It may be convenient to the House if I now state the course I propose to take with regard to the Resolution of which I have given Notice, on the subject of the Ballycore meeting on Sunday last. In consequence of the attacks made upon the Government in regard to their conduct on that occasion, and in view of the approaching termination of the Session, I thought it better that their hands should be strengthened in the administration of the law in Ireland by a definite Resolution approving of their conduct, rather than that an impromptu discussion, probably abortive, should arise on a Motion for the adjournment of the House; and, therefore, I gave Notice of the Resolution, which I intended to move as soon as I could obtain a proper opportunity. Now, however, circumstances have altered, because formal Notice has been given that the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby (Sir William Harcourt) intends, on Monday next, to raise the question in a proper form upon the second reading of the Appropriation Bill; and, therefore, as I have no doubt whatever that the manner in which the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby will introduce the subject to the House will be far more beneficial to the Government than any words of mine could be, I will withdraw my Motion.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

SUPPLY.—REPORT.

Resolutions [8th September] reported.

First Five Resolutions agreed to.

Sixth Resolution read a second time.

MR. SEXTON (Belfast, W.) said, he hoped the noble Lord the First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton) would reconsider the case of the widow of a seaman of the Royal Navy named

Patrick Cooper, to which his attention had been already called. The man had died in consequence of injuries received in the service of the Queen, and his widow, who had seven children depending on her, was now in great need in Belfast. A vote of £22,500 had been taken for compassionate allowances for the widows of officers; but the noble Lord told the House that he had no power to give a penny by way of compassionate allowance to the widows and orphans of the men. He begged to move the reduction of the Vote by £1,000.

Amendment proposed, to leave out "£906,800," and insert "£905,800."
—(Mr. Sexton.)

Question proposed, "That '£906,800' stand part of the Resolution."

THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY (Lord GEORGE HAMILTON) (Middlesex, Ealing) said, that the hon. Member appeared to receive with some incredulity his statement that he had no option whatever in the matter. He would read the Regulations on the subject. The noble Lord then read the Regulations, from which it appeared that in every case it was necessary to show that the illness of which the man had died was directly traceable to injuries received while in the Service, and he also read medical certificates to the effect that Cooper's death was not the result of such injuries. The widow and her children, therefore, were not entitled to pension or gratuity. But there was a provision made for the children of such poor persons, and Mrs. Cooper having made application that two of her daughters should be educated out of the naval funds, her request was acceded to. Her third son was also eligible for Greenwich School, and if he passed the examination, he would take care that the boy should be admitted.

Amendment, by leave withdrawn.

Resolution agreed to.

Resolutions Seven, Eight, Nine, and Ten agreed to.

Eleventh Resolution read a second time.

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne), in moving to reduce the Vote by £100, said, he desired to call attention to the dismissal of a man from the

Hallamshire Volunteer Battalion. The hon. Member, in a lengthy and disjointed speech, read a number of letters, newspaper extracts, &c., placing the case of the ex-volunteer before the House. From these it appeared that on the occasion of a Jubilee demonstration in Sheffield, the man did not remove his helmet when "God save the Queen" was being played, as the rest of the regiment did, and when asked to do so by the colour-sergeant, replied that he was a Republican. According to the man's version the colour-sergeant's request was accompanied by an oath, but this the latter denied. The matter was brought to the notice of the commanding officer, who dismissed the man from the battalion for insubordination, and afterwards caused him to be summoned for 30s., the amount of the capitation grant. After looking into the circumstances of the dismissal the magistrates decided in favour of the regiment, and made an order for the payment of the money. He (Mr. Conybeare) contended that this man had been dismissed and treated in this fashion entirely because of his political opinions, and asked the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) whether, if he (Mr. Conybeare) professed himself a Republican, the right hon. Gentleman would assent to his removal from the corps to which he belonged? If a man was to be turned out of a Volunteer Corps for such paltry reasons it would have a very bad effect upon the Volunteer movement. Feelings of loyalty were not likely to be inspired in the minds of the people of this country if Republicans were prosecuted and made martyrs of.

Amendment proposed to leave out "£655,000," and insert "£654,900."—*(Mr. Conybeare.)*

Question proposed, "That '£655,000' stand part of the Resolution."

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle) said, he thought the Volunteer was singularly unfortunate in his advocate in the House of Commons. This man was dismissed for insubordination and using improper language, and for nothing else. He (Mr. E. Stanhope) had before him the report of the commanding officer, and the joint statement of two sergeants. One of the

latter, whilst "God save the Queen" was being played, requested the man to uncover, as a member of Her Majesty's Forces. The man declined, saying he did not believe in anyone being his superior—that he was a Republican and a Socialist. When he was brought before the commanding officer, he at first denied that the occurrence had taken place, and then admitted that the evidence of the sergeant was true. That being so, the commanding officer rightly considered it a gross case of insubordination. This decision was come to and the man was punished, not because he was a Republican, but because he committed an act of insubordination and refused to obey the orders of his superior, an offence for which any member of Her Majesty's Forces was liable to be dismissed, and for which he deserved to be punished.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Resolution *agreed to.*

Subsequent Resolutions *agreed to.*

WAYS AND MEANS.—REPORT.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

Resolution [8th September] *reported.*

IRELAND—GRANT OF A CITY CHARTER TO BELFAST.

Mr. SEXTON (Belfast, W.) said, he wished to ask the First Lord of the Treasury, If the Government had yet come to a conclusion on the question of granting a City Charter to Belfast? The Government had already received evidence of the undoubted claims of Belfast to the title of City.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster) said, no doubt the hon. Gentleman was perfectly right as to the claims of Belfast to a Charter of Constitution as a City, but there were a hundred difficulties in the way of granting it. No decision had yet been arrived at; but he would take care that the matter was pushed forward as speedily as possible.

Mr. SEXTON: Will the Government arrive at a decision before the Session ends?

Mr. W. H. SMITH: I am afraid not. Resolution *agreed to.*

Ordered, That leave be given to bring in a Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the

Mr. Conybeare

thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament, and that Mr. Courtney, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Jackson do prepare and bring it in.

Bill presented, and read the first time.

EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUANCE BILL.

(*Mr. Jackson, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

[BILL 363.] SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, 'That the Bill be now read a second time.'

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY (IRELAND) BILL.

OBSERVATIONS.

MR. J. O'CONNOR (Tipperary, S.) said, he rose to oppose the second reading of the Bill for the purpose of drawing the particular attention of the House to the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, which was included in that measure. The House would, doubtless, be ready to extend to Ireland and England what were termed equal laws, although the expression had, so far as Ireland was concerned, lost much of its significance. It was well known that the intentions of the promoters of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill had not been borne out or verified. As expressed in the Act itself, the intention of the promoters of the Sunday Closing Bill was that drunkenness might be decreased in Ireland, and that thereby the material prosperity of the country would be increased. First he would endeavour to remove the stigma which had been sought to be placed on Ireland by this Bill. The facts and figures did not in any degree bear out the expectations which were formed of the Act when it was passed. It was admitted that the measure was an experimental one, but the experiment had failed, and experience had shown that it would not be successful. When the Bill was introduced, in 1878, 75 Irish Members supported it, but these Gentlemen were all of the classes who were not affected by the measure. He (Mr. J. O'Connor) had now to point out that the present Representatives from Ireland were against the Bill. The present Irish representation was drawn from the people. They knew the wants of the people. They were affected by any legislation carried in

that House for the people. Though the present Irish representation was largely composed of men who were teetotallers, and desirous of promoting temperance, they were against the continuance of this Bill, because it had failed in its object. The experience they had had for some years past of the Sunday Closing Act showed that the objects of the promoters had not been obtained, and that the opposition to the continuance of the Bill was fully justified. The habitual drunkard had not been reclaimed, while the respectable citizen was subjected to an amount of insult and humiliation. The beneficent intentions of the promoters of the Bill had not been fulfilled; but the liberties of the respectable citizens of Ireland had been curtailed. The stigma of intemperance had been placed on the Irish people by this Bill without any grounds whatever. The statistics of drunkenness in England, Ireland, and Scotland showed that. In the year 1886 in Scotland, which is the highest, and which is the country where total Sunday closing prevails—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! The hon. Gentleman is now exceeding the liberty of an hon. Member in discussing a measure included in the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill. The hon. Gentleman cannot go into the whole principle of the Sunday Closing Bill. That is only one Bill among a great many others dealt with by the Bill before the House. When the Bill is in Committee the remarks of the hon. Gentleman will be in Order; but he is now going into the whole question of Sunday licensing, which is not in Order.

MR. J. O'CONNOR asked whether he would be in Order in pointing out that the Sunday Closing Act had failed in accomplishing the intention of its promoters?

MR. SPEAKER said, that the hon. Member could not raise the principle of the Act on the second reading of the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill. The proper course would be to move to exclude the Act in Committee.

MR. J. O'CONNOR said, that acting on the advice of Mr. Speaker—if the Government would name a day on which the Committee stage would be taken—he would postpone the observations which he had to make.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand,

Westminster) said, the Committee stage of the Bill would be taken to-morrow.

Mr. SEXTON (Belfast, W.) said, there was a strong contention in Ireland that the Act, which was merely an experimental Act, had failed in its object. An inquiry into the working of the Act was promised four years ago, and he would ask the Government whether, considering the great desire of a great many people in Ireland for an inquiry, they would not order an inquiry between this Session and next as to whether the Bill had succeeded or failed in its purpose. That would only be fulfilling a pledge given when the Bill was introduced, and renewed year after year—it would give great satisfaction in Ireland, and would tend to ease the passage of the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill through the House.

Mr. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) asked whether the Government, in view of the pledge given the Session before last, and repeated several times at the beginning of the Session, would undertake that the Employers' Liability Bill should be introduced at an early period next Session?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.) said, so far as he was aware, the object of the promised inquiry was to see whether the Act could be made perpetual instead of temporary and renewable. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow (Sir George Trevelyan), when Chief Secretary, gave it as his opinion that the Act had been successful. The hon. Member for West Belfast (Mr. Sexton) was probably aware that Irish opinion was greatly divided on the question of Sunday closing, not to speak of English opinion. The Act had been made temporary and renewable, and having been renewed, it might be presumed that it was the opinion of the various Governments that the effect of the measure had been satisfactory. He did not himself profess to have formed an opinion on the subject, and while he promised to consider the question which the hon. Member had raised, he did not wish at that moment to give a definite pledge.

Mr. J. O'CONNOR said, that before the matter ended he desired to state that their object in opposing the Bill was that it should be dropped, if possible,

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so as to clear the way for legislation they would propose, and which would meet all sides of the question. They held that the Bill had failed in its object; but they could not have fresh legislation until it was out of the way.

Mr. W. H. SMITH said, that the hon. Gentleman would see at once that the Government could not part with the Act; they must continue the Act for the present; but it would be in the power of Parliament to deal with the question next Session as it thought best. With regard to the point raised by the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Bradlaugh), he (Mr. W. H. Smith) might say that the Government were fully aware of the importance of the Employers' Liability Bill. They had prepared a Bill dealing with the liability of employers, and he had no hesitation in giving the hon. Member an undertaking that the question should be further considered during the Recess, with the view of bringing forward at the earliest possible period next Session a considerable measure on the whole subject.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Bill read a second time, and *committed for To-morrow*.

SUPERANNUATION ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—[BILL 354.]

(*Mr. Jackson, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.*)

COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—(*Mr. Jackson.*)

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) said, he protested against a Bill of this character being read a second time, as had been done in this case, at 4 o'clock in the morning, when very few Members were present. He was not paid to sit up at such an unearthly hour, and he had not done so. The Bill had been blocked by two sets of Members. It had been blocked by those who wanted to get more out of the Treasury, and also by others who wished to prevent the Treasury giving too much. He was induced to block it, because he was afraid that the Government intended to yield to the blockers who wanted to get too much out of the Treasury. The concessions contained in the Amendments were dangerous

ions. He thought that it was an extraordinary part of the Rules of House that whereas every other Bill would be blocked, a Bill which gave the money of the people, it was for generations, could not be killed. This Bill, he argued, was a new one when it was introduced, but it was spoiled by the Amendments the Government accepted.

SPEAKER: Order, order! The Member is not entitled to go to the Amendments and discuss *eriatim* until they have reached the Committee.

GEORGE CAMPBELL said, the Amendments he was about to make were of a general kind. The Amendments changed the character of the Bill en-

tion put, and *agreed to*.

considered in Committee.

(In the Committee).

Section 1 (Grant of gratuity or allowance to injured civil servants) *agreed to*.

Section 2 (Power to grant retiring allowance to persons removed).

Amendment proposed,

Section 2, line 4, at end, add the following: "Provided that the Treasury before making any order shall consider any representation of a civil servant removed may have submitted them."—(Mr. Jackson.)

Section 2, "That the words proposed to be added," put, and *agreed to*.

Section 2, as amended, *agreed to*.

Section 3 (Reckoning of temporary service); Clause 4 (Compassionate allowance on retirement of person not entitled to superannuation); and Clause 5 (Provision against double pensions) *passed*.

Section 6 (Regulations as to officers entitled to half-pay or retired pay).

GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy): I rise for the purpose of expressing my great disappointment and regret at the proposal which I understand is about to be made to omit this

I had entertained a great hope that the Bill as it stands would have been carried. The clause as it at present provides that—

The Treasury may frame rules as to the receipt of any sums granted by Parliament for the half-pay or retired pay of officers of Her Majesty's naval and military forces or for the payment to such officers on account

of past service; (b) and as to the acceptance of employment by officers who receive any part of such sums or have commuted the right to receive the same; and (c) as to the remuneration, whether by way of salary, superannuation allowance, or otherwise, to be received by the said officers for any such employment; and the Treasury may in such rules provide for the enforcement thereof by the forfeiture, suspension, or reduction of any such pay, payment or remuneration as aforesaid or of any commutation money."

Now, it seems to me that that clause distinctly gives great power to the Treasury, and powers which the Treasury ought to have—namely, laying down the terms on which half-pay and retired pay are to be received by officers in the Military and Naval and other Services. In my opinion, rules of the character indicated by the clause as it stands are very much required in the interests of the Public Service. There is no expenditure thrown upon the ratepayers for which the country gets so little return. Indeed, it is a most extraordinary system, by which young men in the prime of life are retired on large pensions. I may mention the case of a military friend of my own, who, although under 40 years of age, and not having served for 20 years, has been retired at £400 a-year; and I take it that if this clause is omitted, such a case as that cannot be dealt with within the four corners of the Bill. The question is not whether it is expedient that these men should be retired; but what are the terms and conditions on which they are to be retired, and the terms ought to be such as to enable the country to get some benefit from their future services. I know that this is a very delicate question, and the officers who go away with a retired pension do not like to be placed under conditions which make it difficult for them to go where they like and to do what they like. I can only say that in my opinion it is most essential that the Treasury should have power to frame rules for the regulation of half-pay and retired pay on retirement.

THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.): It is quite true, as the hon. Member has said, that, as the clause was originally drawn it might have been read and, in fact, was read by those concerned as giving the Treasury power to frame rules in regard to the receipt of their pay. Now, that was the intention of the Treasury. It

was intended that rules should be framed to regulate their employment and the conditions under which they should take service, and an alteration has been proposed in the wording for the purpose of giving effect to the original intention of the Treasury. With regard to the wording of Clause 6, in my humble judgment, it really does not affect the question very much, either one way or the other. What really affects the question is the rules which are to be framed under the clause. The rules have been carefully considered. The hon. Member has had an opportunity of seeing those rules, and I hope there is nothing in them to lead the hon. Member to suppose that we are going to impose on the State an increased burden which is an unreasonable one. The rules have been framed with a view of making a concession to the officers—to enable them and to encourage them to take Colonial employment under the Home Government. With this explanation, I beg to move the omission of the clause, and I hope the hon. Gentleman will not press his opposition.

Amendment proposed, “To leave out the Clause”—(*Mr. Jackson.*)

Question proposed, “That the Clause stand part of the Bill.”

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: By the courtesy of the hon. Gentleman I have been allowed to see the rules, and as far as they go I have no complaint to make in regard to them. On the contrary, I think they are very good rules so far. What I do complain of is that they do not go far enough. I think that something of this kind is very much required indeed. I do not think we shall have efficient rules made in regard to the service of retired officers so long as the matter is allowed to remain in the hands of the Military and Naval Departments. It is necessary that some independent Department should step in and frame the rules.

Question put and *negatived*.

Clause 7 (Provision as to lunatics), and Clause 8 (Distribution of money not exceeding one hundred pounds without probate) *agreed to*.

Clause 9 (Decision of Treasury).

MR. PICKERSGILL (Bethnal Green, S.W.): I have put down a Notice on the Paper to omit the clause; but I do not propose to move it, because I have

ascertained, what I did not know before, that there is a precedent for the clause, and that it exists in the Superannuation Act of 1879. At the same time, I still entertain a strong objection to the clause.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: Is the clause to stand part of the Bill without amendment?

MR. JACKSON: Yes.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: I am quite content.

Clause *agreed to*.

Clause 10 (Laying of warrant and minutes before Parliament), Clause 11 (Definitions), and Clause 12 (Short titles) *agreed to*.

Clause 13 (Repeal).

MR. JACKSON moved to omit certain words which gave power to make rules under the Bill, fixing the date from which the repeal of the Acts mentioned in the Schedule would operate; the effect of the omission being that the repeal would operate as from the passing of the Bill.

Amendment proposed, in page 5, line 9, to leave out from “Act,” to “with-out,” in line 10, put and *agreed to*.

Question, “That the words proposed stand part of the Clause,” put and *negatived*.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

On the Motion of MR. JACKSON, the following New Clause *agreed to*, and *added* to the Bill after Clause 5:—

(Regulation as to Officers receiving half-pay or retired pay, 33 and 34 Vic. c. 96.)

“(1) The Treasury may, within one month after the passing of this Act, frame rules as to the conditions on which any civil employment of profit under any public department as defined by this Act, or any employment of profit under the Government of any British possession, or any employment under the Government of any Foreign State may be accepted or held by any person who is in receipt of or has received any sum granted by Parliament for the pay, half-pay, or retired pay of Officers of Her Majesty's Naval or Land Forces, or otherwise for payment for past service in either of such Forces, or who has commuted the rights to receive the same, and as to the effect of such acceptance or holding on the same pay or sum, and the Treasury may in such rules provide for the enforcement thereof by the forfeiture, suspension, or reduction of any such pay or sum as aforesaid, or of any commutation money or remuneration for such employment.

“(2.) Such rules shall also provide for the returns to be laid before Parliament of such

Mr. Jackson

officers accepting employment as are affected by the rules, and shall come into operation at the date of the passing of this Act.

"(3.) The rules shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament forthwith.

"(4.) For the purposes of this section British possession means any part of Her Majesty's Dominions out of the United Kingdom, and this section shall apply to Cyprus as if it were a British possession."

Mr. JACKSON moved to insert, after Clause 9, the following Clause:

"Nothing in this Act shall be construed so as in any way to interfere with the rights existing at the passing of this Act of any civil servant then holding office."

New Clause (saving for existing interests,)—(*Mr. Jackson*,)—*brought up*, and read a second time.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Clause be read a second time."

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: May I point out that this clause is almost identical with one—a very innocent looking clause—which has cost the Indian Government millions of money. The clause I refer to declared that nothing in the Act should be construed so as to interfere with the rights which existed at the time of the passing of the Act. This clause is almost identical, word for word. The effect of the clause was that while many new advantages were given to the officers, the whole organization of the Army was altered, and the officers, claiming the letter of the law, were able to add their old rights to an entirely new state of things, and consequently were able to receive a retiring pay enormously in excess of what was contemplated under either the old or the new law. As a matter of fact, a sort of "sea-lawyer's" construction was put upon the clause. I am not at all sure that the clause the hon. Gentleman is now proposing to insert is not a very dangerous clause, and I wish to know whether the words "rights existing" are strictly confined to legal rights? I believe that the practice of those who insist on the insertion of a clause of this kind is to insist upon rights which they may have had under the practice of the Office, but which are not strictly legal rights. What I am afraid of is that that practice may be made legal under the Bill, or that under a general clause of this kind civil servants may claim a great deal more than they are entitled to. They have done so already, until it

has almost become to be considered a semi-established practice. If the clause is to be inserted in the Bill, I would move to insert the word "legal" before the word "rights."

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR (Kincardine) supported the clause, and expressed his regret that his hon. Friend had raised any question in regard to it.

SIR JOHN PULESTON (Devonport): Surely my hon. Friend (Sir George Campbell) does not seriously desire to deprive any civil servant of such rights as he had when he took office. The clause, I believe, has been proposed by the Secretary to the Treasury as a concession in deference to the views of the civil servants, and I am sure it cannot be the intention of my hon. Friend to do away with absolute rights which have been existing, and which belong to the civil servants. I hope my hon. Friend will not press the Amendment.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: I think I have no other alternative. I beg to move the insertion of the word "legal" before the word "rights."

Amendment proposed to the proposed New Clause, to insert the word "legal" before the word "rights."—(*Sir George Campbell*.)

Question proposed, "That the word 'legal' be there inserted."

Mr. JACKSON: I hope that the hon. Member will not press the Amendment. The object of the clause is to secure to [existing civil servants the rights which they have acquired. It was never intended by this Bill to injure the existing rights of any individual. I am not able to distinguish very much between a man's rights and his legal rights; but I will say at once, frankly, that the Government accept this addition to the Bill with the distinct object of securing the existing civil servants the rights which they at present possess. As the Government have accepted the clause in that spirit, I hope the hon. Member will not insist upon his Amendment. He has referred to the case of India; but I may point out that the words inserted in that Act were much wider and covered a great deal more ground than any words it is proposed to insert in this Bill. The words in the India Bill were to the effect that the civil servants were

to be entitled to the like pay, pensions, allowances, and privileges, and otherwise as if they had continued in the service of the Government. The Committee will therefore see that those words were much more extensive than those which are proposed to be inserted here, and such a clause, if inserted here, would very much extend the intention and meaning of the Bill. I hope the hon. Member will not press the Amendment. The clause is simply intended to carry out an undertaking which the Government considered themselves bound to give.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: I do not see why the Government should oppose the Amendment. There can be no difference between "rights" and "legal rights," unless it is intended to give to the civil servants something beyond their legal rights. I must say that the words of the clause, so far as they go, are just as wide as those of the Indian Act. In that case the civil servants not only get their existing rights, but all other rights—new rights and new privileges far beyond their old rights.

Question put, and *negatived*.

Clause *agreed to*, and *added to* the Bill. Schedule.

On the Motion of Mr. JACKSON, the following Amendment made:—In page 6, line 33, to leave out "the whole Act so far as unrepealed," and to insert "Sub-sections four, five, and six of Section six."

Bill *reported*; as amended, to be considered *To-morrow*.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS (SCOTLAND)

BILL.—[BILL 358.]

(*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland, Sir Herbert Maxwell.*)

CONSIDERATION.

Bill, as amended, *considered*.

MR. MASON (Lanark, Mid), in moving the following New Clause:—

"Subject to the conditions under which a school board may provide and maintain a technical school (so far as such conditions are applicable), a school board may (with the consent of the Scotch Education Department, and on such terms and conditions as that Department may prescribe) provide technical instruction by assisting from the school fund in the maintenance of any school giving inclusively such instruction"

Mr. Jackson

said, the object of the clause was to enable school boards to assist technical schools, apart from those they established themselves. In Glasgow there was a number of such schools, which it would be difficult for the Board to take over, and it would further be difficult for the school boards of Glasgow and other industrial towns in Scotland to set up schools giving technical instruction which would cover all the various trades of these towns. What he wished to secure by this clause was that the school board should have power to assist schools which had been set agoing by the various trades themselves. This was not a question which should cause any controversy or difficulty. A question had been raised that it might do so, and that it might stimulate the old flame of denominational education. He could not see how such a thing could take place. The object he had in view was not to give instruction of a character which had anything to do with denominationalism or religion in any shape or form. He simply wished to enable the school boards to help those who were trying to help themselves and to better themselves in the world, and to put this country in a position to combat foreign competition by giving the technical education which was absolutely required in order to keep our position among the nations of the world. He had observed 25 years ago we were falling very much behind in the race in connection with technical instruction as compared with the Continental nations. He took no credit to himself for having called attention to the matter. That credit was mainly due to a very intelligent and enterprising citizen of Glasgow—Mr. David Sandiman—who started a technical school in 1871, which had done a great deal of good to the City of Glasgow, but which was now very much pressed for funds, depending upon the generosity of merchants in Glasgow and elsewhere. He would call hon. Members' attention to a paragraph which had appeared in the Glasgow newspapers on Thursday, and which contained an extract from the annual report of the Glasgow Weaving School. It was stated that—

"The school was the outcome of a meeting held under the presidency of Mr. William Rae Arthur, Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow in 1871, when the first movement was made towards the promotion of technical education. At one of the important meetings of the lead-

ing employers of labour in Glasgow, held in the Mechanics' Institute on the 10th day of December 1873, for the purpose of establishing a system of technical instruction, after much discussion, the erection of a weaving school was the only step in the direction of technical education which they could then entertain. A small committee was thereupon appointed to look out for a site and have suitable premises built and equipped. That was accordingly done, and the school was opened by Sir James Bain, Lord Provost of Glasgow, on 3rd September 1877. The site, the building, and all its contents were at present free from debt or mortgage. The buildings consisted of a lecture hall and private room, two sheds, with 16 power and 30 hand looms, a steam engine of 14 horse-power, besides many other requisites for instruction in weaving, and also a dwelling-house for the instructor. It was supposed that probably about 20 pupils would attend the school, but since its opening the average number during eight years had been over 60, while for the last two years the number had increased to 72. Manufacturers had borne testimony to the great advantages of the practical instruction given at this school by making a certificate of attendance a recommendation for entering their employment."

This report was most satisfactory as far as it went. It was further shown that at this school they had given a maximum of instruction for a minimum of expenditure, and many of the students had distinguished themselves at South Kensington. He dared say the right hon. Gentleman the Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) had seen some of the examples sent up from the school. He had himself had applications from many parents of young men or boys in the manufacturing districts of Glasgow to endeavour to secure a reduction or remission of the fees. The school had been started in the very centre of the manufacturing district of Glasgow — Bridgeton — but, unfortunately, the managers were unable to reduce the fees any further than they were at present. He felt confident that if they could be reduced there were many intelligent, rising youths, sons of workmen connected with the district, who might become distinguished manufacturers if they only had an opportunity of getting into this school. They were unable, however, to give the necessary help, and what he wished was that the school board should have power to remit the fees, and so enable these youths to receive the necessary instruction by which means they would be able to develop the skill of these youths. The school board of Glasgow was perfectly able to do that. It

was composed of a very distinguished body of men whom they might trust, and whom the ratepayers trusted, and they would be able to distinguish whether or not they ought to come to the assistance of such a school. There were 50 trades in Glasgow requiring such assistance, and which had no school whatever. It would be simply impossible for the school board to erect technical schools which would cover all these trades in Glasgow, and if they gave the school board the power he proposed, it would stimulate many of the trades in that city to set agoing such schools, in the hope that the school board would take them to a certain extent in their charge and help them. He, therefore, said that he was doing a good thing for the ratepayers, in the saving of their money, in asking the House to accept this clause. There was not a single industrial town in Scotland which had not eight or 10 trades that would be benefited by such a provision. The same applied in the country districts. In the agricultural districts there was power in this Bill to enable parishes to combine, and he knew the farmers were very anxious to have instruction given in technical schools in their districts, and he recognized the service the present Government had rendered in regard to agriculture, and he thanked them for having sent a Member of the House of Commons to Scotland to make inquiries in the agricultural interest. He also thanked the Government for their efforts in connection with this Bill, and also wished to express his gratitude to the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) for the pertinacity with which he had held on to the Bill. If this clause were accepted, he believed they would find that the intelligent farmers of Scotland would set going schools for the purpose of instruction in agriculture, and would be greatly stimulated and helped by the support which the school boards would be able to give if the powers he proposed to give them were accepted. He, therefore, hoped the Government would support him in this endeavour. He knew it would immensely advance the cause of technical education in Scotland. The power he proposed to give was simply a permissive power, and there could be no risk whatever to the ratepayers. The school boards in Scotland were thoroughly representative of the ratepayers, and they

would take care of their own money. He regretted that any opposition should be raised to his proposal on the score of denominationalism. It had no more to do with denominationalism than the most opposites in nature had to do with each other. He could not, for the life of him, see how the Roman Catholics would benefit by such a provision in the promotion of their religion. It was not for the promotion of religion in any form whatever, but simply to help people to acquire knowledge connected with the arts and industries of the country, and enable them to compete with other countries. He was sorry that such an idea should have been broached in connection with this Question, and that it should have come from a Representative of one of the Divisions of Glasgow—which had always been in the forefront of religious freedom—to once again fan into flame the smouldering embers of religious bigotry and intolerance. He trusted the House would pay no attention to these suggestions. In order to meet the difficulty, he was prepared, if the Government would accept his clause, to add a proviso to secure that these schools should not, in any way, have anything to do with any other kind of education except technical instruction. To meet these difficulties, which he held to be chimerical, and unworthy of any intelligent man in the 19th century, he would suggest the addition, at the end of the clause, the words—"giving exclusively such instruction—namely, technical instruction." If the clause only gave that, he (Mr. Mason) failed to see how it could be connected with religion or denominationalism.

Clause (Power to school board to assist technical school,) — (*Mr. Mason*), — brought up, and read the first time.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the said Clause be now read a second time."

Mr. PROVAND (Glasgow, Blackfriars, &c.) said, he could not follow his hon. Friend the Member for Mid Lanark (Mr. Mason) over the ground he had covered in advocating this Amendment. He hoped the Government would not accept that Amendment. The question was very clear in Scotland. In Scotland they had compulsory education; but, nevertheless, the school board did not pay one farthing of the money col-

Mr. Mason

lected by the rates to any schools over which they had no supervision. This clause asked the House to set that provision aside, and to give money to schools over which they had no control whatever. The money once parted with, how were they to tell what the school did. They might apply a certain portion of it to what they called technical education, and that was a right subject. But in these schools education might be given of a kind that the school board did not approve of. The effect of the proposed clause would probably be to bring into existence a class of schools from which, in course of time, the allowances would have to be withdrawn, and then they would die out, or else they would fall into the condition of the Glasgow Weaving School, which his hon. Friend had referred to. His hon. Friend had told the House that there were 50 trades in Glasgow which would start technical schools, and this he must say was a nice prospect for the ratepayers—that they should be asked to hand over money to any school up to the number of 50 in a town. His hon. Friend had not stated how the allowance was to be made, nor under what conditions. Referring to some interruptions made in a conversational tone by Mr. Mason, who was sitting next him, the hon. Member said he would sit down and allow his hon. Friend to resume.

Mr. MASON said, he simply wished to say that the money was in the hands of the school boards now, and they could impose what conditions they thought proper when they gave it. They would have absolute control over the giving of the money, and the matter would be entirely in their hands. They could give it to one, two, three, four, or five trades, as they thought proper.

Mr. PROVAND said, that what the hon. Member wanted would be done by the Bill as it stood, except that the board would have control over the technical schools. If this clause were introduced a large number of schools would be established, for which the school boards would be called upon to provide the funds, but over which they would have no control. With regard to schools over which the school boards had control, at the present time there were three technical schools in Glasgow, including one large one, and in Manchester there was a large one and one or two struggling

ones. In London there was one large one, and there might be two or three others of which he was not aware. There were not many technical schools carried on throughout the country; and after this Bill became law there would be only as many schools as the school boards thought necessary, and could provide the money for. He also found fault with the clause of the hon. Member for Mid Lanark because it did not say how the assistance was to be given—whether annually, whether in one sum, by tools, by erecting buildings, or in what way. They were really bound not to call into existence a class of schools which from the first would be in a chronic state of poverty and dependent upon charity; because, as soon as they could call on the rates for money, so soon would they get nothing from voluntary subscribers. As the Bill would carry out the very object which the hon. Member had in view, he hoped the Government would not accept the clause. It was not intended that this should be a final Bill. They were to a large extent acting and speaking in the dark as to what technical education was; and, if in Scotland, when they had discussed this Bill sufficiently, they discovered that it did not cover all the ground it was desired to cover, it would be perfectly easy for them to have an amending Act passed next year or the year after.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR (Kincardine) said, he considered the clause a very harmless one. As to the religious question, he pointed out that the school boards were composed of too many Protestants to admit of the fears which were entertained in regard to the Catholics. He hoped the opposition to the clause would not be pressed.

MR. CALDWELL (Glasgow, St. Rollox) said, he wished to point out to the House that an important principle was involved in this Motion, the principle being whether school boards getting money from the local rates might be authorized to give contributions out of those rates to schools not under their management. That principle cut in two different ways. Technical teaching under this Bill would be a voluntary subject. Under the Elementary Act they had compulsory education in Scotland. Parliament had not sanctioned in the case of compulsory education, which was the most important, the giving of local rates

for the purpose of assisting any voluntary school in doing compulsory work, and he therefore asked if Parliament ought now to reverse the principle, and establish the principle of enabling school boards, out of the rates, to give assistance to voluntary schools for what was purely voluntary work. That was the distinction they had already admitted, that the whole of the rates should be applied equally to those schools which were under the direct management of the school boards, and they had refused authority to the school boards to give any assistance to the voluntary religious denominational schools, that were doing what he might term compulsory work. His hon. Friend the Member for Mid Lanark (Mr. Mason), who had moved the clause, stated that he could not understand where the argument came in about the Roman Catholic Schools. It came in this way. It was not a question of religion at all. The Roman Catholics had been saying for years that at the present moment in Scotland they were doing compulsory work. They were saving the rates, and yet they were paying the whole of the expenses of their teaching, because voluntary schools did not get one farthing of assistance out of the local rates. To show how far religion had to do with this matter in Scotland, he would point out that the board schools there were Protestant schools, that the Scottish people objected to what they termed godless education, and therefore in all their schools they had religious instruction. The Roman Catholics, on the other hand, said they were compelled as ratepayers to support the Protestant schools, where the Protestant religion is taught, and being also averse to godless education, were compelled, out of sheer necessity, to establish schools of their own, where the Roman Catholic religion was taught under the same table clause as in the board schools. In Scotland, a Roman Catholic child had not one whit more advantage of instruction in Roman Catholic religion than the Protestant child had. The teaching was prescribed by the time-table, just exactly in the same way as in a board school. The Protestant child might attend that day school the same as the Roman Catholic child attended the Protestant school. If they admitted the principle that a school board might, out of the local rates, subsidize a voluntary school doing voluntary work, upon what principle could

they refuse to give to a Roman Catholic school a subsidy out of the local rates when they were doing compulsory work, and saving the rates the expenses of providing school accommodation, which but for the existence of these voluntary schools they would be bound to provide? It was not that the assistance out of the local rates would confer any special benefit on the Roman Catholic schools, because at the present moment the local rates prescribed Protestant teaching for the Protestant community, and it would simply be putting the Roman Catholics on an equal footing with their Protestant brethren. What, at the present, was the hardship? Take the case of the Roman Catholics in Glasgow. They paid to provide Protestant religious instruction for the Protestant population in Glasgow out of the rates, and at the same time they have to pay the whole expense of the education of their own children, without getting one single copper from the rates for the purpose. They had been arguing strongly against this injustice; and what had the answer been? The answer to them hitherto had been thus—"We cannot out of the local rates give to you a contribution for a school which is not under school board management. All rates must be devoted solely to those schools which are under the management of the school board." That principle had been stated over and over again. If the Government now said that a school board might apply the school rates to the purpose of assisting voluntary schools in teaching what were purely voluntary subjects, then the argument was so much the stronger for getting the assistance in the case where they were doing compulsory work. He would point out to the Government the immense principle it was here sought to be established, and he could not but think it was unfortunate that a proposal of this kind should be left to the end of the Session, when nearly all the Scotch Members were away, and when there was not sufficient time left to have the matter thoroughly discussed. A principle of this kind was an entirely novel one, and it was a principle which, he submitted, at this period of the Session was one which the Government should not for one moment entertain. It was sufficient for them to carry their Bill according to the ordinary principles re-

Mr. Caldwell

cognized by Parliament and the country. To try to interject a new condition was, he submitted, a most serious matter. If the Government did sanction this principle, they must do it in the full knowledge of the extent to which it was likely to lead them; and if the principle was sanctioned this Session, the Government could not complain if the argument was brought forward next Session in the case of those other voluntary schools doing compulsory work; and if those schools made a demand to get a contribution out of the rates in respect that they did compulsory work. Then it was stated there might be 50 trades in Glasgow which required assistance in the technical schools. That showed the gravity of giving powers of this kind. If assistance was given to one trade, how would it be possible for the school board or the Scotch Education Department to stop at that one trade, and not give it to every trade that made application? There were more than 100 trades in Glasgow. Why should not each one of these trades get a subsidy of £100 a-year? There was an annual expenditure of £10,000 in the City of Glasgow alone. They were starting a principle, the seriousness and extent of which they did not know. He did not think that was the way to promote technical education. It was not done by grants of public money. Let them leave to private enterprise to carry on their schools, giving them assistance out of the Imperial Exchequer if they showed certain results; but it was an entirely new principle to give a single penny out of the local rates to support schools not under the management of the school board.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster): I wish to say a very few words on this question, in the hope of putting an end to the discussion. I have listened with considerable interest to the observations which have fallen from hon. Gentlemen from Scotland. It was with great sympathy that I listened to the observations that fell from the hon. Member for Mid Lanark (Mr. Mason). I understand his aim is to give encouragement to those who take a warm interest in education itself, and who may, therefore, be presumed to be well fitted to foster that education, and to carry it forward, and attain the objects

ve in view. I sympathize very
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Gentleman. But I have to
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to amend this Bill, when I
e him the Government will
most careful consideration to

sal, and at the same time do

our best to shape it so as to make it
acceptable to the people of Scotland.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirk-
caldy, &c.) said, he had been keeping
his mind open on this question, because
he confessed he did not understand it so
well as he did some other subjects. He
hoped his hon. Friend the Member for
Mid Lanark (Mr. Mason) would accept
the sympathetic words of the right hon.
Gentleman the First Lord of the Trea-
sury, and not press the clause.

MR. MASON said, he was of course
quite aware that, unless he got the sup-
port of the Government, it would be idle
for him to press the clause to a Division.
He just wished to say, in withdrawing
the clause now, that he had no doubt
the people of Scotland, and of Glasgow
in particular, would take note of the
reasons why the clause had not been
carried.

Motion and Clause, by leave, *with-
drawn.*

Amendments made.

Motion made, and Question proposed,
“That the Bill be now read the third
time.”

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, he
wished to take the opportunity of con-
gratulating the Government on having
got the Bill through the House. He
believed it would be a useful experiment,
and he was very glad the Government
had pressed this Bill forward instead of
attempting to make the Allotments Bill
as it stood applicable to Scotland.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Bill read the third time and *passed.*

BRITISH SETTLEMENTS BILL [*Lords*].

(*Sir Henry Holland.*)

[BILL 369.] COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed,
“That Mr. Speaker do now leave the
Chair.”—(*Sir Henry Holland.*)

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirk-
caldy, &c.) said, he had to complain
that the Bill was an enormous addition
to the power of extending British
laws by the mere act of the Exe-
cutive over new territories, and some-
times over unexplored and unknown
territories. He must raise an objection

to the construction given to the phrase "British Settlement" in the 6th clause, declaring that any British possession not acquired by cession or conquest should be deemed a British settlement. He thought this was a fictitious meaning of the latter term, and was calculated to encourage the spread-eagle tendencies of annexation by the unauthorized planting of the British standard in distant territories. He had also to complain that the Bill, like a previous one, had been read a second time at a very early hour in the morning.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (SIR HENRY HOLLAND) (Hampstead) said, that with all the respect which he had for the opinion of the hon. Member, he could not bring himself to set the opinion of the hon. Member upon questions of law, and construction of an Act, above that of the Law Officers of the Crown. Now, as he (Sir Henry Holland) had said a few nights ago in reply to the hon. Member, they had advised that, if possession were acquired of New Guinea by the Proclamation of Sovereignty, that territory, not having been acquired by cession or conquest, would be a British Settlement, and come within the Act 23 & 24 *Vict.* c. 121. So far, then, as New Guinea was concerned, it would come within existing Acts, and the Bill made no difference. But then the hon. Member contended that there was a dangerous extension of the existing law by the definition of "British Settlement," and that this Bill went beyond the 1st section of 23 and 24 *Vict.* c. 121. That contention he (Sir Henry Holland) entirely disputed. That section extended the provision of a former Act—

"To all possessions of Her Majesty not having been acquired by cession or conquest," and the 6th clause of the Bill, now under consideration, did nothing more than declare that a British Settlement meant a "British possession which has not been acquired by cession or conquest." It only defined the possession which was not acquired by cession or conquest as a settlement. The hon. Member appeared to have altogether overlooked the fact that the territory must have become a "possession" before the question whether it was a British Settlement within the Bill arose; but that really disposed of his argument about the Bill making vast unknown

territories British Settlements for the first time. He was afraid he could never hope to convince the hon. Member, and he must content himself by assuring the Committee that the Bill was exactly on the same lines as the earlier Act, and did not extend it, and that it was in accordance with the opinion of the Law Officers.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Bill *considered in Committee.*

(In the Committee.)

Clauses 1 and 2 *severally agreed to.*

Clause 3 (Delegation of power by the Queen).

On the Motion of Mr. E. ROBERTSON (Dundee), the following Amendment made:—In page 1, at end of clause, to add the words—

"Provided always that every such instrument or instruction as aforesaid shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as conveniently may be after the making and enactment thereof respectively."

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 4 (Power to the Queen in Council to confer jurisdiction in certain cases).

On the Motion of Mr. E. ROBERTSON, the following Amendment made:—At end of Clause, to add the words—

"Provided always that every Order in Council made in pursuance of this Act shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament as soon as conveniently may be after the making thereof."

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 5 *agreed to.*

Clause 6 (British possession and settlement).

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.): As to this clause, the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Henry Holland) says that I have not convinced him; and I am certain that he has not convinced me. He relies on the opinion of the Law Officers. We have not seen that opinion in its entirety; but, so far as we know anything about it, we know that it is an exceedingly cautious opinion. It amounts to this—that as New Guinea has not been ceded or conquered, if possession of it is taken it must be taken as a British settlement. Those are the words we have in print.

Sir George Campbell

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR
LONIES (Sir HENRY HOLLAND)
tead): If possession is taken it
a British Possession.

GEORGE CAMPBELL: The
ference between us is as to the
possession." I say that "pos-
' means "possession," and that
ed," in the old Act, means
ed." The Secretary of State
Colonies, on the other hand,
word "declared," and says that
sion" is anything that Her
has "declared" to be posses-
7, by the hoisting of a flag, or
act of that nature. The right
tleman contends that declaring
to be British territory amounts
equivalent to, taking possession
ation. I rely on the English
e. I say that "possession"
'possession," and that "occupa-
means "occupation," and that
declaring unknown territory to
tish possession does not make it
h possession. The former Act
bled you to deal with "posses-
occupied by British settlers. That
ain meaning of the former Act.
be satisfied by the opinion of
Officers. I think this clause is
mous extension of the previous
extends that Act by enabling
esty to make rules and regula-
t only for *bond fide* Settlements,
vast territories of which no
possession has been taken, but
corner of which our flag has
isted. That is an enormous
a of the powers given to the
ent by the former Act, and it is
nst which I must protest.

agreed to.

ining Clauses and Schedule
.
ported; as amended, to be con-
To-morrow.

EAST INDIA (REVENUE AC-
'S)—THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL
MENT.

COMMITTEE.

for Committee read.

RADLAUGH (Northampton),
to move—

his House regrets that the only occa-
ed for submitting to its consideration
nent of the wishes or grievances of
s of India should be postponed to so
d of the Session as to prevent fair
on of such wishes and grievances,"

said, although it might be inconvenient
to the House, and to hon. Members who
wished to take part in the discussion, to
press the Amendment, he did want to
state the reasons why he made this pro-
test. They were now far advanced in
the month of September. Last year this
matter was taken into consideration on
the 21st of June, the year before on the
6th of August; and he would suggest
to the House that it was not worthy of
them to leave to the last moment of the
Session the sole opportunity afforded to
Parliament in any way of taking into
consideration the grievances of the
200,000,000 of people over whom we
claimed to rule. If we had claimed to
rule over them as a despotism he could
have understood it. They were cyni-
cally told by the noble Lord the Member
for South Paddington (Lord Randolph
Churchill) that in India there was no
public opinion, and no power of the
Press—

"In India it is not as it is in England. In
India you have no public opinion to speak of—
you have no power of the Press. You have
hardly any trammels upon the Government of
any sort or kind."—(3 *Hansard*, [300] 1302.)

This was only an additional reason why
he submitted it was disgraceful that the
question should be taken as the eighth
order of the day in an empty House on
one of the last days of the Session. It
was by no means certain that the Secre-
tary of State for India exercised, or had
the means of exercising, any real control
over Indian affairs. If—as he was bound
to assume—the answers given in this
House from time to time on Indian
questions were founded on information
furnished by the Viceroy, then it was
clear that the subordinates of the Vice-
roy were reticent to a degree that was
utterly misleading to this House, and
probably equally misleading to the Se-
cretary of State. The Indian papers
nearly all agreed in representing the
hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of
State for India (Sir John Gorst) as
utterly ignorant of the affairs of our
Eastern Empire, and although doubt-
less they were wrong to entertain that
belief, it remained true either that
officials in India did not communicate
to their superiors at home many
matters of moment, or that the facts
were withheld from this House. The
Natives of India believed they had a
serious array of grievances, which they

thought ought to be considered by the House. At two National Conferences, the last of which they held in Calcutta last December, they were full of loyal expressions. They regarded British rule as giving them opportunities for progress which Native rule would deny to them; indeed, the President of the Congress pointed out—

“How impracticable any such representative and all-class-and-creed-embracing meeting would have been under any previous *régime*, Hindu or Mohammedan; and asserted that it was under British rule, and British rule alone, that such a national gathering was possible.”

But they looked, at the same time, for the removal of some of those hardships under which they suffered. The serious declaration was made that among the Indian population there was continually-increasing poverty. They wished for representative institutions; and though that subject was too large and too wide to be discussed before empty Benches, and at that period, he was prepared to maintain that so long as Parliament denied India representative institutions, so long did it become the special duty of Parliament to examine most carefully into the grievances of the country, and give the people there no cause of complaint that consideration of subjects of importance to them had been avoided. The people of India complained that the expenditure for which the Government of India was responsible was wasteful and extravagant, and they pointed to the fact that whereas in the period between 1875 and 1879 the average annual expenditure was 56,800,000 of tens of rupees, in 1885 it was 71,077,127 of tens of rupees, and it now amounted to 77,443,500 of tens of rupees. They also pointed to the fact that in the same period the debt of India had grown immensely, being in 1885 £173,752,206, an increase of about £83,000,000. Another matter about which they complain bitterly was that they were debarred from filling positions which they were competent to fill, but which were at present occupied exclusively by Europeans. They alleged that we had wilfully and deliberately broken the pledges we had made to them, and he was bound to say there was some ground for the complaint they made. He would take the statement of the President of the Conference to which he had alluded, as showing the Native view of the diffi-

culty that stood in the way of Civil Service employment. Dr. Rajendralála Mitra said—

“The question is, that we should send our children, at the age of 16, 5,000 miles away for three years together for the purpose of passing an examination of the strictest possible kind. The odds are against them, the prizes are few, and the blanks numerous, and the risks of sojourn by youths without guardians in a large Metropolis, teeming with temptation, are most serious. Parents must be foolhardy indeed who, in the face of these facts, will venture to send their children to England at the age of 16. But suppose the age is raised by two years. Would that satisfy all your demand? I say, nay. For the service of one's country, in no part of the world is a person called away from his native land to pass an examination. Canada is under the British Government. But her Majesty the Queen Empress does not require that every French subject there shall go to England to pass an examination before being admitted into the Canadian Service. Nothing of the kind is required in the Cape Colonies, nor in Australia, nor in Ceylon. And what is true of them is true of any other country which is a foreign dependency. Why then should the case be different in India alone? The rule here is that no man should be allowed to serve the country without running the great risks which await him in England, without having to expatriate himself for three years, and come home to be excluded from caste. This is a great grievance too, and it is one regarding which every Hindu and every Mohammedan gentleman has a right to make a strong protest.”

He (Mr. Bradlaugh) did not intend to press further quotations of the same character from the speeches made at Congress; but he would urge that it was not upon our military domination of India that we ought to rest, or try to rest, in the future. Our rule ought to be secure by attracting the willing co-operation of the Indian people. There could be no object in making the Natives cross the ocean, losing caste and incurring risk to health, if we wished to interest the Indian people in our rule by affording them Civil Service employment. In the evidence taken before the Indian Public Services Commission—admirable service on which was being rendered by Sir Charles Turner—there was to be found case after case of the grossest injustice in every Department. Could they wonder that when it came to a question of cost the Natives said—“Why do you put us to this cost when in many Departments our own men could do the work better and cheaper?” It was only in the lowest class of executive offices that the Natives were

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allowed to have any employment at all. In the Departments where they were employed they did their work satisfactorily. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) would take some means to have the Indian Statement made at some earlier period of the Session next year, so that it should not be the farce that it was to-day in being discussed before empty Benches, and so that the discussion should be creditable to a great nation governing 200,000,000 human beings. The Natives complained that we had broken the express promises as to employment made in the Proclamation, repeated in our Statutes, and reiterated in the Regulations made by the Secretary of State in Council. Witnesses proved that in the Education Department services paid for to Europeans at 1,200 to 1,500 rupees per month would be equally well rendered by Natives at 70 rupees per month. Evidence was given that European Inspectors and Assistant Superintendents were in many cases failures, and—

“That many of the best Inspectors, who happened to be Natives of India, had left the force from disgust at their treatment.”

In the Registration Department it was shown that appointments were made to superior posts of persons of British birth, whose only qualifications appeared to be that they were poor relations of high officials. In the Telegraph Department there appeared to be a perfectly monstrous excess of Assistant Superintendents, nearly all British. In the Police Department a class of gentlemen Inspectors was created in 1880, all British, though the evidence showed that the Eurasians, Natives, and Mohammedans made excellent detective officers, and were fitted in every way for higher posts. Major Drever advocated the promotion of deserving Inspectors, irrespective of colour or caste, to posts now occupied by a favoured section—and for this he met with the resentment of the Government. In the Public Works Department promotion is alleged to be by favouritism, and to the almost entire exclusion of Eurasians and Natives from higher posts. Turning to the engineering employment, there were a large number of Natives who have properly qualified as Assistant Engineers, Licentiates of Civil Engineering, and Bachelors of Civil Engi-

neering, who all passed from Indian Colleges, and though fully qualified were utterly unable to obtain employment because excluded by Europeans. With regard to Burmah, the hon. Member said he did not intend to now re-discuss the annexation of Upper Burmah, though he was opposed to it. Having taken the country, we ought to act honestly towards it; but he maintained that we had not been acting honestly to Burmah, to the Indian people, or to the British taxpayer. He was going to suggest to that House that, so far as they were able to judge from the Papers before them, and—what was equally eloquent—the information which was withheld, they were not acting honestly in regard to Burmah. A statement had appeared in *The Times* the other day with reference to the sale of lands in Burmah. It was alleged—and he believed it to be true—that the responsible officer in Burmah had sold land to British officials at a price much less than 1-100th part of its value, and it was sold privately, without any opportunity for competition. He suggested there ought to be no sale of land to any British official whatever until the matter had been submitted to the Secretary of State at home. If the statements in the Indian Press had any colour of truth in them, there were gentlemen who had had comparatively large pieces of land at prices absolutely ridiculous. He could understand that we wanted to colonize Burmah with persons dependent upon us; but the corruption which appeared to be raging in that country at present ought to be checked in the manner he had suggested. He would therefore suggest that no private sales of land or other beneficial concessions ought to be permitted to any person whatever without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State for India, on a special report to be made to him of all circumstances connected with each proposed sale. The question of the teak forests had already been noticed by the Viceroy, who mentioned that the circumstances connected with the leases held by the Bombay Trading Corporation were very unsatisfactory. It was this Company which, more than any other influence, had involved us in the Burmese War. He recommended that no new lease or contract should be made with the Bombay

Trading Company or anybody else with reference to the teak forests without some more complete report being made to the Secretary of State and the matter being fully examined. Coming to the Ruby Mines, it was a little hard to speak on the subject with the respect due to the Government. There was not a reply which he had received from the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State for India, except, perhaps, the last two, which was not more or less flatly contradicted by the Parliamentary Paper that he held in his hand. In the first place, they were told that there was no lease from the Indian Government to Messrs. Streeter; but the Papers showed that there was an actual signed agreement between the two parties. They were told that this document was not a lease; but such a draft so signed by both parties could have been enforced in this country as a binding contract and converted into a lease. Messrs. Streeter's representatives were actually introduced to the Natives in this mining district as the people who had already got a concession granted to them by the Government. Messrs. Streeter went to the mines, and actually half built houses there. As regarded the future of these mines, the idea of conceding the sole right to anybody was suicidal, for if anyone had capital at his back he would simply clear out of the place every possible jewel he could get without regard to the interests of the Government. He would suggest, therefore, that the Government should see that these mines were made as profitable as possible for the taxpayers both of this country and of India. The Government ought to keep the mines in their own hands, to have every ruby sold by auction, and to let the Natives have their 30 per cent of the value for collecting them, that being the percentage they got under King Theebaw. In conclusion, he said he did not intend to move the Amendment which stood in his name, because he felt sure that hon. Members were anxious to go into Committee and to hear the statement of the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (Sir JOHN GORST) (Chatham) said, that the regret which the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Bradlaugh) had expressed with regard to the late period of the Session at which the

affairs of India had come up for discussion was shared by the Government and those who sat on the Ministerial side of the House. He (Sir John Gorst) believed everyone would be glad if it were possible to bring the affairs of India under the consideration of the House at a time when more Members were present, and when greater interest could be taken in the matter. Although many promises to introduce the Indian Financial Statement earlier in the Session had been made, no Government had yet succeeded in fulfilling those promises; and ever since he had had a seat in the House the Indian Budget had been one of the incidents of the Session that had immediately preceded the Prorogation. He agreed with the hon. Member as to the desirability of the alleged grievances of the Natives of India finding expression in the House of Commons, and the more so because he thought that on investigation many of them would be found really not to be substantial. He would take two alleged grievances to which the hon. Member had alluded—the increase of Expenditure and the increase of Debt. It was supposed by the hon. Member that the increase of expenditure was an increase of extravagance, and that the increase of Debt was an increase of burden. That was not the case. The increase of Expenditure was caused by the great development of railroads, canals, and other productive works. The Debt was certain to increase rapidly, and it was undesirable that a stop should be put to it by checking the expenditure on railways and works of irrigation. In like manner the increase of Debt meant increase of capital supplied by the capitalists of this country, and expenditure on public works was beneficial to India as well as profitable to this country. As to the complaint of the non-employment of Natives in large numbers in the Public Services, that was exactly the subject on which a Commission had been sitting for some time. The hon. Member seemed to be gratified by the fairness with which evidence had been received by the Commission, and it was obvious that the Government must wait for the Report of that Commission and consider the evidence taken by it before they entertained any reforms in the direction of admitting Natives to the Public Services in greater numbers. As to the allegation that Natives were excluded from the more

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highly-paid posts, one-sixth of them were filled by Natives, and they were admitted in still larger proportions to the less remunerative and uncovenanted branches of the Service; and, indeed, in these branches the greater majority of the positions were held by Natives. With regard to the alleged purchase of land, it was one of the rules of the Indian Service that no official should be allowed to buy land in his own district except as a site for a residence. In the case to which attention had been called the Government had called for a Report; and if anything improper had occurred, the Secretary of State might be depended upon to take such steps as were necessary to vindicate the purity of the Indian Service. As to the teak forests, when Upper Burmah was occupied it was found that the Trading Company had acquired rights from King Theebaw, and the British Government could not confiscate those rights wholesale and deal with the Company as if no such rights had been acquired. All that the Government could do was to protect the interests of the Revenue of India, with due regard to equity and justice. As to the Ruby Mines, when the present Government came into Office they found that already dealings had taken place between the Government of India and Messrs. Streeter. In April of last year tenders had been called for from persons willing to take a lease of the Ruby Mines.

MR. BRADLAUGH said, there was no evidence of that in the Papers.

SIR JOHN GORST said, it appeared that on the 27th of March, 1886, the Viceroy telegraphed to the late Secretary of State that the representative of Messrs. Streeter had made the highest offer for a lease of the Ruby Mines. It was not a violent inference from this that tenders had been asked for. When the present Government came into power a telegram was sent from the Secretary of State to the Government of India in these words—

“I gather that the arrangements are not finally concluded. The value of the mines and of the rights of the Government should be carefully ascertained before pledging the Government. Keep me aware of the results of local inquiry.”

That telegram, which was sent on the 10th of November last, had not been departed from, and the negotiations in India must be guided by it. No lease

of the mines would be given to anyone until their value and all rights and interests had been ascertained, and the Government would only make such a disposition of them as would be compatible with the public interest. No one had any object in parting with these mines for less than they were worth, and in the interests of the Revenue of India the utmost value would be got for them. Instead of expressing any apprehension, it might have been expected that the hon. Member would rather have congratulated the House on the vigilance that was being exercised.

Question put, and agreed to.

MATTER—considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (SIR JOHN GORST) (Chatham): Mr. Courtney, I will not waste any precious time in Committee by appealing to hon. Members for that indulgence which is always extended to those in the position which I occupy. I may say, also, that I hope the Statement which I ventured to circulate a few days ago will enable me to shorten my remarks, and help the Committee more easily to understand the present position of Indian Revenue. I propose to make some observations in explanation of the Paper circulated, and afterwards to confine myself to replying on any questions with regard to the Revenue of India which hon. Members may think it necessary to raise. I want, first, to observe that on the face of the Statement the prospect is not a very prosperous one. Of the three years which are under our consideration, 1885-6 shows a large deficit, and 1886-7 and 1887-8 show far too small a surplus; but I am happy to say that the condition of the finances of India is not quite so bad as the appearance of these figures would lead one at first sight to suppose. Although the deficit in 1885-6 is put down in my Statement as 2,800,000 tens of rupees, that is not the real actual deficit. That is to say, India is not poorer by 2,800,000 tens of rupees; because, if hon. Gentlemen will refer to 1887, they will see that in this year not only has the sum of 683,498 tens of rupees been spent in the reduction of debt, but 589,000 and 500,000, making a total of 1,089,000 tens of rupees have been invested in the construction of railways, and 186,807

tens of rupees in the construction of productive irrigation works. So that out of the expenditure of the year a total of 1,959,305 tens of rupees has been applied either to the reduction of debt or to investments—in other words, in increasing the assets of the Government of India, and the true deficit is, therefore, £842,421. Then, since this Paper was circulated, the prospect for the year 1886-7 has, I am happy to say, considerably improved. There has been an increase in the Revenue of £1,100,000; of which the Land Revenue gives £476,000; Salt Revenue, £117,000; Excise Revenue, £109,000; Railways, £166,000; and Revenue under other heads £232,000; making a total improved Revenue, as I have said, of £1,100,000. Of this improved Revenue, however, £420,000 belong to the Provincial Governments, leaving an improved Revenue for Imperial purposes of £680,000. Then, on the Expenditure side, the expenditure on the Army has been £400,000 more than was anticipated. The other heads besides that of the Army have altogether improved to the extent of £504,000, of which £202,000 belong to the Provincial Governments, leaving a net improvement on these other heads of £302,000. Altogether the expenditure has been worse than was anticipated by £98,000; therefore, on the whole, taking into account the increase of Revenue and the increase of Expenditure, there has been a net improvement of £582,000, which will turn the surplus of 62,110 tens of rupees shown in my Statement into a surplus of 642,110 tens of rupees. With regard to the year 1887-8, for which the surplus shown in my Statement is 16,700 tens of rupees, I am sorry to say that the prospects since the Statement was circulated have become somewhat more gloomy, for the prospective Land Revenue is 150,000 tens of rupees worse than the Estimate. That, however, is not altogether loss, because the improved Land Revenue of £476,000 in the preceding year means that part of the revenue collected has gone into the account for the year 1886-7, which otherwise might have gone into the account for 1887-8. In fact, of the 23 crores of tens of rupees which constitute the Land Revenue, about six-and-a-half crores were collected in the months of March and April, and

Sir John Gorst

this, of course, has an effect on the Revenue for two years, depending on whether you apply it to one year or the other; and as I suppose active collection caused a larger sum to be received in 1886-7 than was expected, we must look for some loss of Revenue in the next year. Then, as to opium, the anticipation is 250,000 tens of rupees worse than it was when the Budget Estimate was framed. Salt has improved by 300,000 tens of rupees; but I am sorry to say that the position as regards Upper Burmah is such as to constitute a serious drain on the finances of India, and the Budget Estimate, which showed a deficit of £1,770,500, is made worse by an increase of Army expenditure of 300,000 tens of rupees, while there is an increase of Army expenditure in India of 160,000 tens of rupees, making a total increase of 460,000 tens of rupees; and there is, besides, a prospective charge for housing troops in Upper Burmah of 100,000 tens of rupees. Thus, on the net result, the prospects of 1887-8 are worse by £610,000 than when the Budget Estimate was framed in India; so that, instead of there being a small surplus of 16,700 tens of rupees, there is an estimated deficit of 593,300 tens of rupees. But, as hon. Gentlemen familiar with Indian finance are aware, it is the practice of the Indian Government to make a very cautious Estimate of Revenue; and it is not too much to anticipate that the increase of Revenue will more than make up this present estimated deficit of £593,000, and that just as the finances of 1886-7 have come out with a very fair surplus, so the Revenue of 1887-8 may show a surplus well on the right side of the account. There is one other matter which was mentioned as likely to produce a very heavy charge in the Expenditure of 1887-8, but which, so far from being a real loss to the Revenue of India, is a matter of gain and congratulation. It is the conversion of Four per Cent Stock into Three and a-half per Cent Stock effected some months ago. The first issue of India Four per Cent Stock was made in 1863, and by subsequent issues made under various Acts of Parliament the total amount was raised to £53,261,820, which, according to the terms under which the Stock was issued, was redeemable by the Secretary of State in Council on or after the 10th of

October, 1888, on giving a year's notice. Now, owing to there having been in the early part of the year a very steady appreciation of Indian credit, the price of the Three and a-half per Cent India Stock, which was first issued in 1880, rose above par; and the Secretary of State in Council, therefore, determined that an offer should be made to the holders of Four and a-half per Cent Stock to convert it into Three and a-half per Cent Stock, and an advertisement was issued in February last informing them that the Secretary of State in Council would issue Three and a-half per Cent Stock, which is not redeemable until the 5th of January, 1931, in exchange for Four per Cent Stock, and pay on the 6th of July the difference between Three and a-half per Cent and Four per Cent for the five quarters from July 1887 to October, 1888, thus practically allowing Four per Cent up to October, 1888, when it was compulsory to convert the Four per Cent Stock into Three and a-half per Cent Stock. These terms were readily accepted by the great majority of the holders. Out of a total of £53,261,820 Stock, no less than £47,750,000, or approximately 90 per cent, was converted, leaving £5,472,019 to be paid off in October, 1888. The prospective annual saving from the conversion is about £240,000; but an increased expenditure is incurred during the current year, amounting in all to £800,000 sterling—at 1s. 5½d. the rupee, 1,097,000 tens of rupees—made up as follows:—The dividends on India Four per Cent Stock being payable half-yearly—April to October—and those on the Three and a-half per Cent Stock being payable quarterly, the inversion involves the payment of interest for five quarters in 1887-8, and an increase in the amount paid of £360,000; the difference between Four per Cent and Three and a-half per Cent Stock for the five quarters from July, 1887, to October, 1888, paid in July, 1887, is £300,000; the commission allowed to brokers and the charges of the Bank of England for management amount to £140,000. Altogether there will be a charge thrown upon the Revenue of India for 1887-8 of 1,097,000 tens of rupees, which, of course, looks like a great increase of Expenditure, but which really represents a great saving in the future. I mention that because I wish

to warn the Committee as to statements which may be made by myself if I hold this Office next year, or by my Successor. There may be a large amount to be taken into consideration in the expenditure of the year which would alter the figures I have given. I think it might be interesting to the Committee if I were to state the results of a table which I have drawn up at the India Office, showing the credit of the different Governments of the world as estimated by the value of their securities in the London Money Market. I find that at the head of the list of countries stands Great Britain, which in the London Money Market can sell its Consols at a price which yields to the investor £2 19s. per cent; next to Great Britain comes the United States of America, whose securities sell at a price which yields to the investor £3 9s. per cent; third in the list comes the Government of India, whose securities sell at a price which gives the investor £3 9s. per cent; fourth comes Canada, with £3 9s. 6d.; fifth, New South Wales, represented by £3 13s. 6d.; sixth, Victoria, by £3 13s. 9d.; seventh, France, with £3 14s. 9d.; eighth, the Cape of Good Hope, with £3 19s.; ninth, New Zealand, with £4 2s.; 10th, Austria, with £4 10s. 6d.; 11th, Italy, with £4 10s. 9d., and 12th and last, Russia, whose Stock, as I have ascertained, yields to the investor £5 3s. 9d. It appears to me, therefore, that the credit of the Government of India, as shown by the value of its securities in the London Money Market, is a subject on which the Committee may well congratulate themselves. Now, I want to make some observations on the net Revenue and Expenditure, which is shown on pages 4, 5, and 6 of the Paper; and, in considering the financial prospects of India, the figures given there are figures which hon. Gentlemen may most usefully study. The first observation I desire to make is that the net Revenue is steadily increasing, and that increase is more than accounted for by the Income Tax, and by the Revenue which is derived from Upper Burmah. If hon. Gentlemen refer, they will see that a certain portion of Revenue is derived from new taxes put on since 1885-6—namely, Income Tax and Land Tax derived from Upper Burmah, and they will find that if these two items are deducted the net Revenue is in-

creased. It is also satisfactory to see that not only has that Revenue increased, but that the Land Revenue has also increased. If hon. Gentlemen will turn to page 22 of the Paper they will see that there is a steady increase in the Land Revenue, which, although not large, is a substantial increase. They will also see that the increase in 1837-8 is independent of the Land Revenue received from Upper Burmah, amounting to 320,000 tens of rupees. Now, I do not wish to make too much of this, because the increase is, after all, slight. But I think it is a satisfactory circumstance when rents at home are falling, and when most of the countries which depend on agricultural prosperity are in a more or less depressed condition as to their rents and revenues, that the Revenue of India should show not only no reduction under this head, but should actually show an increase. Another matter which I desire to point out is that, although the Expenditure has also increased, there is no great increase of Expenditure from what I may call normal causes. No doubt there is one great increase of Expenditure from a normal cause—namely, the increase of Army Charge, which is consequent on the permanent increase of the Army of India, which took place rather more than two years ago, at the time when the Penjdeh incident occurred and there was some apprehension as to the possibility of hostilities. That charge of about 1,500,000 tens of rupees is one which will permanently increase the Expenditure out of the Revenues of India. But what has caused the apparent increase in the Expenditure has been the deficit of Upper Burmah and the great cost of exchange. If it had not been for abnormal causes which were beyond the control of the Government of India, notwithstanding the increase of Army Charges, there would have been a reduction in the whole Expenditure of India of no less than 473,100 tens of rupees. If hon. Members will turn to pages 6 and 7 of the Paper they will also see figures set out which clearly show what I am endeavouring to urge on the Committee—namely, that there has been an improvement both in Revenue and in what I call the normal Expenditure. There has been a gross improvement of 1,956,800 tens of rupees. Of that sum, 490,000 tens of rupees comes out of revenues assigned

to the Provinces, deducting which there is a real improvement in Revenue and Expenditure, excluding Burmah and exchange, of 1,466,800 tens of rupees. Now, I wish to say a word on another matter. I must confess that, financially, Upper Burmah has been so far a disappointment. In the Budget Estimate for 1886-7 my Predecessor, rather more than a year ago, reckoned the probable Expenditure in Upper Burmah at 775,000 tens of rupees, and the Revenue at 665,000 tens of rupees, showing a net charge on the Revenue of Burmah of only £110,000. But, unfortunately, both sides of the account, as estimated in the time of my Predecessor, were wrong. The Revenue, instead of 775,000 tens of rupees, yielded only 297,400 tens of rupees, and the Expenditure amounted to 2,038,800 tens of rupees. Therefore, instead of the estimated net charge of 110,000 tens of rupees, there was a net charge of 1,741,000 tens of rupees. Although the Estimate for this year is very much less favourable than that of last year, I hope it will, at all events, prove to be nearer the truth when the revised Estimates come to be considered next year. The present estimate is that there will be a deficit in respect of Burmah, which will come upon the Revenue of India, of 1,770,500 tens of rupees; and since this Statement was circulated telegrams have been received from India, showing that there have been 300,000 tens of rupees additional spent upon the Army, and a probable addition of 100,000 tens of rupees for housing the troops, amounting together to 400,000 tens of rupees, which will swell the estimated deficit to 2,170,500 tens of rupees.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.): Does that include the ordinary charge for the Army?

SIR JOHN GORST: It includes all charges attributable to the expenditure in Upper Burmah. Whereas there is a great reduction in the extra Marine and Army charges in 1887-8, I should like to point out that it does not give very much relief to the financial position of Upper Burmah, because it is met by an increase in police. It is only candid that I should state that this is the financial result of the annexation of Burmah. When the annexation was made it was not expected that so heavy a charge would be thrown on the Revenue of India by the policy then pursued, and it

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is only fair to point out that there is a heavy charge in the past year, and a heavy charge likely to be thrown upon the India Revenue in the present year. Altogether I have every hope that the anticipations of the Government of India may be realized, and that at no very remote future Burmah, instead of being a burden on the finances of India, may, at any rate, pay its own way, and become a source of profit to India; but for that we must wait until the consummation so much to be desired is brought about. The permanent increase in the Indian Army, as the Committee is aware, is 22,000 men, about 10,700 of whom are British and 11,900 Native troops. This permanent increase in the Army has caused an additional expenditure in 1885-6 of 347,000 tens of rupees; in 1886-7 it caused a further addition of 430,000 tens of rupees; and in 1887-8 it is estimated to cause a further addition of 370,000 tens of rupees. The total increase for the three years since the permanent increase of the Army was resolved upon amounts to 1,147,000 tens of rupees; but I think that, with the increase under that head, it has reached its worst. The Committee will see on page 8 of my Statement that I pointed out that there was a reduction in the Army charges of £745,000, owing to the new system of paying the pensions to officers and soldiers; but the gain is only an apparent one, and the amount paid for commuting the pensions will go on increasing for about eight, nine, or 10 years, and then the total charge on the Army Accounts will be a little greater than the sum referred to. This gives relief in the present year, but it is a relief which is purchased at the price of having 12 years hence to pay even a little larger sum out of the Revenues of India than was paid prior to 1885-6; but the application is on several grounds a right one, and I think it will meet with the approval of hon. Gentlemen opposite. I have also placed before the Committee a very full statement of what are called Home charges, because these charges are payable in sterling, and carry the great burden of exchange. I call attention to the fact that, although there is an apparent increase under this head, it is an apparent and not a real increase. I should like any Member of the Committee to suggest any reduction that is possible to be made in these Home

charges. A Committee went very carefully through these items, and they effected some small economies; but they did not effect any great economies. If any hon. Member can discover any of the Home charges which, without damage to the interests of India, can by any possibility be reduced, he will confer great benefit upon India. There is a note at the bottom to show that the last part of the Home charges are Capital Expenditure, and I wish to make a few observations about the state of the defence works, which the Committee will find are charged for both here and in other parts of the Statement as a separate charge against capital. Now, these special defence works consist of frontier forts and harbour defences. They are most essential to the safety of India, and the Government are obliged to push them on with the utmost possible expedition. But, as these works are not productive works, it is contrary to the principles on which Indian finance is conducted that the charge should be otherwise than one against Revenue; and there is no doubt that if there is Revenue, and if the Revenue will bear such charges, they ought to be charged against Revenue. No one can have any desire that extra taxes should be placed upon the people of India for the purpose of meeting charges of this kind, and the Secretary of State has no intention of suggesting to the Government of India that any such extra taxes should be imposed. As regards the charge for 1887, the Committee will remember that the surplus which I was able to announce in 1886-7 would be large enough to bear the charge in 1886-7 for these special defence works; and therefore it is the intention, if the anticipation be realized of the Secretary of State, to pay for the special defence works out of the surplus of 1886-7. In 1887-8, as far as our anticipations at the present moment go, there is no surplus; and therefore as regards 1887-8 the Secretary of State reserves the question how the Expenditure should be charged. If there should be a surplus after all, no doubt the Expenditure will be charged against that surplus; but if there is no surplus, it will be open to the Secretary of State to charge the Expenditure against capital. Now, I should like to say a few words about railways. I have given the Committee,

upon pages 10, 11, and 12, figures which, I think, will enable them to judge for themselves as to the present condition of the Indian railways. I want to point out three conclusions which the Committee may draw from these figures. The first is that the Indian railways pay a large and increasing profit upon the capital which is invested in them. That appears most clear from the figures on page 11. The percentage of net receipts on the capital expended on railways has been in the three years under our review 5·27, 5·84, 5·90. Then I want also to call the attention of the Committee to the fact that the Government of India is not making a profit, but is incurring a large and increasing annual charge. That appears on page 12, and in 1884-5 it amounted to Rx1,051,175, in 1885-6 to Rx1,731,713, in 1886-7 to Rx1,458,304, and in the Budget Estimate for 1887-8 it is Rx1,589,400. This is the second conclusion to be drawn from the figures; and the third proposition I want the Committee to consider is that this charge upon the Revenue of India has been entirely brought about by the fall in exchange. For if the Members of the Committee will look at the figures which I have given of the increased charge in the Railway Revenue Account, owing to the fall in the value of rupees, they will see that, but for that increased charge in the three years under consideration, there would not only be no deficit, but a surplus in Railway Revenue administration. Of course, under these circumstances, I inquired, as I dare say every Member of the Committee inquired, how these losses occurred. Of course, we cannot help the loss of exchange. The question I wanted to ask was whether it was likely that this drain upon the Revenue of India by the railway account would be a permanent one, or whether it was likely, in a few years, that there might be an improvement or even a profit? I found, however, that a very large portion of that apparent loss is caused by capital which is sunk in partially constructed lines upon which the Government is paying interest, although the capital at present is making no return. If the Committee will refer to page 76 of the Financial Statement which Sir Auckland Colvin has submitted, they will find how much of that drain upon Indian finance is caused by the circumstance I have mentioned.

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It appears on that page that the amount of the capital which has been spent from 1870 to 1888 upon lines still under construction is about Rx14,000,000. At 4 per cent, which is what the Government practically pay, that would represent the amount of Rx560,000, which the Government is paying in the shape of interest on capital from which they are receiving no return at all. Therefore, there is a drain to the extent of Rx560,000 upon the Indian Revenue. The drain, however, will not be permanent; but it will terminate as soon as the lines are completed. Of course, that does not account for all, and I directed further inquiries to see what it is that causes a loss to the Revenue of India in the rest of the same page; and what I found is this: that upon the State lines which were in progress prior to 1880-1—I take that date because it was prior to the commencement of the Frontier Lines, the Quetta and Pishin Lines, which are not really railways, but defence works, and which were not made for the purpose of railways, but for defence works. Upon these lines, including the East India Railway, I find that the profit which was made by the Government of India was 6·77, and, excluding the East India Railway, 5·3 per cent. Of course, the East India Railway has been a most profitable undertaking, most profitable to the persons who furnished the capital, most profitable to the Government of India, and most profitable to the people of India. It pays 8·7 per cent upon the capital outlay. The whole of that is not taken by the Government of India; but that is what the railway pays altogether upon the outlay. Excluding that railway, we make a profit of 5·3 per cent. The State railways undoubtedly make a profit; but there is a loss incurred upon the guaranteed lines which swallows up the whole of the profit made by the State railways, and converts the profit into a loss. The reason why this loss is incurred on the guaranteed lines is that since the time when the interest was guaranteed there has been a tremendous fall in exchange. It may be said that the guarantee amounts roughly to 5 per cent on the old lines made long ago, and that that guarantee of 5 per cent really imposes upon the finances of India a burden of nearly 6½ per cent, because, in order to pay 5 per cent to the English

capitalists, they have to pay 6½ per cent in rupees owing to the fall of exchange. The lines which have been guaranteed in recent years have been guaranteed at 4 per cent, and even at the present rate of exchange it is not likely that these lines will cause any increase of the loss which the Government has to bear.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: Will the hon. Gentleman distinguish between the earnings of the old guaranteed lines and the new guaranteed lines?

SIR JOHN GORST: I have not got the figures by me which would enable me to distinguish between the two; but my opinion is that it is some of the old guaranteed lines, such as Madras lines, upon which the great loss is incurred. I should like to call the attention of the Committee to the existence of railways in India in regard to which there is no Government guarantee, and to point out that the chief of these is the Bengal and North-Western Line, which has only recently been opened. It was opened, I think, in 1886. The net return is 3·63 per cent, and the Stock of the line has stood up to a very recent period above par. It is true that the Stock has fallen in the course of the last month to 97, three points below par; but I think that is owing to some anxiety on the subject of traffic. Traffic has now improved, and I have no doubt that the Stock will again stand above par. I point this out because a great deal has been said in this House and the country about the advantage of encouraging the railway system in India; and if capitalists would venture to invest their capital in the same way as in this country without Government guarantee, they have the example of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, which shows that they would have a very fair profit for their money, and they would be able to develop the railway system of India without imposing the burden upon the finances of India which guarantees entail. Now, the only other point to which I think I need direct the attention of the Committee is one which was anticipated, to some extent, by the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Bradlaugh). I have put in a table on page 19 to show the burden of taxation upon the Indian people. I put it in because in this House it is very common to speak of the taxation of the people of India as if it were extremely burdensome. The Com-

mittee will see from the table that the amount is not 2s. per head. When it is remembered that the amount of taxation which is borne by the people of this country is £2 10s. per head, I think that, as far as one can estimate from figures of this kind, it must be admitted that the taxation imposed upon the people of India is very slight indeed. I do not deny that even light taxation may, under certain circumstances, be burdensome; but I venture to say that the Government of India, on the whole, is one of the most beneficent Governments which the world has ever witnessed; that the Government is, on the whole, well administered, administered in a more true sense for the benefit of the governed than has been any other Government the world has ever witnessed; that it is, on the whole, one of the justest and most equitable Governments which history gives us any account of; and that, so far from the people of India having any ground of complaint because they are under the rule of Great Britain instead of under the rule of the tyrants who held sway over them before the advent of British rule, the Natives of India have very good reason to be grateful for the establishment and continuance over them of our beneficent Government.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That it appears, by the Accounts laid before this House, that the Total Revenue of India for the year ending the 31st day of March 1886 was £74,464,197: that the Total Expenditure in India and in England charged to Revenue was £77,265,923; that there was an excess of Expenditure over Revenue of £2,801,726; and that the Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works was £5,275,364, besides a Capital Charge of £1,086,045 involved in the Redemption of Liabilities."—(Sir John Gorst.)

MR. R. T. REID (Dumfries, &c.): Mr. Courtney, I shall endeavour, as I know the time of the Committee is limited, not to use any superfluous words. I rise for a particular and definite purpose; but, in the first place, I wish to join the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Bradlaugh) in his expression of extreme regret that the Indian Budget has been brought on this year at a later period than in any previous year. It is perfectly true that previous Governments have been offenders in regard to this matter; but it is also the case that a Resolution was passed by

the House two or three years ago, at the instance of the hon. Baronet the Member for the City of London (Sir Robert Fowler), deprecating the great delay to which the Indian Budget was subjected. I am sorry I do not see the hon. Baronet in his place to renew his protest. Passing from that, let me notice the last words of the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst). There are few people who would dispute that the Indian Government is beneficently and justly administered on the whole, and administered with a desire to do what is right towards the people of India. But the objection which is made is that the Government is an extravagant Government, extravagant far beyond the capability of the country to sustain, and that it is a Government which is carried on without an opportunity of coming in touch with the feelings and opinions of the people, and that it is, further, a Government absolutely despotic in its character, which this House is quite unwilling to control from the lack of time. That is the objection to the Government of India, not that its object is bad, but that we do not take pains to make that Government as effectual as it might be, and that in consequence the Government is extremely extravagant, and that the finances are in a very serious condition. Let me say a few words with regard to the financial part of this matter. The Statement which is laid before us tells us that there is a deficiency on the Financial Accounts of 1885-6 of £2,800,000 in round figures. The Revised Accounts state that there was a surplus in 1886-7 of some kind; I am told it should now be £60,000 or more. As regards the Budget Estimate of 1887-8, we are told in the published Statement that there was to be a small surplus; but now it is admitted that the Revised Estimates show, as far as they go, a deficit of between £600,000 and £700,000. Therefore, notwithstanding the panegyric the hon. Gentleman (Sir John Gorst) has delivered on the Government of India, we have this state of things—that in the first year of the three years we are dealing with there is a deficiency of £2,800,000; in the second year it is said that there is a surplus of £60,000; and in the third year there is a deficit of £600,000. That cannot be considered to be a satisfactory state

of things. Let us see what are the causes of this deficiency, because the causes deserve more notice than the facts of the decrease themselves. In the first place, Afghanistan has cost us, for the Quetta force, about £2,100,000. Now, taking the whole three years together, the Delimitation Commission—the Commission which has been on the frontier of Afghanistan—has cost nearly £500,000. So much as regards the expenditure on account of the Afghan scare. Then we come to Burmah. Now, the expedition to Burmah was an enterprize of the noble Lord the Member for South Paddington (Lord Randolph Churchill), who seemed, at the time the expedition was undertaken, to be absolutely master of the situation. As soon as he got into Office he and the Viceroy of India, with the consent of the remainder of the Government, led India into Burmah. Now, we were told that the work was to be done for £300,000, and that it was only a matter of two or three weeks. I am thankful that I personally protested against the expedition at the time; the whole country, however, was thinking of something different—it was thinking of the General Election, and not thinking of the expense which would be thrown upon the unfortunate people of India by the Burmese enterprize. What is now the contention of the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State for India? The statement is that the difference between the expenditure and income from Burmah amounts to a deficiency of £3,900,000; and the hon. Gentleman spoke with no hope of altering that state of the accounts. The hon. Gentleman knows as well as I do that there is no prospect of ever making Upper Burmah even pay her own way. Those who are familiar with the country are persuaded there is no chance, at any rate, for many years to come, of Upper Burmah being able to pay her own way. These are two causes of deficiency. These deficits are due to policy; like all financial disorders, they are, in the main, due to an erroneous and extravagant policy. Partly they are due to the absence of economy in internal management; but they are still more due to the fearful wars and enterprizes that are entered upon without any reasonable control over them by the Government of India whenever some

"Jingo" spirit becomes impossible to keep under. What are the expedients resorted to for the purpose of meeting these deficits? These deficits have to be met in some way or other. When deficits of this kind take place you may borrow money, or you may impose fresh taxation. Now, everybody knows that a high authority on Indian finance has stated that you cannot impose fresh taxation, notwithstanding the vaunted smallness of the taxation per head of the population. The hon. Gentleman will not contradict me when I say that substantially you have reached the limit of taxation in India. He will certainly be different from any other Under Secretary if he denies that statement. At any rate, you have not attempted to impose new taxation. What has been done has been done in another way, which is extremely significant. According to Sir Auckland Colvin's Report, the deficiency has been met by taking from the Famine Insurance Fund the amount necessary. That is the expedient to which the Government are reduced; and now let me say one word as to the Famine Fund. Although I have no doubt every hon. Gentleman present is acquainted with the nature of the Fund, still, everybody may not be acquainted with it; and it is as well that the country should know what the Fund really is. The Report of the Famine Fund Commissioners, which was presented to the House in 1880, showed that in the last 30 years there had been five famines in India, of which three were intense famines, and in the last of these, that of 1876-8, no less than 5,000,000 persons perished. It was stated that these famines were of a recurring character, and the Commissioners recommended that an annual sum should be set aside for the purpose of meeting them. The sum which has been systematically and sacredly devoted to the purpose of supplying the needs of the people in time of famine is now appropriated by the Government for the purpose of restoring financial equilibrium. According to my judgment, the causes of these deficits are very serious. The causes are ill-judged enterprises, profligate expenditure upon wars, which have been so under-estimated that one, which it was said would cost but £300,000, has already landed us in an expenditure of far more than

£3,000,000. Such are the causes of these deficits, and the expedient by which the Government endeavour to restore equilibrium is one most gravely to be reprehended, and one which it is impossible for anyone to sympathize with. I have said so much with regard to the particular figures of this year, and I have said it without the smallest attempt to shelter one Party at the expense of another Party, for we have nothing whatever in Indian finance to do with Parties. I believe that in 1886 the same expedient to restore equilibrium was adopted, and therefore the Party to which I belong are equally at fault. I think in this House we ought to know nothing at all about Party in our dealings with matters concerning India. Let us consider the state of matters in the last 10 years. The hon. Gentleman the Member for Northampton (Mr. Bradlaugh) pointed out that there had been a large increase of expenditure in the last 10 years. "Yes," said the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary, in the short reply he made to my hon. Friend when Mr. Speaker was in the Chair, "but that is due to railways." Now, I am sure the hon. Gentleman did not say that advisedly, because he did not show what has been the increased expenditure upon matters other than railways. In the first place, I find that in 1876 the total Expenditure was £57,750,000, and that in 1886 it was £77,250,000, or a rise of £19,500,000 in the space of 10 or 11 years. But let me go into details. In the first year that I have named—I am leaving out, of course, all sums which are less than £100,000—in the first year, 1876, the Army Services were £15,700,000, but in 1886 they were £20,000,000. Now, that is not railways; there is an increase of £4,300,000 on the Army.

SIR JOHN GORST: In consequence of the fall in exchange.

MR. R. T. REID: Whenever one criticizes these things, he is always referred to the fall in exchange. It is the same story over and over again; we are always told that if such and such things had not occurred everything would have been all right. That is the kind of thing I have heard repeated year after year in relation to the Indian Budget. The Government of India are bound to cut their coat according to the cloth they have; and if we notice great deficits, if

we find great increase in military expenditure, it is no answer to say that it is due to exchange. I think the hon. Gentleman will, on reflection, see that the difference between the two items I have quoted is not due to the fall in the rate of exchange, because a great deal of the money—indeed, if not the whole of it—is paid in India. At least, it is so in regard to the salaries and expenses of the Civil Service; there is no question of exchange in such cases. The salaries and expenses of the Civil Service rose from £10,300,000 in 1876 to £12,200,000 in 1886. What is the meaning of this? The meaning is extravagance, absence of proper control, and, if I may say so in this House, a systematic neglect by this House of its duty towards India in dealing with Indian finance, and in supervising the officials who instruct the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State for India. Of course, the hon. Gentleman can do no more than repeat that which the permanent officials, who are the tyrants of India, are good enough to put into his mouth. Let me come to the charge of collection—that, at least, is entirely spent in India. The charge of collection has risen in the most extraordinary way. In 1876 it was £6,600,000, and in 1886 it was £9,800,000. There is a spring of 50 per cent in the course of 10 years. Then, again, superannuation allowances and pensions, things which always go up, have risen from £2,100,000 to £2,900,000. I say no more with reference to the Expenditure, because I have promised to compress my remarks as much as possible. I have only given one or two samples of the chief items of Expenditure, to show that the Expenditure has increased all through. Now, a word or two with reference to the Revenue. The Revenue has not shown similar elasticity. The three chief items of Revenue in India are land, opium, and salt. In the case of the land there has been an increase of £1,000,000 in the period given; in opium the increase, I think, has been £200,000; and in salt the increase has been £100,000; and I should like to say, as regards railways, that while an increase has been incurred in expenditure, the increase of revenue—and the increase has been enormous—has kept pace with it. But this does not exhaust the matter. It was pointed out by Mr.

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Fawcett, and it has been also pointed out by evidence given before the Finance Committee which sat from 1871 to 1874, that the staple of Indian Revenue is of the most insecure character possible. The Land Revenue, of course, is very elastic, and it has risen very little in the 10 years; it has risen £1,000,000, and that is all, and it cannot be expected to rise more, because the system in operation there is a system of fixed rent for a period of 30 years. With regard to the Opium Revenue, everybody knows it is dependent upon the trade which you can make for your opium; and if, for example, we come to difficulties about the opium trade with China, does anyone believe that at the present day public opinion in this country would allow us to go to war again with China in order to bolster up the opium trade? Of course, opium is the most precarious revenue you can have. Then the Salt Revenue is one which is open to most of the difficulties and most of the objections that can be raised almost against any revenue. A man with £100,000 a year only pays as much by way of Salt Duty as the man with £50 a-year. So oppressive is the taxation that one of the Predecessors of the hon. Gentleman said that the repeal of the Salt Tax would confer upon the people of India as great a boon as the repeal of the Corn Laws conferred upon the English people. I must say I was rather surprised the hon. Gentleman (Sir John Gorst) drew a picture from which one would suppose that nothing but plenty and prosperity existed in India, from which one would suppose that the Indian people were an under-taxed people. Now, the best proof that India is over-taxed in comparison with the power of the people to bear taxation is that the very necessary of life, salt, is taxed to such an extent that it is a grievance to the people of India, according to the admission of an hon. Gentleman who, at the time he made the statement, held the position of Under Secretary of State for India. It is a grievance to the people of India equal in its incidence to what the Corn Laws were to the people of England. Now, Sir, I have endeavoured to show that the Revenue is unelastic; that the Expenditure is growing; that there is an impossibility of new taxation; and I should like, in the face of these facts, to put a possibility which I hope will not take

place. I put it for the purpose of showing what is the real condition of Indian finance. Suppose that any great strain came; suppose there was an invasion through Afghanistan, or that there was some great catastrophe, or some great war, in which we required all our resources. Why, Sir, there would be no nest-egg to fall back upon. We have habitual deficits; we have had a deficit in two out of the three years under consideration; and, as far as I can see, there is no branch of the Revenue from which the hon. Gentleman can give us reason to hope there will be any great increase of Revenue within a measurable distance of time. The country is taxed to the full extent, and the margin between Revenue and Expenditure is at best so small that there will be nothing whatever to fall back upon like what you have in this country to fall back upon. In this country there is great wealth, and taxation in proportion to the power to bear it is so light that you might easily extract something for a great emergency. There is one subject which gives us serious cause for reflection, and that is the increasing quantity of money which is being remitted from India to England every year. There is, in the Statement to which I have already referred, an account of the Bills drawn by the Secretary of State. It will be found that there has been within the last 10 or 15 years a large increase in the Bills introduced by the Government for India in this House. It has been suggested by the hon. Baronet the Member for the Evesham Division of Worcester (Sir Richard Temple) that he is accredited with having estimated that the annual drain from India by this country for what you may call the tribute—though I do not mean to say that it is a servile tribute—but that the sum sent from India to England is £30,000,000 every year, without any equivalent being sent back. Part of that, no doubt, is sent sometimes in return for money invested, and comes in the form of Home charges. I do not mean to say that that is the amount drawn by the Secretary of State, for that is only some £17,000,000 or £19,000,000 annually; but the hon. Member to whom I have referred says, I think, that this is the total drain, and represents that money sent to this country from India. It is quite true that for that there has been some equivalent

in the past; but the interest on money spent in India is expended in England, whereas the interest on money borrowed by the Government for this country is spent in this country, and, of course, that makes a great difference as regards the resources of the nation. It seems to me that we are bound to listen to his. We are bound to listen to the best advice and opinion we can get from the Indians themselves. I distrust—not because I distrust the men, but because I distrust their judgment—Anglo-Indians thoroughly in this matter. Those gentlemen, familiar, no doubt, with the details of Indian life, of course have more opportunities of gauging the condition of India than a thoroughly independent witness in this country; but they are all pledged to a system. If you speak to almost any one of them—of course, with here and there an exception—you will find that they are all pledged to the lips in favour of a bureaucratic and despotic system of Government, a system of Government which in India is a benevolent despotism, I admit, but still a despotic bureaucratic Government, because it is a Government not controlled by anything in the nature of representation, as is the Government of this country. The Native Congress, to which reference has been made by the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Bradlaugh), was full of the most interesting and valuable suggestions. I believe a great many of the recommendations made by the Natives are worthy of adoption. Amongst other things, they ask that there should be some means in India of questioning the Government as regards the administration of the affairs of the country, and that there should be some method in England for controlling the expenditure of the money which is drawn from the people of India. They ask that there should be a Standing Committee of this House to hear appeals from Local Bodies against the Executive Government of India in matters of finance and administration, where it was thought that this House would be competent to control the decisions of the Indian Government. I am not going into detail on that subject, which is one of enormous importance in itself; but this I am going to say—that I have endeavoured to get the Government to listen to a proposal to have some sort of Committee

of this House for the purpose of transacting duties in connection with India which appertain to this House. I endeavoured during the Parliament of 1880, more than once, to get either a Standing Committee or some other form of Committee appointed, in order to enable this House faithfully to discharge the duties which it owes to the people of India. The Government of India is absolutely uncontrolled by Native opinion, except so far as that opinion can reach the consciences of the governing class. And who controls it here? Why, it is controlled by the Secretary of State for India and the Under Secretary for India—it is controlled by the Secretary of State, with the assistance of the Council. But what is the Council—how is it constituted? It is a Council consisting of gentlemen who have spent no more than half their lives in that country, and who represent stale Anglo-Indian opinion—the opinion of 25 years ago. No one knows anything about their deliberations, as they all take place in secret. They are a secret, irresponsible Council, composed, I have no doubt, of men of great ability, and of men who have shown great capacity in India, but who represent Anglo-Indian opinion—and nothing but Anglo-Indian opinion. These gentlemen should be under the control of the Government of this country, and their operations should be subject to the fresh air of this House, and should be under the influence of public opinion and public discussion here. The influence of men who have to answer to their constituents for the course they have adopted is not brought to bear on the Government of India at all; and that is one thing, in my opinion, most necessary. How do we stand as to India? The hon. Member for Northampton has brought a variety of charges and accusations against the officials of the Indian Government. He says that Messrs. Streeter have had an unfair advantage in the matter of the Ruby Mines; that was contradicted by the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary. Be it so. The hon. Member also says that the teak forests have not been well-administered. Very well. He says that a great many charges have been disposed of by a Commission sitting at Calcutta.

SIR JOHN GORST: Sitting all over India.

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MR. R. T. REID: He says that in one instance before the Commission a man had satisfied the President of the Commission, an Englishman, that he did not dare to give open and full testimony, because he was afraid of the Government—and that is the statement of a man who does not speak generally without facts. It will be denied, probably; and I am sure, if it is, it will be because the Government are satisfied that it is untrue. But are we to have no other method than such a Commission as that to investigate these charges? There are a series of instances of charges made and suggestions offered as to corruption and unfair treatment on the part of Government officials towards witnesses giving evidence before this Commission, and this House is absolutely powerless in the matter. On the 9th of September, at the end of a long and exhausting Session, with, perhaps, only 15 or 16 Gentlemen in the House with sufficient energy left to watch the proceedings, the House is absolutely powerless to do anything, and will be powerless so long as we confine the discussion of Indian questions to financial matters as we have done in the past. It has been pointed out in the evidence given in 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874, that a great many cases of unfair treatment financially between the English Government and the Indian Government have occurred. It is a matter in which the Indian Government is incapable of coping with the English Government. The Indian Government are unable to cope with this Government unless they are supported by the opinion of this House. We have a duty imposed on us by the State, and it is supposed by a great many parties that the finances of India are brought before this House and considered; but the debates on this subject are reduced to a farce. The discussion begins at about a quarter past or half-past 6 o'clock, and ends in four or five hours, and we are expected in that time to have settled the affairs of 200,000,000 of our fellow-subjects, and to have sanctioned an outlay of between £70,000,000 and £80,000,000. That is a state of things in which, it seems to me, it would be far better for us to abdicate our duties than to go on discharging them in a way which is a mere mockery. None of us can do what is really our duty in the matter, because

we can merely draw attention to two or three points with an eye to the clock watching the time as it passes. I do entreat the Government to listen to the appeals addressed to them on this matter. I entreat them to say whether it would not be possible to appoint a Standing Committee. I am not particular as to the form of the Committee, let it be a Special Committee, a Select Committee, or any other form of Committee which would give the people of India the idea that somebody in this House is looking after their interests, and that their interests are considered of the utmost importance, and are attracting, as I believe they are, a great deal more sympathy outside this House than they are inside it. Let us show the people of India that their interests are really weighed and valued, and appreciated by the House of Commons, and that the House of Commons will not leave them to be dealt with absolutely by an irresponsible despotism.

MR. HANBURY (Preston): I do not wish to enter into the general policy of this Budget, or into the details of the many subjects which have been referred to this evening. I only want to say that I am quite sure that amongst the Conservative constituencies, just as much as amongst the constituencies of hon. Gentlemen opposite, there is a very strong feeling indeed that this Indian Budget ought to be discussed a great deal earlier than it is in the Session. I do not think it is any answer to the complaint to reply, as the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State (Sir John Gorst) did in a portion of his remarks, that preceding Governments have been nearly as bad as the present Government in this respect. Surely we ought now to have reached the time when the argument that two blacks make one white can no longer be available. I do hope that on both sides of the House considerable pressure will be put on Governments to force them to bring on the Indian Budget at a reasonable time in the Session. The special subject on which I wish to say a few words is the one alluded to by the hon. Gentleman the Member for Northampton (Mr. Bradlaugh) before Mr. Speaker left the Chair, and which has been touched on by the hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for Dumfries who has just sat down (Mr. R. T. Reid),

and that is the question of the Ruby Mines and the concession to Messrs. Streeter. My own opinion on the matter differs somewhat from that of the hon. Member for Northampton. I am rather afraid that in consequence of the pressure he was able to put upon the Government by certain Questions he asked in this House, we are probably about to see something very like a breach of public faith in this matter. I do not think that the facts of the case have been put correctly either in the Blue Book or by the hon. Member. The Blue Book does not give anything like the whole of the case; and I think that an impression must have been created by some of the Questions of the hon. Member for Northampton that something like a job had been perpetrated. That, I confess, was the motive which tempted me first to look into the matter; and I am bound to say that, after giving the subject very careful investigation, I am inclined to think that the grievance, if anything, is rather the other way. At any rate, the matter has led to a very serious difference of opinion—judging from the statements in the Blue Books—between the Viceroy of India and the Secretary of State at home; and so far as I can read the Blue Book I am bound to say that I believe the Viceroy not only seems to have better information as to what has been going on, and as to the actual facts of the case, but, being on the spot, he is much more able to form an opinion than the Secretary of State, who is so far removed from India. There can be no doubt whatever that a concession was granted by the Viceroy of India in April, 1886, after free and open competition. That fact, I think, cannot be denied for one single moment; but that concession was granted subject to a certain condition, and subject to an inquiry which was to be made on the spot both as to Native rights and as to the mode of working the mines; but in all other respects, as to the term of years and so on, the matter was left to be settled later on the spot between the Viceroy on the one hand and the contractors on the other. Now, the language of the Viceroy was very clear indeed upon this point, because, writing on the 10th of June, 1886, he says—

“The highest offer of lease within given time was made by Patton on behalf of Streeters, and intention is to accept offer if certain details

can be satisfactorily arranged. Concession is delayed by necessity for local inquiry upon certain points."

On May 22 of this year he telegraphs—

"Viceroy in Council is of opinion that should Ruby Mines regulation and terms of agreement finally agreed upon prove acceptable to Streeter, he is entitled to be granted on lease in consideration of his having sent in the highest tender."

Every despatch sent in for a year takes the same view. Again, on June 5, 1887, we have the following telegram:—

"Messrs. Streeter made highest offer within prescribed time, and we informed them that if general conditions imposed by us met their views we should be prepared to accept their offer. We see no just grounds for cancelling this."

Therefore, as far as the Viceroy was concerned, undoubtedly Messrs. Streeter sent in the highest tender within the given time, and the only question was in regard to the concession as to the Native rights and as to the working of the mines. Now, how far were those conditions afterwards agreed upon? Well, both parties went to the mines, and the whole question of Native rights was thoroughly gone into on the spot, and the rules and regulations for working the mines were provisionally agreed upon and signed by the representatives of both parties at Mandalay, and were subsequently ratified and accepted by the Indian Government on or about the 23rd of May of this year. There is no doubt that the Indian Council passed these rules and regulations, so that that matter is disposed of. As to the Native rights, there can be no question that the matter was gone into very fully at the mines themselves, because a Proclamation was actually posted up there by the authority of the Indian Government, which was as follows:—

"The working of the rubies and the trade in rubies near the mines will be a Government monopoly, as they were in the times of the Burmese Kings, and the lease of this monopoly has been granted by the Government to a great firm of wealthy English merchants, who will use great endeavours to promote the extraction of rubies by the employment of many labourers and other means. These merchants will make arrangements with the diggers of rubies such as may be conducive to the advantage of both parties. Following ancient customs they will either purchase the rubies that may be raised, or sanction their removal on payment of dues fixed by the Government, and no rubies may be otherwise removed under penalty. The British Government have been pleased to remit arrears

of revenue for the year 1247 A.D. Future assessments of revenue will be made with a strict regard for justice, reason, and moderation. Officials, headmen who are well disposed, and render proper and fitting assistance in the management of affairs, will be confirmed in their appointments, and will receive appropriate remuneration to their merits."

By this Proclamation full protection was given to Native rights, and arrangements were come to as to the mode of working the mines; and not only was that done, but, in connection with everybody else who addressed the Government on the subject, Messrs. Streeter were always treated as having a formal and binding arrangement with the Government, which could only be upset by the refusal on the part of Messrs. Streeter to accept the Government conditions. Those conditions, however, they accepted. Messrs. Streeter accompanied the expedition to the mines. They built houses on the spot, and spent a sum of no less than £10,000 there in making preparations for working the mines. So much, then, for the arrangement so far as it went with the Viceroy of India. The Viceroy of India leaves no doubt whatever in the minds of anyone reading the despatches that as far as he was concerned there was a real, moral, and binding contract between him and the contractors for these mines. Meanwhile, what is happening at home? We are told that the influence of this House does not operate upon Indian questions, partly because we have no opportunities of discussing these subjects in this House, and therefore the Questions which are sometimes put here are perfectly unintelligible. Without any wish to do any injustice to the hon. Member for Northampton, for I believe him to be one of the most honest-minded men in the House, still I do think that some of his Questions have really tended to bring about that which is hardly fair in this matter, and what is the result? Why, that the Secretary for India, because he has not been kept fully informed of what is going on here, takes fright, and sends a despatch on November 18, in which he says that nothing on this subject ought to be decided without receiving his formal approval. Well, that was all very right and proper, and, no doubt, the sort of Despatch which the Secretary of State might very naturally send out. He also, at the same time, questioned the policy of leasing these

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mines at all, and said that it probably might be found that they should be reserved in the hands of the Government. That was the 18th November, 1886; but although that was a very reasonable despatch, it had one unfortunate defect—namely, that it was sent just seven months too late, for whilst it was despatched on the 18th November, on the 18th April in the same year the Governor General had already agreed to this lease with the contractors—the Governor General having full and absolute power from the Secretary of State at home. What were the powers given to the Viceroy to deal with this matter? They are very clear. In the first place, when the question of leasing these Ruby Mines first came up, a Question was put to the noble Lord the Member for South Paddington (Lord Randolph Churchill), who was then Secretary of State for India, and Lord Harris, Under Secretary of State, on the 24th of December, 1885, wrote—

“I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to inform you that it is for the Government of India to decide upon your application for a mining concession in Upper Burmah, and to suggest that you should transmit it direct to the Secretary to the Government of India Foreign Department, Calcutta.”

Therefore the matter was transferred from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy in Council in India itself. Nothing happened for two months. When the noble Lord had been succeeded by the Earl of Kimberley, a telegram was sent by the Viceroy to Lord Kimberley on the 25th February, 1886. In that despatch the Viceroy says—

“Gillander and Arbuthnot offer two lakhs of rupees.”

On the 4th March, Lord Kimberley answered the Viceroy saying—

“I have no objection to offer to this concession.”

That is the very same concession which has since been given to Messrs. Streeter, and which was to be given to Messrs. Gillander, Arbuthnot and Co. for two lakhs of rupees. That shows that there cannot be much of a job in the matter, as far as the offer of Messrs. Streeter is concerned. A fortnight after that letter the Viceroy again telegraphed him, saying—

“Messrs. Streeter offer three lakhs of rupees.”

On April 14th, he telegraphed him again to say that Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.

were offering three lakhs, and that Messrs. Streeter were offering four lakhs, and he said—

“Do you consider that latter offer may be accepted?”

The Secretary of State at once, on the 14th August, telegraphed a reply, which practically left the matter at the decision of the Viceroy. That telegram really left the matter in the hands of the Viceroy, and this was recognized by Lord Cross himself, because he says as much in his telegram of the 14th August; his words being—

“A telegram which practically left the matter to the decision of your Excellency.”

That being the case, and full powers having been given to the Viceroy to negotiate the concession of these mines, two days after receiving that telegram, this concession was granted by the Viceroy to Messrs. Streeter. They made the highest offer—namely, four lakhs of rupees—and the only thing to do was to go out to Burmah, and to settle such conditions as to the Native rights and the mode of working the mines, which, as I have said, were fully agreed upon by Messrs. Streeter on the one hand and the Government of India on the other. So, therefore, as far as the Government of India were concerned, undoubtedly they were pledged morally, and almost legally. Of course, they could not be pledged legally, because all these matters might be subsequently upset by the Home Government. I say in a matter of this kind, where you can establish a strong moral claim like that which Messrs. Streeter can establish, there ought to be some very strong consideration forthcoming to induce the Secretary of State at the last moment to upset the arrangement so agreed upon. It must be admitted that, in upsetting the arrangement, the Secretary of State did so after the Viceroy himself had gone to a very great length indeed, and had practically looked upon the matter as settled. In the first place, the Secretary of State says it is a question in his mind whether it would not be better to keep the mines in the hands of the Government, instead of leasing them at all; but, unfortunately, that matter was settled 18 months before by his Predecessor in Office. As to the question of Native rights, the Secretary of State for India, on the 4th of June, says that—

"I am not fully satisfied that the Native rights have been considered in this matter."

Well, that, again, is certainly not the opinion of the Viceroy of India, who would naturally be very careful in this matter, because he, some time before, supposing that this question would be raised by the Secretary of State, in one of his despatches, says—

"Whatever the result of these arrangements may be we trust that your Lordship will be satisfied that we have been careful to protect the rights and interests of the Natives."

Therefore there was no other question, I should suppose, on that ground. Undoubtedly, the Secretary of State is justified in re-opening the whole question if a fair price has not been given for these mines. That is the real practical consideration for the Secretary of State. There is no doubt whatever upon that point. Although the arrangement has gone so far, if the Secretary of State has any doubt upon this point, he is, no doubt, perfectly justified in withholding his sanction until he is satisfied in the matter. Now, what are the facts as to the question of price? The Secretary of State for India, no doubt, had his mind disturbed on this point by the startling statement of the hon. Member for Northampton, that the lease of these mines, instead of being worth only four lakhs of rupees, was worth at least £400,000 a-year. That was a very startling statement, and if it could have been justified, I say at once that the Secretary of State would have been right in refusing his assent to the arrangement entered into with Messrs. Streeter. Having regard to the interests of this country and India itself, he would, even at the last moment, have been justified in upsetting the arrangement; but as a matter of fact the Indian Government inquired into the matter, and they tell us that they scout the idea of the mines being worth anything of the sort, and they look upon it as an utter delusion. The gentleman who named that value refuses, I understand, to make any definite proposal. It was the duty of the Government of India to look at the past history of these mines. Well, even in the best days of King Thebaw, the most the mines brought in was about half of what has been offered by Messrs. Streeter, but the mines working in the way in which they are being worked at the present moment do not bring in one-

tenth of that. Therefore, if the acceptance of Messrs. Streeter's offer is delayed, or if the matter is not settled speedily, the Government of India will be suffering month by month and year by year. They will be losing heavily, because the rate at which the mines are now being worked is worse than ever it has been, but as I have said the offer made by the firm of London merchants is more than twice what the mines produced in the best days of King Thebaw. Then there is another consideration which must have been in the mind of the hon. Member for Northampton, in fact I am sure it was, and I think that the hon. Member was perfectly right in putting the question which he did. It is a question which I myself should have put under similar circumstances—that is to say, if I had held the view of the matter which the hon. Member holds. He suspected that there was some job being carried on in this matter, and it was that suspicion which made him examine into it. I am bound to say, however, that in my view, if there is a job in the matter at all it is all the other way. If Messrs. Streeter had not intervened as they did at the last moment and insisted upon this matter being put to open competition, the loss to the Indian Government would have been considerable. The lease would have been given without any competition whatever for the sum of two lakhs of rupees, which is exactly one half of the amount obtained by competition. I say therefore that Messrs. Streeter rendered a great service to the Indian Government when they insisted that so valuable a concession as this should not be given away to the first comer at an inadequate price, but should be put up to the highest bidders. Concessions of this kind should be put up to open competition, and there should be no favouritism whatever in regard to them. It must be remembered that Messrs. Streeter sent in a tender twice as high as that which had been offered before. There is another reason why it was specially necessary that there should be competition in this matter. It was specially necessary that this lease should not be given to Messrs. Gillander, Arbuthnot and Co., because it is said that the son of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian (Mr. W. E. Gladstone) was a member of the firm of

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Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. I say it was necessary that the greatest caution should be exercised before that lease was given to this firm, and I must say that a great deal of prejudice has been attached to the lease granted by the Government of India to Messrs. Streeter owing to the fact, as I am informed, of the correspondent of *The Times* in Burmah being the legal adviser of the firm of Messrs. Gillander, Arbuthnot and Co. If that is the case, as I am informed it is, a good deal of the information which has reached us on this subject is of course prejudiced evidence. I have been induced to bring this matter before the consideration of the Committee, simply and solely because I do not wish to see public faith broken in a matter of this kind. The Secretary of State is perfectly entitled no doubt to reconsider the whole matter; but I do contend that after a lease has been put out to open competition and a firm has offered twice the price which was originally tendered, when negotiations had been carried so far, and when the Viceroy in Council up to this day maintains that it would be the best policy to grant the lease to Messrs. Streeter, Her Majesty's Government are bound in honour to grant it to that firm if it is to be granted at all. We ought not to be frightened by questions asked in this House, or frightened by the idea that a job is contemplated, when, in point of fact by the arrangement in question a job was really prevented. I feel every confidence that when the Secretary of State takes the whole matter into his careful consideration, he will feel that something like a breach of faith will be perpetrated if Messrs. Streeter do not get the contract. I trust that the Government will not roughly and unnecessarily override the decision of the Viceroy of India, whose despatch shows clearly what is the view he takes of this matter. I trust that if he thinks that the lease which has been granted is a fair one and that the price is a fair price, he will not allow anything like a breach of faith, but will, after the firm have honestly tendered a fair price, see that that fair price is accepted and that the bargain is adhered to.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR (Kincardine): Before I commence my remarks on the Indian Budget, I desire to call public attention to the manner in which the affairs of India

are discussed in Parliament, as shown by its taking place in the last week of the Session, and by the small attendance of Members during this debate. There have seldom been more than 10 Members present, though there are now 12—made up of eight on the Ministerial side and four on this side—Ministerial and Opposition Front Benches having been seldom occupied. [Here an hon. Member on the Opposition side called the Chairman's attention to the fact that there were not more than forty Members present, but the quorum was soon made up, before even the Chairman counted, and the hon. Member continued his remarks.] I am anxious now to offer my acknowledgments to the Indian Office and the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) for the desire shown to furnish the House of Commons with Returns and Statements giving information regarding the finances of India. I particularly thank the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary for the explanatory statement he has laid before the House. I am glad that I got the promise from the right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) that following the good example of the Army and Navy, the India Office would also follow suit. I do not wish to detract from the credit of the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary, but I hope he will excuse me for suggesting that, should he be in Office next year, he will endeavour to bring on the debate in the month of June instead of in the month of September, and that he will try and improve upon his explanatory statement by omitting details of the principal figures in the Indian accounts by furnishing that information in the form of Return which, for the two last years, has been separately laid before the House. I may also add that I fully hoped that the information which he has given us in his speech this evening regarding the increase and decrease of Income and Expenditure since the Revised and Budget Estimates were prepared should be all given in the explanatory statement. I found it impossible to take down the figures which have been so varied in their character, and so important in their amount, I can only make out that the balances against Income are larger than the Estimates show, and that in this year 1867-8—what with

the falling off of the Revenue in India and the cost of converting the Four per Cent Debt to Three and a-half per Cent—the deficit will be exceedingly large. In the 12 years past, from 1876 to 1887-8, I find that in the differences between the ordinary Expenditure and Revenue there have been six years of deficits; whilst between Revenue and ordinary Expenditure there have been six years of surpluses. But the information given us this evening will now change two of these surpluses into deficits, and that the total deficits for 12 years exceed considerably the amount of the surpluses. One remarkable feature in the last two years is the omission of the Famine Insurance Fund of £1,500,000. If this had been spent as promised, a further deficit of £3,000,000 in these two years would have added largely to the excesses of ordinary Expenditure over Income. These excesses would be largely swelled if the capital outlay on Public Works were added on. The exact amount of Debt created during the last 13 years cannot be clearly ascertained owing to the manner in which the obligations of various kinds are entered, but the Interest paid during that period will give some idea of the large increase in the amount of Debt. In 1875-6 the Interest is entered at £5,415,371, and in 1887-8 the amount is entered at £8,368,409, thus showing a difference of nearly £3,000,000. This, however, is not a true indication, because in these 13 years the rate of Interest, on all Debts, has been greatly reduced. Moreover, the capital of the Civil and Military Funds—in all between £6,000,000—and £8,000,000 has been taken over by Government and used in diminution of the Debt. I must, however, add that this interest now includes the loss by exchange, and covers the amount of interest for the capital invested in Railway and Irrigation Works. All these excesses may be easily accounted for by the large increase which has taken place under three separate heads of Expenditure. Under Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments the charge has increased between 1875-6 and 1887-8 by £2,000,000. The charge for Civil and Military Buildings and Roads, the expenditure in 1887-8 is nearly £1,000,000 more than in 1875-6, and between the same period the Army Services are nearly £4,000,000 in excess. From the table

I have compiled, I make out that the Expenditure for these three Services amounted to, in 1875-6, £30,711,506; and in 1887-8 the total, according to the Budget, will be £37,929,900, being an excess, in 13 years, of nearly £7,250,000. The increases in the Revenue do not, in my opinion, show any great augmentation during the last few years. The land revenue may be said to have been slightly increased; but the opium revenue has fallen off. I am sorry to see that the salt revenue still remains depressed. During the last 13 years the net revenue from salt shows but little change; and, taking into account the additional area with its population now supplied, and the natural increase of population in these 13 years, the consumption of salt must have fallen of; and, in accordance with my annual practice, I heartily wish that the Government saw their way to give up the whole Salt Duty. No doubt, the sacrifice of £6,000,000 of annual income would be a remarkable measure; but believing as I do that the freedom of salt from taxation would bind the people of India to our Rule, and that they would prove faithful to their salt, I cannot but use my efforts towards obtaining that end. I may here call attention to the double Income Tax levied in this country on the holders of the Indian Debt Bonds. I trust that the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) will see his way to the cessation of this charge. India could easily enforce its withdrawal—a mere threat to retaliate by re-imposing the taxes on the cotton manufactures of England would at once force the English Government to cease the Income Tax on the interest of the Indian Debt. I thank the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary for the information he has given regarding the military expenditure for the occupation of Burmah; but I wish the accounts were so prepared as to enable us to take out the figures of that expenditure. The India Office has the information, and could, therefore, set it forth in the accounts. Indeed, I doubt whether the expenditure, as now stated, is correct. It looks to me as if the expenditure in excess of the peace outlay was alone given, and that the pay and allowances of the troops are still chargeable on the revenues

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mainly from Madras; and here I would call attention to the great injustice done to Madras—to the favouring of Burmah—in making the former bear the whole military charges of Burmah, both ordinary and war, and thus making Burmah appear to have a large surplus of revenue. I would also point out a defect in the accounts, in not showing, in a clear manner, the exceptional charges on account of the North-West Frontier of India. Here and there a few items, such as special defence works, may be seen, but the large outlay on account of the occupation of Quetta and the approaches thereto is not, if at all, set forth. I close my remarks with the hope that the Government of India may continue to improve its administration for the well being of the people, and to add my conviction that if the improvements continue to as great an extent which have taken place during the 60 years since I landed in India, the people of that country will be as well governed as any in the world.

COLONEL HILL (Bristol, S.): I rise to call attention to what I consider to be a very great hardship and grievance experienced by the civil engineers in the Department of Public Works in India. On the 17th of June last I put a Question to my hon. Friend the Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) respecting the mode of payment of the pensions of these gentlemen, and I gave Notice at the time that in consequence of the answer which I received I should take this opportunity of bringing the matter before the House. The question of the grievances of certain civil servants in India has been brought before the House on more than one occasion, and I do not propose to go into the general question now; I only desire to bring one specific Question under the consideration of the Committee; and I base my contention that the engineers in the Department of Works are undergoing a hard measure of injustice on two points. First, the mode of paying their pensions is not that which they were led to expect under the contract which I hold in my hand; and, in the second place, they were promised that their position should be assimilated to that of Her Majesty's engineers engaged in similar work in India. The document I have here is a form of contract signed by gentlemen

accepting the position of civil engineers in Her Majesty's Department of Public Works in India, and in it there are several notices of rates of payment which are to be made to these gentlemen, and which are expressed as follows:—Rs1,300, £130; Rs2,000, £200; Rs3,000, £300; and Rs4,000, £400. Of course, this means that they were given to understand that their pay would consist of monthly payments which the Government valued at Rs10 to the £1. The contract also stated that they would be entitled, after 30 years' service or upwards, to pensions not exceeding Rs5,000. When they entered the Service there is no doubt that they had the prospect of enjoying pensions of £500 a-year on their return to England after their life-long service in India. I believe this will not be considered a very extravagant pension for men who have spent so long a time in work, which, in many instances, is certainly not healthy; and I do not think anyone can contend that there was any intention on the part of the Government to convey any other impression than I have stated to their minds. The Government, of course, had no knowledge whatever that there would be this enormous decrease in the value of the rupee; but the fact remains that their pensions, at the present Government rate of payment, would be reduced to £375. There is even a prospect, as I am informed, of a continued depreciation, and some think that the value will be reduced to 1s., in which case, instead of receiving a pension of £500 a-year, these gentlemen would only receive £250 a-year. I ask the Committee to reflect that the reduction of 50 per cent on so small a sum as £500 is a very great hardship. To show what was the Government idea of the value of a rupee, I may mention that, in 1870, there was a certain resolution passed, which, in 1873, was published, which contained a note stating that the sterling equivalent of a rupee was 2s., which would be the rate of exchange. That note appeared in the publication until as late as 1886, and then it was discovered that it ought not to have been there—that it did not form any part of the resolution. That is one part of my case on which I base the allegation of hardship and injustice to these officers. My next point is that they have been, on more than one occa-

sion, distinctly told that they would be placed on the same footing as the Royal Engineers selected for continuous service in India, and I can give various extracts from letters of Governors General and Ministers of State to this effect. I will not go into those now, but I say that these officers ought to receive their pensions, which they were entitled to at the end of 30 years, in sterling, in the same way as, under the same circumstances, the Royal Engineers receive their pensions. The answer which my hon. Friend the Under Secretary for India gave me was that no increase had been made in the pay of the Royal Engineers in India; but I think he has overlooked the Royal Warrant of 1886, which made those officers eligible for the Indian staff pension, which, after 32 years' service, amounts to £700. That was in answer to paragraph 6 of my Question; and, in answer to another paragraph, he asserted that the Government did not give any assurance that these officers would receive their pay in sterling; but I again say that I think the Circular most distinctly led them to believe that they were to receive their pensions in sterling, and that they ought in justice so to receive them. In my own view a pension is simply deferred pay, and where you give an officer so much pay and so much pension, you are actually keeping back from him part of his pay. It is, in my opinion, manifestly unfair to take advantage of the lowest point of value reached by the rupee to pay the pensions in question, and I venture to hope that Her Majesty's Government will be able to conceive some mode of giving redress to this valuable class of officers, who are considered to do their work in an excellent manner, and whose services have been, on more than one occasion, thoroughly acknowledged.

Mr. GOURLEY (Sunderland): It is, I think, a subject for regret that, as far as my memory serves me, it is impossible, no matter at what period of the Session, to get anything like an audience in this House when the question under discussion relates to India. I must congratulate the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary for India (Sir John Gorst) both on the lucid document relating to Indian finance which he placed in the hands of hon. Members a short time ago, and also upon the able and clear statement which he has made this evening. But although

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the hon. Gentleman has laid before us this statement with regard to the finances of India and also of Burmah, I am bound to say that he has told us nothing with regard to the policy of Her Majesty Government in Burmah, and on the North-West Frontier of Afghanistan. I take a great interest in the boundary arrangements which have been going on; but I am not able to place much faith in them, because when such arrangements are made between civilized and semi-civilized governments there is very little chance of their being observed. In my opinion this question of frontier is one which will involve this country in very serious responsibilities, inasmuch as these frontier delimitations must always leave the continuance of peace between Afghan and Russia a matter of doubt, and any breach of the peace between those countries would endanger the peace of India, and therefore that between England and Russia. During the last 10 years we have had two policies in Afghanistan. We have had the forward policy of the Conservative Government of 1874-80 with regard to the North-West Frontier, the result of which was, as the country knows, to increase the charge upon the Revenues of India by £20,000,000, and if that policy had been continued we should have required for the purpose of maintaining it an army of 60,000 men. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian (Mr. W. E. Gladstone) reversed that policy. But it was a case of "Out of the frying-pan into the fire," because the policy of the right hon. Gentleman involved this country in responsibilities in connection with the North-West Frontier of Afghanistan over which we have no control whatever. It is true we have a Representative at Cabul; but he is a Native of India, and being a Mahomedan, is amenable to influences from which a European is exempt. Instead, therefore, of hampering this country and India with the responsibility which I have referred to, we ought to have embraced the opportunity we had of freeing ourselves from all responsibility whatever with regard to Afghanistan. I am anxious to obtain from Her Majesty's Government a clear declaration of their policy with regard to the future government of Afghanistan. Lord Salisbury at the Mansion House

made a statement, in the course of which having congratulated the country on the conclusion of the delimitation of the frontiers of Afghanistan and Russia, said there was room enough in Central Asia for both countries. That is a policy which may mean anything or nothing. It may mean that Lord Salisbury intends to reverse the policy of the Conservative Government, or it may mean that he intends to reverse the policy of the Government of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian, and withdraw from the responsibility under which the country now labours with regard to Afghanistan. If that is the policy of Her Majesty's Government I need not say that it will receive the support of a very large number of Liberals and Conservatives. Hitherto we have found that, having accepted responsibilities over which we have no control, we have always had to make some concession, in order to get out of them. This irresistible tendency on the part of successive Governments to do something on the Frontiers of India has led to enormous expenditure already, and the probable expenditure next year will be £17,000,000. We were told by the noble Lord the Member for South Paddington (Lord Randolph Churchill), when the present Government entered on the conquest of Burmah, that the trade of the country would largely reduce the cost; but the result has been a deficit of something like £3,000,000, and to-night we have been told nothing about any prospective increase of income. Then I should like to be informed what is the policy of Her Majesty's Government in Burmah? Have they any policy by which they intend to recoup the Government of India the deficit which they have created by the class of responsibilities under which we now labour with regard to that country? I shall be glad also to hear what their proposals are for developing the commerce of Burmah. With regard to the large charge for pensions and furloughs, I point out that this is all being spent for the benefit of Anglo-Europeans in England who return to this country after enjoying large salaries in India—return to this country at a comparatively early age and take their ease on handsome allowances. To my mind this is a matter which requires revision. I hope the Under Secretary for India will turn his attention to it in

order to bring about a reform in the system of pensions and furloughs. In my judgment there is ample room for saving money in connection with these charges. The hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State for India has attended to the saving which is to be effected by the conversion of Four per Cent. Stock into Three and a-half per Cent. Stock. I am of opinion that the principle which is involved in this might be carried somewhat further—that is to say, that instead of the Indian Government guaranteeing the loans made in India for railway and other purposes of the Indian Government, the Imperial Government should be the guarantors. The effect of this would be that the Indian Government would be able to save something like £1,000,000 per annum by the Imperial Government being able to borrow money cheaper than the Indian Government. When we compare the amount of money spent on military exploits with that which is spent on the moral, material, and intellectual welfare of the people, we shall see that the former is enormous and the latter comparatively small. It is quite true that large sums have been spent on railways and irrigation, but I am referring to other matters. What are we spending on education this year amongst a population of 250,000,000. The sum proposed to be spent is only £199,000, and we are actually going to spend £4,000 less than in previous years. When I was in India some years ago, a gentleman perfectly competent to speak on the subject said to me, "The one blot on your Government of India is neglect of education." As we neglected education in England at one time, so we are now neglecting it in India, where for a long time all the education given has been by British missionaries and the missionaries of foreign countries. I consider that our policy in this great matter is unworthy of a country like Great Britain. I should like to say a few words as to the mode in which some of the India Revenue are spent, and I point as an instance to the Forest Revenues. These amount to £1,100,000 per annum, and the cost of collecting that sum is £650,000, while reckoning the money paid for pensions and allowances to those formerly engaged in the Service, the total cost is not far short of £750,000. This is clearly a matter

which requires earnest attention on the part of the Government. Passing to another point, I can see no reason why the seat of Government in India should be removed every year from Calcutta to Simla. It seems to me absurd that the Governor General of India, with all his staff and appurtenances, should remove once a-year to the Hills at great expense to the people and with great inconvenience to the commercial world. This is a practice which I trust Her Majesty's Government will consider, with the view of putting a stop to an unwarrantable charge thrown upon the country by the highly-paid servants which we have in India. Then, Sir, I think that the salary of the Governor General of India, which amounts to £25,000 a-year, and the salaries of the other highly-paid officials of the Government, ought to be reduced. An hon. Friend of mine has recommended that a Standing Committee of this House should be constituted to deal with all questions relating to the Government Revenues and other matters relating to India, and I am of opinion that this would be a wise course for Her Majesty's Government to adopt. It is quite true that there is the India Council; but we in this House have not the control over the proceedings of that Council which we have a right to exercise with regard to the affairs of India. I do not see the necessity for this old form of government continuing to exist; and for my part, as I have said, I think it would be wise on the part of Her Majesty's Government to set up a Standing Committee of the House of Commons in its stead.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE (Worcester, Evesham): I think I may join with hon. Gentlemen on both sides of the House in offering congratulations to the Under Secretary of State for India in respect of the very able statement which he has made to us this evening, and also in respect of the interesting Memorandum which he has circulated beforehand for our information. Sir, it may be thought that the people of India will be discouraged when they hear of this Indian Budget being brought before the House with diminished numbers, and at the close of the Session; but I believe they can derive some consolation from the fact that, during this long and protracted Session, scarcely an evening has passed without some Question or other

being propounded to the Members of Her Majesty's Government with regard to our Empire in the East. And they may further derive hope from the fact that this Parliament, and the Parliament immediately preceding it, being the two Parliaments elected under a very extended franchise, have contained a far larger proportion than any which preceded them of men practically conversant with the affairs of the East; and I am convinced that if we in any way understand the feeling of our constituents, there is no Member of this House who cannot assure the people of India that the mass of the electors of this country have an abiding interest in the welfare of their fellow-subjects in the East. Further, most of us who are well acquainted with those regions can bear personal testimony to the fact that there is not a city or any great centre of intelligence in the United Kingdom to which they are not invited to give an exposition and explanation with regard to the position of affairs in India. I know, of course, that many hon. Members will take this occasion for pressing, and justly pressing, particular points which they are in the habit of bringing forward. I have no such points to press on the attention of Her Majesty's Government; but I will, in fulfilment of my duty to my country, both at home and abroad, offer a few remarks, and present some large points, which I will try to treat in a very summary, and yet in a broad manner. Now, as regards finance—the general details of the finances—I quite acknowledge, with reference to what fell from the hon. Member for Sunderland (Mr. Gourley), that our expenditure on the North-West Frontier is alarmingly large. I also acknowledge that the deficit in Upper Burmah is very considerable, although I am sure that the expenditure in connection with the occupation of that country will sooner or later fructify a hundred-fold for the benefit of the people of India; and, however largely hon. Gentlemen opposite may complain of the Afghan War, there is no doubt that it has left one effect behind it—namely, that it has placed us in a position to effectually defend India against the possible approach of Russia—it has placed us in the possession of that great object to an extent which we never before enjoyed. I also acknowledge that the increase of the

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just and necessary expenditure on public works is very considerable, especially when we remember that it adds greatly to what we know as the loss by exchange. But, admitting all these things to the full, I venture to assure this House and the country that the finances on the whole are satisfactory; and that assurance I make with some confidence, inasmuch as 19 laborious years have slipped by since I first had to do with the finances of India. You must not look at the finances of this year or that year; you must look at the finances of the country as extending over a series of years, and I am sure that on such a retrospect it will be found that a surplus rather than a deficit has been the rule, and, indeed, that a deficit has been the exception. There was a time, at the beginning of this period of 19 or 20 years, when the finances of India were under a cloud for two particular reasons—one, that we were mixing up capital with our Revenue expenditure—that is to say, we were charging against ordinary Revenue expenditure that the Government of any other country would have charged to capital; and, in the second place, we have had to build palatial barracks for our European troops out of Revenue. We have now made a proper discrimination in the Accounts between ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. Well, Sir, these two main difficulties having passed away, taking one year with another, a surplus has been the rule and a deficit has been the exception; and every deficit which has occurred—even the deficit which was mentioned to-day as belonging to the year before last—every deficit has been satisfactorily accounted for. I entreat the House to remember that we have done two things out of Revenue which were very difficult to do—namely, we have defrayed a vast sum—a sum amounting to between £15,000,000 and £20,000,000 sterling—out of Revenue for the relief of famine, and by these means we saved millions of our fellow-subjects from death by starvation. India has also contributed very largely to the cost of the last Afghan War. On the whole, therefore, I repeat that the finances of India are very satisfactory, even down to the deficit mentioned to-day. After all, what is that deficit? It is really owing to what is called the war scare of Russia—that is, the necessity of making pre-

parations for war against Russia; but, with regard to matters of this kind, it must be remembered that India is not the only country which has to incur such expenditure, and is obliged to face such deficits. Why, Sir, this country—England—has been in deficit for similar purposes, as we well know, who have served on the Public Accounts Committee and audited the expenditure under the Vote of Credit. If, then, the Indian finances are satisfactory as regards the equilibrium between income and expenditure, I submit that the taxation is light. In the interesting Memorandum circulated by the Under Secretary for India, not the least interesting point in the many interesting points which it contains is the significant table which shows how light the burden of taxation is upon the shoulders of the people of India. I know it is said by hon. Gentlemen below the Gangway opposite that though the taxation may be light, the shoulders of the people are weak to bear it on account of poverty. But are the people poor? Poverty and wealth surely are relative terms. If their income is small, their wants are small and their requirements are moderate; and if the doctrine be accepted that he who can live just within his income is really rich, and he who lives beyond it is really poor, then the Indian people are better off than most of the populations of Europe. After all, it is no use to argue as to what is wealth and what is poverty. Let me point out to the Committee what the position of the people of India really is. Their numbers are increasing; their cultivated area is expanding; their wages are rising, and their trade is growing; they are exporting masses of edible produce—cereals and the like, as our British farmers know to their cost—and they are also secreting vast quantities of precious metals. Well, Sir, I ask this Committee to judge for themselves whether the country which has done all these things can be said to be poor? With regard to the Debt, I think the Committee will have listened with the greatest interest to the statement made by the Under Secretary for India to the effect that this Debt is incurred now not for war and unprofitable expenditure of that kind, but in beneficent expenditure which will bear fruit a hundred-fold. After all, if credit is the test, it has been shown by

the Under Secretary this evening that we now stand in India third best in the world in respect of credit—better by far than any country on the Continent of Europe. When I was Finance Minister, India stood second best; but, since then, Australia has shot ahead. Vast public expenditure in India is now divided into two portions—namely, that upon canals and that upon railways; and the only item in the interesting Memorandum of the Secretary of State which I am somewhat inclined to quarrel with is that with regard to the canals, and the result of the irrigation operations, especially in the South of India, is hardly set forth in the Paper. That statement, I would remind the Committee, shows only the main, or grand, irrigation works. There are a great number of irrigation works in all parts of India, especially in the South, which are not shown in that statement. Why, Sir, there are now, I should say, not less than 13,000 miles of canals, great and small, including main branches and distributors, affecting an area of 7,000,000 acres, and representing an expenditure of not less than £25,000,000 sterling. The total represents the greatest work of the kind ever seen in any age or in any country of the world. The next item of outlay is that on railways. Now, of all questions affecting the immediate future of India, the question of questions is that of the railways. Railways have changed the whole face of the country in India. They have modified not only the material, but also the social condition of the country. They have made the country a new country for European habitation. Well, Sir, the question of questions, I say, for the future is to know how to extend these railways. After all, what are the 15,000 miles which we see mentioned in the present Memorandum—what, I say, are 15,000 miles in a country of 1,500,000 square miles? Why, not 15,000 miles, but 150,000 miles, are required before we can say that India is in a satisfactory condition in this matter. The question is, how is this to be done? At present we are constructing railways either by immediate State operations, or by what is known as the guarantee system. This is open to great objection, inasmuch as it increases the heavy item of the loss on exchange. At present we are halting

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between two opinions. At one time we say that no more guarantees should be given, and we will trust altogether to private enterprise. That continues only for a time, and then we revert to the old system. It is obvious that so long as people can get guarantees, either for a long time or a short time, or for ever, they will not put their money into Indian railways without a guarantee. If we are to give a proper and a fair chance to private enterprise, we must put our foot down and say that, for the present, we will give no more guarantees and undertake no more State railways; and if, after having given a complete trial to the system, it is discovered that private enterprise is not sufficient, then I suppose ultimately we shall have to revert to the old system, because it is certain that if we do our duty to India we must cover it with a network of railways. Times have, perhaps, not been favourable to these operations in the Money Market; but there have been several instances of singular success in respect to railways constructed by private enterprise in India. The Under Secretary for India this evening mentioned one, the Bengal and North Western Railway, and there is another to the West of Calcutta which is doing remarkably well in respect of Native traffic, and especially of pilgrim traffic. Therefore, I think if we try our new plan by letting those persons who advance money on these undertakings see that we are not going to give direct help, except by grants of land, there will be a chance of India being materially benefited by private enterprise being enlisted in this most important work. There is a chance of India being materially benefited also by a subject connected with this—namely, the development of the wheat trade. There is no question, perhaps, of more immediate interest to agriculture, or of more importance, than this question of the production of Indian wheat. No doubt, it is to these railways that England owes that which is called by many the blessing of cheap wheat from India. Cheap wheat from India may be a blessing to the majority, although it may be something else to some of us in the agricultural districts. There is no doubt that there has been a great increase of wheat cultivation in India. The old supply of wheat was

always consumed in the country, and the same quantity is now consumed, and the extra amount that is produced is exported from India and comes to Liverpool and other ports of England; and that quantity represents so much added to the area under wheat cultivation in India. I have carefully considered this matter with the best experts; and their opinion, added to my own experience and belief, is that, on the whole, as the soundest conclusion, the amount of wheat imported to England from India represents a corresponding addition to the area under wheat cultivation. Well, the question then arises, how far this increase of the wheat area is to go on? It must be understood that we are not to expect a vast or sudden increase. Whole regions in India are not going suddenly under wheat as they do in Canada and America, and other places we are acquainted with. Nothing of that kind is to be expected. It is also to be remembered that the greater portion of the arable area of India is not suited for wheat, and that the masses of the people of India do not live upon that variety of the cereal species. There is no prospect, no likelihood of any leaps and bounds in that respect, and if there is to be an addition to the wheat-growing area it must be a gradual one. Then this question arises—is this area now increasing? Well, it has been increasing gradually for several years past; but at this moment, according to my opinion, this increase is arrested. It may spring forward again. No one can exactly say, as that depends upon what goes on in America. We hear, however, that the American importations are not likely to be so great as they were, and that might give an additional stimulus to the wheat importation from India; and, after all, if there is to be a great exportation of wheat from India prices in India must rise. That we may be sure of. Prices have been wonderful of late—lower, I should think, than they have ever been within the memory of living man. The rate of exchange may rise again, and that, of course, would affect the cost of the production of wheat in India, or, rather, the cost of exporting wheat from India; so that it is very possible—even, indeed, probable—that should there be any falling off in the arrivals of wheat from North America, there may be some increase in

the exportation from India. As to any improvement being likely to arise in the condition of exchange in India, I fear there is not much chance for the appreciation of silver, particularly now that there is little to be hoped from the gold discoveries in India. But still we have this fact to bear in mind at this moment—the exchange is steady, with a slight tendency to rise. Well, I need say nothing more, I think, regarding the question of finance. I have not said much on that question, probably not as much as I ought; and probably I have not said as much as the occasion requires with regard to the Army Expenditure. But before I pass on to the general topics regarding the Natives I should like to say one word more regarding our finances, which is this—that while, on the one hand, the Army Expenditure and the Army arrangements throughout India are satisfactory, the naval arrangements are blamed out there as much as they are in any part of the Empire. It is a common cause of anxiety and complaint that our great coaling stations in the East are left comparatively undefended, and that the number of ships of war in Indian waters is dangerously small. No doubt, the expenditure is small too; but those who value the safety of India will feel that an additional burden, in respect to Naval Expenditure, should be borne in consideration of the value of naval defence to the safety of the country. I would now say a few words on a subject as to which much reproach has been levelled lately against the Indian Administration. It is said that in order to stimulate the Excise Revenue upon drugs and spirits we are driving the people into intemperance. Sir, I should, as a responsible person, like to give a most emphatic denial, on the part of the Administration of India, to any statement of that kind, and to express my utter disbelief as to any such result being produced, or in there being any tendency towards such a result. No doubt, it becomes very important to make changes in our arrangements regarding the administration of the Excise. It becomes, sometimes, difficult to maintain a system of excessive centralization in that respect. It is necessary to extend the system to what is called “out spirits”—that is to say, stills which radiate from centres; but all this is

done for the purpose of securing the Revenue—for the purpose of insisting upon every consumer paying the tax—that, and nothing else; and also for the purpose of stopping smuggling. If it should happen that, owing to these arrangements, there should for a moment be a tendency towards an increase of intemperance, then this House and the country may depend upon it that the Government of India will take steps immediately to stop it, for nothing can be further from their minds or their thoughts than the idea of encouraging intemperance; and I am sure, in justice to the Natives, that there are very few people on earth who are less addicted to intemperance than they are. As to land, it will not surprise the Committee to hear that all those vexed questions as to which we hear so much at home—the registration of title, cheap transfer, administration and codification, have all been settled long ago by the Government of India. The land tenure registers are worked on the cheapest, most deep-reaching, and far-extending system. As regards the administration of justice, the expenditure on that has increased, of course owing to the great increase in the salaries of the Native Judges and other Native officials of all ranks; and, as I said, with regard to the question bearing on land, the laws bearing upon contract and civil jurisprudence have been consolidated and codified, and questions of scientific legislation which are still unsettled in England have been settled in India with the help of the most eminent jurists from England herself. I do not deny that, despite all these improvements, there is one evil which has eaten, like a canker, into the heart of the rural population in India—namely, peasant indebtedness. We hear a great deal here about the money lenders, or “gombeen” men, from hon. Gentlemen below the Gangway opposite, especially in regard to Ireland. Well, Sir, I can assure hon. Gentlemen that the Celtic variety of that interesting species in the United Kingdom is quite a mild specimen compared with his Indian brother. And now I would say a word with regard to education—a subject which has been so much dwelt upon by the hon. Gentleman opposite the Member for Sunderland (Mr. Gourley). Did I hear him rightly with regard to

the sum expended upon education in India? If I heard the figures correctly I think he was considerably under the mark. At any rate, might I be allowed to point out to the Committee that this most necessary and beneficent expenditure has greatly increased within the last two years? It has risen from £1,500,000 sterling in 1878 to £2,500,000 sterling in 1885. That is a very considerable increase, especially when we remember that in India, as in England, that sum does not represent the total expenditure upon education. I have not the figures before me at the present moment; but I am sure that if I could present to the Committee the total of what is paid in India from private sources of all kinds—that is, private munificence—and also the system of local rates upon local property, which is regulated in exactly the same way, and levied as it is from the ratepayers in the Metropolitan areas—I say that if all these things were taken together, the expenditure would be nearly double of the large figure which I have quoted. And, Sir, considering that in the last generation there was no education at all worthy of the name in India fair progress has been made. They have now a very respectable Educational Department, several Universities, many Colleges, high schools by hundreds, and village schools by thousands, and there are between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 children being educated. That is a good result; but I admit that we have still, relatively speaking, a small number of children at school. So far I agree heartily with the hon. Member for Sunderland. What are 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 children attending school out of a population of 200,000,000 in British territories, exclusive of Native States? Why, Sir, there are more millions of children at school in Great Britain than there are in the whole of India; and yet the population of British India is, perhaps, six times as large as that of Great Britain. If we had the same number of children at school in India in proportion to the population as we have in Great Britain, there ought to be 18,000,000 or 19,000,000 under education there. Well, I must point out to the hon. Member for Sunderland that if he considers the sum spent upon education in India too small, it is quite as much as is wanted at this moment for the population

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of the country, because the people will not send any more of their children to school than those who at present go; and they will not thank you, therefore, for adding to this expenditure if it is to be under the condition of their sending their children to school more and more. I am one of those who, upon this question, may, perhaps, be called advanced thinkers. I am one of those who believe that education amongst the Native people of India will never prosper as it should until we make up our minds to adopt that mild form of compulsion which we have in our own country, and which every civilized country in the world has adopted. Of course, we shall have to gradually and gently introduce that system; but until that happy time comes when we have a compulsory system, we may depend upon it that the increase of scholars in the schools and the increase in the number of children going to school will be comparatively small. There never will be a proper system of education such as will make this teeming population a wise and understanding people until we adopt this compulsory system of education. Well, Sir, in connection with education in India, we have the same cry there that we have here in this country. The words "technical education" resound from one end of India to the other as they do here, and technical education is, if possible, even more regarded there than here, because there is no doubt that our system has too much tended towards literature and philosophy, and too little towards science and industry, so that the Natives of India, when leaving our higher schools, can find nothing to do but to resort either to the Bar or remain waiting in attendance outside the precincts of the public offices—namely, seeking for employment inside. Of course, the object is to teach the Natives all those arts and sciences which have made us what we are, and to induce them, instead of attending overmuch to literature and philosophy, to proceed more in the direction of those fruitful and useful ways of art and science. This leads me to the last topic with which I shall trouble the Committee—namely, what may be called the hopes and aspirations of the educated Natives, of which we have heard so much to-night. I am quite aware of this fact, and I agree with my hon. Friend the Under Secretary of State for India (Sir

John Gorst) that it would be well if these complaints could be brought before the House when there was ample time to discuss them. I am quite sure, with respect to these complaints, that the evidence given on the side of the Natives would often be rebutted by the evidence given on the other side, and that if they were examined by an impartial tribunal a vast amount of vapid, frothy, and groundless fault-finding would be dissipated. It has been said that the pledges which were given by Her Majesty in Her Most Gracious Proclamation of 1858, when she assumed the direct Sovereignty of India, have not been fulfilled. I have heard it said in this very debate that those pledges have been shamefully broken. Sir, I deny that. I say the pledges have been fulfilled so far as practicable, though not to the utmost extent the Natives could desire, because such fulfilment in one or even two generations would be impossible. Much, however, has been done since the Proclamation. More has been done for the Natives than was done in centuries previous to British rule. The salaries of the Natives have been increased; their tenure of office has been rendered more certain; their promotion has been accelerated; and their right to furlough and pension has been fully recognized. In consequence of the change in their position there has been a marked improvement in their integrity and trustworthiness. So sure as we have increased their emoluments, and established their position, and rendered them secure in the fruits of their intellectual and official labour so sure have they been found to grow rapidly in moral stature with respect to trustworthiness and efficiency. Well, Sir, we have now done much to advance them in the Public Service not only in Ministerial offices, but in high Administrative offices, and we have placed them in the highest positions even in the Civil Service. We may truly say, as Queen Dido said to Æneas, '*Regni in larte locav.*' We desire that they shall have all these benefits; we desire that they shall have a practical share in the Government of their own country. We have given them representative municipal institutions in two of the most important places in India, Calcutta and Bombay. Representative institutions have flourished in Bombay for many years. I found them

there, because they were established by Sir Bartle Frere. I promoted and encouraged them; and so did the right hon. Member for North East Manchester (Sir James Fergusson) who is sitting near me. But, Sir, I am here to testify to what was done in Calcutta, for I did it myself. I sacrificed all municipal patronage in my hands, and decided that the people there should elect representatives to manage the municipal concerns of one of the greatest cities and of the greatest parts of the British Empire. I quite admit that there was a good deal of difficulty in getting them to understand the system. Though they were to vote for their own popular candidates, there was difficulty in getting them to exercise the franchise, in inducing them to go to the poll. Now, I suppose, after 10 or 15 years have elapsed, they are no longer apathetic about the exercise of their electoral rights; but I believe they would almost rise in rebellion if those rights were threatened. They will rapidly learn the electoral system. I hope they will learn nothing but the blessings of it. I hope they will never learn some of the abuses of it which have existed in our own country, and in Trans-Atlantic regions. We feel that, if they are to be educated in the highest sense of the word, they must learn to take a share in the government of their own country, and especially in the management of their own local affairs. They will then feel that they have a part in their own country, and that it would be worth while in the day of trial and danger to come forward and fight, if necessary, for their institutions. But, while I admit all this, while I admit it as much as any Member below the Gangway opposite, yet before I sit down I must give a word of the most solemn warning to this House and the country not to pursue the system too far. There is a great deal of work in the Public Service which cannot be performed efficiently by men who do not possess European nerve. Such work is to be found in the Public Works Department, in the department of the telegraphs, and upon the railways. For instance, I do not know whether hon. Members would like to entrust an express train to a Native driver. There are certain kinds of civil employment which we must reserve to ourselves; and therefore, having done

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our utmost for the Natives, socially politically, intellectually, and in every other respect, we must yet take care that in the Legislative Councils of which they are to be Members, and, indeed, are already Members, and I hope will become Members in increasing proportions, we must take care to preserve a preponderance of the European voice. After all, it is upon us that the responsibility of defending the country must ever rest, and those who have the responsibility of defending the country must have the power in the last resort of governing it. Although we may try to advance the Natives in every civil capacity throughout the country, yet there are certain magisterial and administrative appointments which must be held by Europeans. For, in the hour of extreme danger, such as the Mutiny, it is upon the courage, resolution, energy, and tenacity of the Anglo-Saxon alone that the Government must depend. If, in the time of peace, we should ever be so fatally unwise as to place all these appointments in the hands of Natives in India, in the day of trial we may be found wanting, and the words of doom may be written against our Empire. Therefore I say that while we have the European voice prevalent in our Councils we must have European intellect in all the high places of Civil Administration also. I thank the Committee most heartily for the fairness with which they have listened to me; and I only desire, further, to point out that while we are doing our duty to the Natives, we are undoubtedly benefiting ourselves. I am not ashamed to say that in the British Legislature, because, after all, this Empire does not exist only for the benefit of the human race, but also for the benefit and advancement of British industry, British trade, and British transactions of every kind. And if we manage India well, and develop her materially, and promote her morally and intellectually, we shall secure the second greatest market for our goods in the world—I say the second, counting China alone as greater. Therefore, we have every reason for keeping India, for holding by her, for clinging to her and doing our duty by her. We may be confident that in so doing we shall be sustaining our position as an Imperial Power, and, at the same time, promoting the

best interests of the electors and constituents whom we represent in the British House of Commons.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.): My hon. Friend the Member for the Evesham Division of Worcester (Sir Richard Temple), who has just addressed the House, is a man who has had immense experience. I followed his footsteps very closely in Indian fields, and I am bound to agree with him in most things. I do agree with him in most things, and I shall certainly not undertake the task of criticizing him in what he said, except to say that I think his views are covered over with a general optimism which makes it necessary we should receive them with some little deductions. At the same time, I thoroughly acknowledge the excellence of my hon. Friend's speech. As regards the speech of the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst), I cannot help thinking that the hon. Gentleman took a rather *coulour de rose* view of the state of Indian finance. It is somewhat unfortunate that the Statement issued about a week ago was altogether different from the speech of the hon. Gentleman. All the statements in the Memorandum were by the speech of the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary entirely altered, and perhaps it would have been better if we could have had given to us an epitome of what was coming, instead of an epitome which turned out to be a little out of date. The hon. Gentleman told us that last year things turned out better than they were expected to turn out, but that the Estimate for the present year turned still more to the worse. There is a fortune that attends the mistakes of Indian finances, and that is, that they have a happy way of balancing one another. The £500,000 to the good last year and the £600,000 to the worse this year balance matters pretty well. The unfortunate part of the matter is that of the series of years under review the years in which the mistake is for the better are the first years, and the years in which the mistake is for the worse are the later years. In this matter I am bound to say I cannot take the optimist view of Indian finance taken by the hon. Gentleman the Member for the Evesham Division (Sir Richard Temple). On the contrary, I am rather

inclined to take a gloomy view, especially as the first year to which the Under Secretary of State for India alluded, was the year in which there was a considerable sinking fund in the shape of the Famine Fund, while in the last year the sinking fund has entirely disappeared, and you have nothing but barely balanced estimates of receipts and disbursements. I will not go into the large question whether India should be governed by this House. I am one of those who doubt very much that it is possible for this House, with its own great concerns to attend to, to attend equally and properly to the great concerns of India. A Committee would certainly be no improvement on the Indian Council. I do think it is an excellent thing that a spirit of healthy inquiry should prevail in this House, and to that extent I am inclined to think it a good thing that this House should take an active interest in Indian affairs. When we come to the actual administration, I confess I wholly doubt whether, in our present procedure, at any rate, it is possible or desirable it should be centred in this House. Now, coming to the question of finance, I do not, as I have said, take so hopeful a view as my hon. Friend opposite (Sir Richard Temple) and some other Members have taken. In fact, for many years past I have always been regarded as a pessimist in regard to Indian finance. The view presented to us has always been rose-coloured in the event of something not happening, but that something has happened and turned the rose colour into something very different. A sinking fund is in my opinion a necessary part of sound finance. There is a great probability of increased expense in regard to the pay of Native soldiers. I have very long been of opinion that we cannot reduce the numbers of the Army. On the contrary, I have long suspected that we shall have to increase them. As regards the Frontier, I am one of those who have always deprecated the cry of "Wolf!" in which so many have indulged for the last 50 years. At the same time, I have always admitted that the time would come when the isolation of India would cease, and India would be coterminous with another great Empire. That day is fast approaching, and the result is that we have been

involved in excessive expenditure. I am sorry to think that all those pessimistic predictions do certainly at the present moment seem to be coming true. We have attained our present financial balance in India only by stopping the Famine Fund, a fund very much in the nature of a sinking fund. We have also attained our position by trenching very largely upon that decentralization of finance which has been established. We have recouped the Government of India for its losses by making all the various Provincial Governments contribute very largely from their savings. There is no doubt that it is a very great evil. Then, since we sacrificed the Custom Dues, we have imposed an Income Tax, and we have imposed additional taxation. Undoubtedly it is the case that our finances are by no means so flourishing as they were. We have at present no means of making provision for the event of famine or war. I do not take the view that my hon. Friend (Sir Richard Temple) has taken—namely, that our present position on the Frontier Question is one which can be looked upon with pleasure and hopefulness. On the contrary, my impression is that the Frontier Question is one which must continue to cause great expense, risk, and anxiety. Although it is satisfactory to have come to a settlement with Russia, there is some force in the view that an elastic frontier may involve less risk than a fixed one, which we are bound to see is not transgressed, and the transgression of which must inevitably involve us in war. Then, again, as regards Burmah, I am unable to take the view that there is any hope that in the very early future Burmah will be a paying country. We have learned from the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State for India that at present there is a very serious deficit in respect of Burmah, something like £2,000,000 sterling. I do not see any prospect of that deficit being reduced within reasonable limits in any short time. I fear our difficulties and expenses have increased, and that the diminution of them is quite uncertain. The question is how are these difficulties to be met? I do not myself believe very thoroughly in the elasticity of the Revenue of which so much has been said. Apart from the increase of territory, which at least involves increase of expenditure, I cannot see that the Land Revenue has largely

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increased, or that the Opium or that the Salt Revenues have increased. The only rapidly increasing revenue is that of Excise, and I confess I have great doubts on that subject. This revenue has in the last 10 years very nearly doubled. That is an extraordinary advance. The revenue has increased by leaps and bounds, and I was very loth to believe that to the Governments in India could be attributed any carelessness with regard to the moral and social condition of the people. I know my hon. Friend the Member for Flintshire (Mr. Samuel Smith), associated with the Archbishop of Canterbury and very many well known persons, has expressed before the country views which seem to attribute to the Indian Government very great recklessness in this respect. I have said that I would wait until I saw the facts and figures before I would believe anything of the kind. Having seen the facts and figures, I am bound to say that I cannot go so far as my hon. Friend opposite (Sir Richard Temple) in asserting that the Indian Government can be accredited with sufficient concern as to the source from which the revenue is derived. I am afraid the revenue has reached a point which gives rise to doubt, and that in this one instance the decentralization of finance from which so much benefit has been said to arise has to a certain extent been disadvantageous, because it has given some of the Local Governments too great a temptation to raise large revenue by a system under which drinking has been increased. I am somewhat disappointed at the Report from the Government of India which has been largely relied on in the House. That Report seems to me not judicial in tone. I am afraid the Government of India have allowed the Departmental officials to draw up that Report, because it is drawn up in the tone of an advocate, and in order to show that everything is right, rather than in the tone of a judicial reviewer, examining and candidly telling us where there is right and where there is wrong. I do not profess to know the details of any other Province than that of Bengal. Bombay, which has been administered by two right hon. Gentlemen opposite, is certainly far and away the most drunken Province in India; but I am free to confess from the reading of the Report that

a good defence has been made out in regard to the Government of Bombay. Of late years, the policy of the Government of that Province has been to raise increased revenue by increased taxation. In the Punjaub we have been able to keep down the consumption of spirits, and I do not see why the same thing should not be done in other Provinces of India. I have been astonished, looking at the figures, to see how small the consumption of spirits is in the Punjaub. I formerly knew the Punjaub better than any other Province, and this I know—that a great deal of spirits was drunk there. The Sikhs have been accustomed to drink a good deal, and one would have expected that there would have been a larger consumption of spirits in the Punjaub than in any other Province of India; but, as a matter of fact, the consumption has been very much less. It has been effectually kept down. I very much fear that some other Governments cannot be credited with equal concern as to the source from which this increased Revenue is derived, and I think some blame may lie on some Administrations in that respect. As I said, I cannot speak in detail; but I do know something with regard to this subject in Bengal. The Revenue went up at one time by leaps and bounds, and that excessive increase of Revenue was concurrent with the change of system, when the Government of Bengal went back from the civilized system to the older system. The change was followed by almost a doubling of the Revenue from spirits; but the result was a great increase of drunkenness and of the craving for drink. I have conferred with the last Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and I am sorry to say that what he tells me leaves no doubt in my mind that there was a few years ago a great increase of facilities for drinking in Bengal, and that with the increase of Revenue some of the people became demoralized. I know that the late Lieutenant Governor did a great deal in order to go back to the better system; but the resistance to the change was so great that this has not yet been fully effected. Therefore, I cannot but think there was a vicious change made in the Excise system, and I am full of apprehension that the increase of Excise Revenue may in some cases have been obtained at the cost of evil in the habits of the people. Then, with regard

to Expenditure. No doubt, reforms have been in some directions made; but fresh demands are made in others. I think we are too liberal to our own countrymen in India, and I have some apprehension that the Staff of the Army is paid too highly. Their pay is enormous as compared with the pay in all the other Armies of the world, and it is higher than under the old system. This is not a matter on which I can express a very confident opinion; but it is one which I am convinced needs to be looked into. There is one point in the statement of the hon. Gentleman on which I have a great deal of doubt—namely, that the increase of Debt is not a real increase of Debt.

SIR JOHN GORST: I did not intend to say there was no increase of Debt. I said that the deficit of 2,800,000 tens of rupees was reduced by large sums applied in reduction of Debt and investments in Public Works.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: I am glad that is so; but, as the hon. Gentleman has stated, there is a considerable increase of Debt, and there is a larger increase than appears in the Paper, because there is a considerable transfer going on between accounts attributable to real Debt and accounts attributable to works, which in the time of former Governments were taken out of Revenue, but which you are now taking out of capital. I will not argue whether this is right or wrong; but I am afraid the tendency now is to throw too much on capital and too little on income. I cannot view this change without some uneasiness; it is a thing which gives me considerable doubt as to our Indian system of finance. I am one of those who agree with the hon. Member for the Evesham Division (Sir Richard Temple) in thinking that railways have been of enormous benefit to India. They have improved India morally and socially, and I believe they should be encouraged. The old guaranteed railways—the East India, the Great Indian, Peninsula, and the Bombay and Baroda Railways, laid down by the wisdom of Lord Dalhousie—all pay handsomely; but, on the other hand, it seems to me that some imprudent guarantees have been given of late years. I am apprehensive that the Government have been too much open to pressure from Syndicates, and I believe it would be much more profitable if, instead

of encouraging more trunk lines, the money were devoted to the construction of small lines of railway to take the place of the roads of the country which are with difficulty kept up. I look with great apprehension on the recent additions to the network of lines towards Bombay. Useful they must be, because all railways are useful; but I think these have been got up not so much in the interest of the people of India, as owing to the pressure of Syndicates. I have always believed in the entire honesty of the India Office; still, I do not think they are strong enough to resist the pressure of great Syndicates in the City, composed of men of high standing. I have known some of the best men in the India Office to be alarmed when these guarantees have been given over their heads, and without their advice. I think the India Office must take care to uphold the character which it has so long possessed, and which the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary for India has described so eloquently, by saying that the Indian Government looks to the welfare of the people alone, and I trust they will not be induced to give any rash guarantees to Syndicates. Looking over a statement which I omitted to bring down to the House, I came to the conclusion that in most of the offices of the country a system of compensation or re-organization of offices under which men are pensioned off in the prime of life is prevailing to an undue extent; and, having regard to these pensions which are borne on the India Office Vote, it strikes me that the Department is a great sinner in that respect. I know there are men who have been pensioned off at a time of life when their services might well be retained. I will not pretend now to suggest the remedies which I should like to lay before the House; but I again say that the apprehensions which I entertain are not allayed, but rather made more, by the figures laid before the House by the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary for India. I feel that there is cause for great anxiety with regard to the finances of India. The difficulties are very great, and I believe they will tax the best minds and the ablest intellects to grapple with them. Perhaps it is better, under the circumstances, not to place a favourable view

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before the country, especially if it cannot be supported by facts.

Mr. HANDEL COSSHAM (Bristol, E.): Of all the speeches I have heard in the course of this discussion, I think that which we have just listened to from the hon. Baronet the Member for the Evesham Division of Worcester (Sir Richard Temple) is the most valuable. He has brought to bear upon the subject an amount of knowledge and culture which renders his presence exceedingly valuable on any question relating to India. We have also had a number of other speeches all pertinent to the question before the Committee. But one impression I have received from the discussion is that we do not feel a sufficient sense of the responsibility which rests upon us in governing this great portion of the Empire, and I need not say that the responsibility of governing 200,000,000 people is a very great one. Another impression which has also been fixed upon my mind is that there is not enough economy practised with regard to the finances of India, and not a sufficiently close investigation of the Accounts; and unless greater care is taken I fear we shall be driven to place burdens upon the people of India which will endanger our position in that country. I think, therefore, we should welcome in every respect public scrutiny of all matters connected with India, the expenses in connection with which country are growing at a fearful rate. There can be no doubt about that; and we all know very well that the resources of the country are being taxed to their fullest extent, and to an extent, in my opinion, which renders further taxation impossible to be borne. All the Natives of India with whom I have come in contact have contended that the Salt Tax is one which bears with great hardship upon the poor people of the country, as is the case of all taxes levied on the necessities of life. I therefore hope we may, to some extent, be able to modify that tax, which is both hard to bear and obstructive to the progress of the people of India. I believe that we shall all admit that it rather raises the tone of discussion in this House when we direct it to the consideration of the happiness of the people rather than to questions of coercion, and therefore I think the result of this debate will be to increase our sense of responsibility and to

strengthen our desire to lessen those evils with which the people of India are afflicted. In that direction I think a great deal is to be done by the adjustment of the Revenue, and I am of opinion that some of the taxes may be modified with considerable advantage. I am delighted to see, with regard to railways, that the extension of the system has very much helped to preserve our position in India as well as to develop the resources of the country. The hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State for India has, no doubt, referred to a very important fact in pointing out the bearing which the railroad system of India has upon our food supply. I rejoice that we are able to get this wheat supply from India instead of from other countries; and it is a satisfaction to know, if we cannot produce enough food to supply ourselves, that, at least, a large portion of our requirements is met by one of our own Dependencies. I am convinced that whatever tends to commercial development and the intercourse between the two countries will lead largely to the cementing of those feelings of goodwill which ought to exist. To make our rule in India permanent we must make it mutually advantageous, for all Governments based on the benefit of the governing instead of the benefit of the governed must contain within themselves the elements of decay. Therefore I think the hon. Baronet the Member for the Evesham Division deserves our gratitude for drawing attention to the fact that our Government of India must be based upon the happiness of the people, and not upon our own interest. The more we advance in the direction of removing wrongs, and the more we increase the intercourse between the people of India and the people of England, the more lasting will be our rule and the more blessed the result. The hon. Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell) has told us that the spirit trade in India is tending to an amount of demoralization to which we seem to be shutting our eyes; and I do hope that great care will be taken not to strain our position by obtaining our chief revenue from the taxation of articles on which the happiness of the people depends. I believe that this debate will increase the sense of responsibility which rests upon us in the mind of every hon. Gentleman,

and not only that, but in the minds of all who read the reports of the debate; at the same time, I join in the hope that has been expressed that our connection with India in the future, guided as it is by wise and high views, will be lasting and happy. A wise suggestion has been made in the course of the discussion—namely, that, as far as possible, we should draw into the Government of their own country our Indian fellow-subjects, and give them thereby a sense of responsibility on the one hand, and sympathy with the true interests of the people on the other. I have great pleasure in expressing my sense of the obligation we are under to the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State for India for his clear exposition of the finances of India, although I do not agree with some portions of that Statement. Last year I read with great interest the statement made by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for the Western Division of Bristol (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach), which was also exceedingly clear; and my recollection of it inspires me with the hope that he may soon return to aid us in this House with his views in the work of securing the happiness and welfare of the people of India.

SIR JOHN GORST: I must confess to some amount of surprise at the observations made by the hon. Member for East Bristol (Mr. Handel Cossham) with reference to the Salt Tax, because he does not seem to remember that we have made a great reduction in that tax. The tax was some time ago equalized all over India, and reduced to two rupees per maund—that is, to 1s. 6d. for 82 lbs., which I do not think can be considered a very extravagant rate of taxation. But that is not all. As a matter of fact, the consumption of salt in India has greatly increased; and if the hon. Gentleman will refer to the Abstract he will find that whereas the consumption of salt in 1876 was 25,900,000 maunds, it had risen in 1885 to 32,091,000 maunds. I think the Government may very well be satisfied with the discussion which has taken place. I observe that every hon. Member who has referred to the Indian Financial Statement has regretted the late period at which it has been brought before the House. I have here some statistics on that point. The Statement—which is

not required to be made under the authority of any Statute—was first made by Mr. Dundas, President of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, in 1787—100 years ago—and it was continued annually without intermission until 1806. The practice was then discontinued, and was not revived for nearly 50 years, when Sir Charles Wood made a Statement—in 1854; and since then the Statement has been made annually, with the exception of the years 1857 and 1858, when the Mutiny in India occurred. But during all the years in which the Financial Statement was made to the House it was never brought forward until the very end of the Session, except in the years 1859, 1865, 1871, 1877, and 1879, and on those occasions it was made earlier because loans were contemplated. I have made inquiries into the matter, and I find that it would be impossible to lay the Financial Statement for India before the House of Commons earlier than the month of June. The accounts received from India can, no doubt, be laid before the House of Commons in that month; and, so far as I can see, there is no reason why they should not be laid before the House at that time. I have myself no influence in this matter; but I can promise that the observations which have been made in this debate shall be laid before my noble Friend the Secretary of State for India (Viscount Cross), who, I believe, will do his best to insure the Financial Statement being presented at an earlier period of the Session. I do not attempt to answer the speech of the hon. and learned Member for Dumfries (Mr. R. T. Reid), who has attacked the Government of India and their policy, root and branch. He has found fault, I must say, with all Governments. He attacked the Afghan Boundary Commission, which was appointed by the Government of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian (Mr. W. E. Gladstone); he attacked the Quetta Field Force, for which, I believe, both the Government of that right hon. Gentleman and the Government of Lord Salisbury were responsible; and he attacked the annexation of Upper Burmah, which the late Government approved and carried out. Of course, if we were able to remain in India without frontier defences, and without a large force to protect the country against its

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neighbours, either civilized or uncivilized, and if the exigencies of our Empire did not force upon us occasional extension, no doubt we should be able to govern India at less expense; but it is of no use saying what you would do if you were in a different position from that in which you are placed. Situated as we are in India, I think it would not only be the greatest folly, but a most criminal act, if we were to neglect those measures which, in the present state of the world, are necessary for the protection of the people of India. Then the hon. and learned Gentleman talked about our Famine Insurance Grant, as if we had taken possession of some of the funds, and he has used the term "sacred fund" in referring to it. But that grant is nothing more than the surplus which the Government of India are determined, if they can, to keep up—a surplus of Rs1,500,000—and which they spend on purposes necessary for the prevention of famine, or the lessening of it, if it should arise. But does the hon. and learned Member imply that we should put taxation upon the people of India for the purpose of creating a surplus? All that has been done in the years 1886-7 and 1887-8 has been to recognize the fact that the surplus no longer exists, and that you have not got the money that you could spend in this way. No doubt, if the finances of India recover themselves before any fresh taxation is imposed, the Famine Insurance Fund would revive, and for many years I hope the surplus of Rs1,500,000 would be kept up for this purpose. Then the hon. and learned Member made one of those wholesale and general attacks upon the Government for extravagance in expenditure that I have often heard made in this House, not only as applied to the Government of India, but as applied to the Government of Great Britain. In my humble opinion, there is no good whatever in this sort of thing. Nothing is more easy than to get up and go through the Finance Accounts and lay your finger upon certain figures and cry out against the monstrous extravagance of the Government. What the people who wish for financial reform should do is to point out the particular items—the particular expenditure—which it is possible to forego. Now, I have just an instance here which shows the value of the hon. and learned

Gentleman's criticism. One of the chief instances he gave of a great increase of Expenditure to illustrate the extravagance of the Government of India was that the charge for collection had increased in three years by the sum of 1,529,000 tens of rupees. It is true that it has so increased, but how? Of that sum, the increased payments for opium, owing to the very large crops, amount to no less than 38,000 tens of rupees; the increased charge for interest, which represents the outlay necessary in order to make an increase of Revenue, amounts to 261,000 tens of rupees; and the increased cost of the collection of Land Revenue, which consists of increased payments for the Native village officials who were thought to be not adequately paid, amounts to 463,000 tens of rupees. These items of the increase in the cost of collection, to which the hon. and learned Member takes exception, amount in the total to 1,562,000 tens of rupees, and thus amount to more than the increase which he has found fault with. That is a specimen of this kind of general charge. But I have here another instance. The hon. and learned Gentleman complained that the increase in the Army charge in 10 years amounted to 4,396,000 tens of rupees. Well, that is so. That increase is caused by the special charges for the Quetta Field Force, amounting to 2,185,000 tens of rupees; to the Burmese Expedition, amounting to 631,000 tens of rupees; to the increased pay of European troops owing to the fall in the value of the rupee—the increased number of rupees you have to give them to represent their sterling pay, which amounts to 437,000 tens of rupees; and to a charge which the hon. and learned Gentleman found fault with us for bringing in, but which we have always with us—namely, 800,000 tens of rupees for payments in England and other matters, making a gross total of 4,053,000 tens of rupees. So that, although the Army of India has been permanently increased by 22,000 men, at a cost of 1,500,000 tens of rupees per annum, yet the increase in 10 years has only been 348,000 tens of rupees. Now, I do not think I will follow the hon. and learned Gentleman in his suggestions for the improved administration of India. He seems to think that the Secretary of State and Council of India, who, he was pleased to say, represent the Anglo-Indian

opinion of 25 years ago, should be replaced by a Standing Committee of this House. I do not know that it is part of my business to stand up for this; but I should like to remind the hon. and learned Gentleman that, so far from representing the Anglo-Indian opinion of 25 years ago, some of the Members of the Indian Council have only recently returned from India, and represent some of the most recent and modern ideas of Anglo-Indian Government, while others are men whose names are illustrious as connected with the Government of our Indian Empire, and others, again, are not Anglo-Indians at all, but persons of English financial and other experience, who give their general advice and counsel. Though I do not pretend to say that the Council of India differs from almost every other body that exists in being incapable of some reform, I am by no means sure that a Standing Committee of this House would represent so much Indian knowledge or so much general political knowledge as that Council does represent. At any rate, I must remind the Committee that it is not the House of Commons which governs India, but the Secretary of State in Council; and the function of the House of Commons is not to usurp the Executive powers of the Secretary of State in Council, but to act as a checking body. It is for the House of Commons to express its want of confidence in the Secretary of State and in the Government of the Queen if it finds that this great Dependency of India has been maladministered. I must now say just one word about the charge of the hon. Member for Preston (Mr. Hanbury), though I might almost leave him and the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Bradlaugh) to fight the matter out between themselves, because the one complains of the Government for having given too much to Messrs. Streeter in connection with the Ruby Mines, while the other complains of them for having given too little. But the fact really is that the Secretary of State holds an intermediate position between the view taken up by one hon. Member and the view taken up by the other. I cannot admit that there has been any breach of public faith. In making contracts we do not act upon public faith—it is a matter of law. Either there is a contract between the Government of India and Messrs. Streeter

or there is not. If there is a contract, all I can say is, in the words of the Town Clerk of Ephesus—"The law is open; let us compel one another." If there is no contract, the Secretary of State is free—and the hon. Member for Preston is constrained to admit it—to make the best terms for the Revenues of India that he can. Now, where I think we differ from the hon. Member for Preston is here—he seems to think that the value of the mines has been satisfactorily ascertained; but the Secretary of State thinks that that is not so. There are two ways in which you could ascertain the value. You might put them up to competition, if there was a real open competition between a large number. But there is not. There were tenders in Calcutta, but they were only made by two firms, and without public advertisement, and they were made before the mines had actually been visited by European troops, or by any European except a Frenchman in the days of King Theebaw, which certainly, under the circumstances, was no test of the value. The mines had certainly never been visited on behalf of the Government. The other way to ascertain the value is that the Secretary of State should send out to Burmah someone who is able to give an estimate of the value of the mines, and until that is done no contract will be entered into by anybody whatsoever. I differ from the hon. Member for Preston in thinking that a valuation in King Theebaw's time is any test of value at all.

MR. HANBURY: What I said was that I thought the Secretary of State was justified in making a fresh inquiry if he thought the terms with Messrs. Streeter were not fair terms; but that if he found out that they were fair terms, then the arrangement had gone so very far with the Viceroy that it would only be fair to give Messrs. Streeter the preference.

SIR JOHN GORST: But there was no contract made in February, 1886, by the confession of both parties. The Government did not make a contract, because they waited for the mines to be visited, and Messrs. Streeter in the meantime by a telegram directed that no contract should be made until the preliminary conditions had been fulfilled, one of which was to ascertain the value of the mines. And I may remind the House, as something has been said upon

the subject, that there is no race for the mines now. This is not quite the case of a cornfield—it is the case of a number of rubies, which are there. You cannot make more of them than they are—they can only be got once; if not this year, then next. The rubies remain there; they will not run away, and the only question is in what way they can be extracted so as to be satisfactory to the Revenues of India. Then there is the grievance which has been brought before the Committee by my hon. and gallant Friend the Member for South Bristol (Colonel Hill). I confess that the condition, not only of the civil engineers employed by the Government, but of all those uncovenanted civil servants whose pensions are payable in rupees, is one which excites the sympathy of everybody; but, unfortunately, I do not take quite the same view of the matter which my hon. and gallant Friend does. It seems to me that upon any construction which may be put upon the agreement made between the Government of India and the uncovenanted civil servants. The pensions to which those servants are entitled are payable in rupees, and not in pounds sterling. It is otherwise with the covenanted and military servants—their pensions are payable in sterling. In the case of the uncovenanted civil servants, the pensions are, by their terms of service, payable in rupees. No doubt at the time the service was undertaken these gentlemen expected that being paid a rupee was pretty nearly equivalent to being paid a 2s. piece. The Government thought so too, I dare say, when they made the contract. But, unfortunately for these civil servants, the value of the rupee has fallen. Still, I do not know that the Government would be justified, out of compassion for the disappointment which these gentlemen must feel over the bargain they have made—I do not know that the Government would be justified in saddling the Revenues of India with increased charges because they felt compassion. I can only say that the question has been brought before successive Governments and Secretaries of State; and no one has yet felt himself in a position—and I am afraid the present Secretary of State cannot do it—to allow his feelings of compassion to overweigh his duty of strictly guarding the interests of the people of India. The Secretary of State,

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therefore, will not be able to concede the demand which he would wish to concede if he could possibly manage to do it. Now, I must just say one word in reply to what has fallen from the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy (Sir George Campbell), who has told the Committee that he was engaged in all these Indian questions, and whose speech has given us a remarkable example of the gloomy and despondent view which some people take of Indian administration.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: No, no! Of finances; not administration.

SIR JOHN GORST: Well, this is a case of administration, because the hon. Member expressed his sorrow to find the alcoholic revenue doubled, and, at the same time, appeared to neglect the equally significant fact that while the revenue has doubled, the consumption has enormously decreased. [SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: No, no!] Well, I will give the Committee the figures in a moment. This is not all. Not only has licit consumption decreased, but illicit consumption has been entirely put down. Therefore, so far as the revenue is concerned, there is much to be thankful for, and nothing to complain of, in the Government of Bombay—

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: I admit the decrease in Bombay; but that is the smallest of the Provinces.

SIR JOHN GORST: Well, I will take Madras. The effect of the increase of duty made in 1883 was to reduce consumption from 1,200,000 gallons in 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1884 to 1,000,000 gallons in 1885-6. In Bengal the number of shops for the sale of liquor in 1882 was as high as 39,000; but the stricter measures recently adopted have brought down the number to 27,000. The number of shops for the sale of intoxicating drinks decreased from 16,600 in 1881 to 6,000 in Bombay. While there you have a reduction of consumption—a reduction of licit consumption—the illicit consumption, I say, has been almost entirely put down; and I cannot understand anything more calculated to make anyone take a cheerful view of Indian administration than the observation of the fact that the revenue has so large increased, while the consumption, both licit and illicit, has so largely decreased. I cannot endure to hear Englishmen of benevolent character trying to make out that

we are encouraging the people of India in drinking. I think it has been stated that we found the people of India sober, and we made them drunken. It is not fair to them at all to call them a drunken people. The consumption throughout India is only one or one and a-half bottles of spirit for every adult man in a year; and if that was contrasted with the consumption in a sober country like England, Scotland, or Ireland, I think the people of India would come very fairly out of the comparison. Then, as to the collection of the tax, I must say that I cannot conceive any principle upon which the collection of the tax can be more justly and properly arranged than the system avowed by the Government as the system by which the actual revenue is really collected. The details of the system are not the same in all the Provinces—there is a variation between one Province and another in the particular provisions in force—but the policy of the Government of India, and the policy as endeavoured to be carried out in every Province, is to place as high a tax as it is possible to place upon intoxicating liquor without conducting to illicit distillation; and out-stills, which as a general principle the hon. Member very properly condemned, are obsolete. They are only employed in those districts of India where it is a choice between having an out-still and having illicit consumption. That is the policy of the Government. The hon. Member may say that that policy is not carried out in certain places. [SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: Hear, hear!] But the Government of India have endeavoured to carry it out universally, and have acted avowedly upon it, and the Secretary of State has supported it, and that is the policy in India at the present moment. Under these circumstances, I do not see how people can accuse us of attempting to make the people of India drunken. The hon. Member also took, I think, an unnecessarily gloomy view of the increase of the Indian Debt. If he does me the honour of looking at the statement of assets and liabilities to be found on one of the last pages of the Paper I circulated, page 18, he will see that if you take all the assets of the State in the form of railways and irrigation works, loans and cash balances, and compare that with the Debt of India and all the other obligations of the

Indian Government, there appears to be only a total uncovered Debt, which is not covered by assets, amounting to about £38,000,000, and that represents the real indebtedness of India. The nominal Debt, I know, is far higher: but all but £38,000,000 of it is covered by assets, not borrowed to be frittered away on unproductive expenditure, but sunk in investments which yield a very fair interest on the outlay. I hope, Mr. Courtney, that the Committee will now consent to pass the Resolution I have moved, and I can only thank hon. Gentlemen for the kindness with which they have received the statement I have made, and for the very useful tone which this discussion has assumed this evening, which I hope will not be without its advantages for the future good government of India.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: I do not wish to prolong the debate; but on one or two bare matters of fact I should like to say a word or two. I wish to make a correction—first, as to the Salt Tax. The hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary for India has repeated again what I have frequently corrected, and must correct again, and that is that the Indian Government have reduced the tax upon salt. I have denied that before, and I deny it again. What happened was this—some years ago the tax on salt varied from three-quarters of a rupee to three rupees and a quarter. In Madras and Bombay it was three-quarters of a rupee; in Bengal it was three rupees and a quarter. What has been done has been to equalize it. They first levelled up, and there was an outcry, and public attention was directed to it, and then they partially reduced it again to two rupees almost all over India. The late Governor of Bombay, who sits opposite, will, I am sure, confirm my statement. That was, the reduction which took place was only from the amount at which the tax was fixed for one or two years; and the so-called reduction was nothing but that. In some Provinces the present tax is now much higher than the level which prevailed some years ago. As to the Excise, I must clear that up. I do not dispute that the excessive consumption of Bombay has been reduced; but as regards Bengal—and I speak advisedly—what has been done is this. As regards the consumption of spirits the hon. Gentleman the

Under Secretary for India compares 1882 with the present time; but if he made the comparison with the five years up to 1882 it would be found that an enormous change of system had taken place. The Excise Revenue had been doubled by a system which involved a greatly increased consumption, and great laxness. An enormous increase took place, and then there was a partial reduction, and that is the reduction which he speaks of. I speak confidently on this important subject, in which there was a great deal of inquiry, with regard to the question of out-stills, during my administration and that of the hon. Baronet opposite. Sir, this is a very important matter which many important people take an interest in, and we must bring out the truth about it. The hon. Baronet opposite was in the Government of Bengal, and I wish to appeal to him as to the facts. During my administration and his administration this out-still system was confined to places where it was impossible to work the regular system; but it now prevails almost throughout the whole country of Bengal, even in the district of Hooghly, and the fixed duty system is now the exception in Bengal. No doubt a change has taken place of recent years, and you are partially returning to the better system. As to the drunkenness of the people of India, I am thankful to say they are not nearly so drunken as we are, but an immense amount has come in with our civilization; especially in Bengal, the educated classes are taking to drink, in a way they never did before. We cannot shirk this, or rely on these *couleur de rose* reports upon so important a question. Drinking is becoming common among the educated classes of Bengal and other parts, and I do say that the rise in the Excise Revenue is a very dangerous rise.

SIR JOHN GORST: After what the hon. Member has just said, I really must ask the Committee to allow me to refer to a passage in the Memorandum which I laid before the House a short time ago. In that Memorandum it is stated, in reply to a representation by the British and Colonial Temperance Congress, sitting in London, that the out-still system existed in past times, but that the history of the period during which the increase of the Revenue had taken place was a history of the com-

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plete supersession of that system by better methods.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: Well, Sir, I will only ask whether the noble Viscount the Secretary of State (Viscount Cross) will inquire into the matter, and especially whether the in-still system is not confined to a few small districts of Bengal, and whether the out-still system does not still prevail, although an attempt has been made to limit the size of the stills? I hope that some inquiry will be made into the matter, as I am certain I am right.

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Cambridge): I am sorry to interpose for a moment between the Committee and its decision; but there are a few matters to which I wish to direct the attention of the Government, and upon which I wish to ask for some definite information. It will be recollected that I have on one or two occasions put Questions to the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) upon the subject of Indian telegraphy. Not only have I done so myself, but a Question was in the early part of the Session put to him on the subject by an hon. Member on the opposite side of the House, one of the Members for Hull. I originally questioned the Government on the subject at the commencement of last year, and, up to the present time, no further information has been obtainable in the matter, except that communications are still taking place, and that it is impossible to lay any Report upon the Table, because the Correspondence with the Indian Government is still incomplete. Now, what I want to ask the Government is, whether it is not possible for them to give us some assurance that the new scheme of re-organization which has been sent out, as I understand, to the Government of India, and has been practically approved, if I am not mistaken, by the Government on this side, will be promptly brought into operation? The members of the Telegraph Department in India, several of whom have been in communication with me and others on different occasions, and have earnestly implored us to do what we can in this House to advance the matter in their interests, are accordingly anxious, not only on their own account, but for the

good working of the Department as a whole, that no unnecessary delay should take place in bringing the new scheme, whatever it may be, into operation. I dare say that a great many hon. Members in the House may not be aware of the difficulties and hardships under which these gentlemen labour. That their complaint is not in vain is, I think, sufficiently shown by a statement made by the Governor General of India as long ago as January last year, in the following words:—

“The Governor General in Council cannot conclude his review of this record of excellent work performed without touching on a question which most nearly concerns the officers who have laboured so successfully. His Excellency is aware that many officers of the Department have had their prospects seriously marred under the present scheme, and it would have afforded him great gratification if he could have announced that the new scheme had been fully decided upon.”

Yet, notwithstanding the use of language of this kind, here we have been going on for a year and a-half, and whenever a Question is asked the only answer we can obtain is that the Correspondence is incomplete, and that it is, therefore, premature to lay it on the Table or to give any information to the House. As far as I can make out, this state of things may go on for years to come. I may just state, for the information of hon. Members, what the particular grievance is. The whole difficulty is caused by the block of promotion in the Service, and this arises principally, if not wholly, from the fact that an abnormal number of men was sent out to this Service in the four years from 1868 to 1872. In that period no less than 72 men were sent out, when probably not more than 10 would have been the proper quota. It stands to reason that so large a quantity of men being sent out has resulted in an impossibility of getting that promotion which they were led to expect they would obtain when they entered the Service. To show that this is not an ideal grievance which I am bringing forward, I may say that it has been under the consideration of the Government for some 12 years past. Re-organization was attempted in 1880, but without any satisfactory effect, because, as I understand, it simply resulted in placing the congestion higher up in the seniority list, and not in removing it altogether. In 1884 the Director Gene-

ral was called upon to elaborate a scheme in order to meet the grievances of the civil servants of this Department ; but that scheme apparently was considered inadequate, and in 1885 the Government of India proposed to the Secretary of State that special compensation allowances should be granted to such men as were considered to be deserving, but were unfortunate as regarded promotion. That proposal, it appears, was not found to be adequate to the condition of things, and at the end of 1885 a comprehensive scheme was asked for. Ever since then this comprehensive scheme of re-organization has been under consideration, and it is with reference to the provisions of that scheme and to the probable date at which it may be issued that I now ask the Government for information. I do not know whether it will be necessary to trouble the Committee with any remarks as to the details of the scheme. I do not, of course, pretend to have the details at my command, and I leave it to the judgment of the hon. Gentleman the Under Secretary of State for India to say how far he will go into them. But I do earnestly ask him, not so much in the interest of individuals as in the interest of the Service, to answer the questions I put to him. I have here a letter from one gentleman, saying that those who are in the Service are greatly disheartened at the delay which has taken place, and asking me to put certain questions to the Government on the subject. This is a letter which I received about 12 months ago—that is to say, before the Dissolution of Parliament last year; and, owing to the Dissolution, I was not able to do what I was asked.

SIR JOHN GORST: If the hon. Member will allow me, I can answer his question in a moment. The matter has been decided by the Secretary of State. A despatch has been sent to India on the subject, and as soon as that despatch arrives the re-organization will come into force.

MR. CONYBEARE: I am much obliged to the hon. Gentleman. That answers the principal part of my complaint, and I suppose that if the scheme is a workable one it will satisfy those who are aggrieved. I can only say, in justification for having brought the matter forward, that when I last asked the hon. Gentleman for information on the

point he could only tell me that it would be premature to give any information. I will not trouble the Committee further on the subject. I now ask permission to place before the Committee another matter which has been committed to my charge, and as to which I have been asked to seek information from the Government. It is with reference to a Staff appointment given to Colonel Pottinger, and the question that I am asked to obtain information upon is whether the instructions sent by the Secretary of State to the Bombay Government have been disregarded in appointing Colonel Pottinger to succeed Colonel Willoughby at Bombay, Colonel Pottinger being an officer of the British Service who formerly belonged to the late Bombay Artillery, and being, therefore, ineligible for the appointment? Now, this may seem to be a very insignificant matter; but it appears to me, at any rate, from the form in which the subject has been placed in my hands, that the appointment, under the circumstances in which it has taken place, is of a nature to bear hardly upon the Native officers. I have in my hands a letter from the Secretary of State to the Government of Bombay, dated the 13th of December, 1871, intimating the desire of Her Majesty's Government that no officer of the British Service should be even temporarily appointed to any Staff situation unless he is a probationer of the Staff Corps, and stating that, if special circumstances render it indispensably necessary to appoint a British officer, a full explanation of the reasons which render the appointment necessary should be forwarded to the Supreme Government for communication to Her Majesty. Now, my complaint is that, in this particular case, Colonel Pottinger was an officer of the old Bombay Artillery, and that, having been required to elect definitely for the British or local Service, and having elected for the former, he was ineligible for the appointment. I desire, therefore, to ascertain from the Government what explanation is given of this appointment. I, of course, do not profess to be familiar with the details of these somewhat technical, and, I suppose, military matters; and I may say, in justification of my action in placing the subject before the Government, that I was requested only last evening by a friend who is unable to

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be here to-night, to do so, and that I have, therefore, been unable to make any independent examination into the question. But, as I have already said, it is represented as a grievance to the Native officers in the Service that an appointment of this kind should be made under the circumstances which I have described, and it is on this ground that I have endeavoured to call the attention of the Government to it. I am not going to detain the Committee further, although there are a great many interesting topics upon which, if this had been an earlier period of the Session, and if it were an earlier hour in the evening, I might fairly be entitled to claim the indulgence of the Committee. I would, however, only say that I have appreciated the statements made in the speech of the hon. Member for the Evesham Division of Worcester (Sir Richard Temple) this evening, as well as the vigorous attack made upon the present system of administration in India by my hon. and learned Friend the Member for Dumfries (Mr. R. T. Reid), and I can only regret that so little interest is taken in these matters in this House, as has been testified by the deserted condition of the House throughout the discussion. The complaint made by the hon. and learned Member for Dumfries was, I think, scarcely sufficiently appreciated, if he will allow me to say so, by the hon. Gentleman the Under-Secretary of State. What I understood my hon. and learned Friend to say in reference to the reform he proposes in the administration of India was, not that it was necessary for this House to take over the entire control of the Executive in India, but that, owing to the total absence of publicity as to what is done in the Council of India, it is impossible, either in India or in this House, to exercise that effective control over the management of Indian affairs which it should be the aim of all of us to promote. I feel very strongly that until we get that publicity it will be impossible to exercise any such control. I do not see for a moment why the deliberations of the Council of India should not be conducted in public just as much as the debates of this House. That is all I desire to say on the present occasion. I am very much obliged to the hon. Gentleman the Under-Secretary of State for having given me an answer to the first

grievance I brought forward, and I shall be much obliged to him if he will throw some light on the second.

SIR JOHN GORST: I am sure the hon. Gentleman must feel that it is quite impossible for me to answer him in detail on a matter of this kind without any Notice whatever; but if he will write me a letter on the subject I shall be glad to reply to it.

Question put.

Resolved, That it appears, by the Accounts laid before this House, that the Total Revenue of India for the year ending the 31st day of March 1886 was £74,464,197; that the Total Expenditure in India and in England charged to Revenue was £77,265,923; that there was an excess of Expenditure over Revenue of £2,801,726; and that the Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works was £5,275,364, besides a Capital Charge of £1,036,045 involved in the Redemption of Liabilities.

Resolution to be reported *To-morrow*.

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND ACT (1885) AMENDMENT BILL [*Lords*].

(*The Lord Advocate*.)

[BILL 360.] CONSIDERATION.

[ADJOURNED DEBATE.]

Bill, as amended, *further considered*.

MR. HUNTER (Aberdeen, N): I have some Amendments on the Paper; but I should be glad to hear what course the Government intend to take with regard to the Bill.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster): The Government have considered the question raised by the hon. and learned Gentleman's Amendments, and they do not feel that it is in their power to admit any extension of the exception which the hon. and learned Member wishes to extend. It must be understood that this measure is not to be regarded as a final measure; but it is well that the Office of Secretary for Scotland should be consolidated and made a more effective Office than it is at present for the discharge of the duties devolving upon it. In another Session—and probably not a very remote Session—it may be desirable that the functions of the Secretary for Scotland should be made much wider than they are at present; but the Government do not propose to accept any of the Amendments proposed by the hon. and learned Gentleman.

MR. HUNTER: I shall not move my Amendments.

MR. MASON (Lanark, Mid): I recognize that this Bill is a distinct advance with regard to the Office of Secretary for Scotland; and I move, as I have been requested, that the date on which it shall come into force shall be altered from the 1st of January, 1888, to the 1st of November, 1887.

Amendment proposed, in Clause 4, to leave out "first of January, 1888," and insert "first of November, 1887."—(Mr. Mason.)

Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Clause," put, and *negatived*.

Question, "That the words proposed be there inserted," put, and *agreed to*.

THE LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. J. H. A. MACDONALD) (Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities): I beg to move the third reading of the Bill.

Motion made and Question, "That the Bill be now read the third time,"—(The Lord Advocate,)—put, and *agreed to*.

Bill read the third time, and *passed*.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOUNDARIES BILL.—[BILL 324.]

(Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Jackson, Mr. W. H. Long.)
COMMITTEE. [Progress 8th September.]

Bill considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clause 2 (Constitution of Boundary Commission).

THE PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (Mr. RITCHIE) (Tower Hamlets, St. George's): The Commissioners whom the Government propose to ask the House to appoint are—Earl Brownlow, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Lord Basing, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, and Mr. John Thomas Hibbert. I beg to move that these names be inserted in the clause.

MR. TOMLINSON (Preston): I think there is a mistake in the last name. I believe it should be John Tomlinson Hibbert.

Amendment proposed, in Clause 2, to insert at end—

"The Right Honourable Earl Brownlow, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, the Right Honour-

able Baron Basing, the Right Honourable Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, and the Right Honourable John Tomlinson Hibbert."—(Mr. Ritchie.)

Question, "That those words be there inserted," put, and *agreed to*.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clause 1 (Short title).

MR. RITCHIE: I now move in Clause 1, line 9, after "England," to insert "and Wales."

Amendment proposed, in page 1, line 9, after "England," to insert "and Wales."—(Mr. Ritchie.)

Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted."

MR. RADCLIFFE COOKE (Newington, W.): I think it would be extremely undesirable to insert those words, because there is an Act of George II. which declares that wherever the word "England" is used in Statutes it shall include Wales. We have quite enough to do without passing laws twice over.

MR. RITCHIE: We do not think that the Amendment is necessary; but we very frequently have to put into Bills words which are not of themselves necessary. I believe that the Welsh Members desire to have these words inserted.

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne): I think that my hon. Friends who represent Welsh constituencies know what they want. This Amendment is a concession to the Welsh people, and I am, therefore, glad that the right hon. Gentleman has proposed it.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

MR. RITCHIE moved in page 1, line 12, after "England" to insert "and Wales."

Amendment proposed, in page 1, line 12, after "England" to insert "and Wales."—(Mr. Ritchie.)

Question, "That those words be there inserted," put, and *agreed to*.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Remaining Clauses *agreed to*.

Bill reported; as amended, *considered*.

Bill read the third time, and *passed*.

ADJOURNMENT.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House do now adjourn."—(Mr. Jackson.)

CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND)—
FATAL RIOTS AT MITCHELSTOWN.

MR. SEXTON (Belfast, W.): Before the House adjourns I wish to put a Question to the Head of the Government. Intelligence of the utmost gravity has arrived to-night from Ireland, and, in my opinion, a situation of unprecedented public peril has been suddenly created there. My information is that whilst a meeting, addressed by English and Irish Members of Parliament, was peacefully in progress this afternoon in the public square at Mitchelstown, a body of Constabulary armed with rifles suddenly forced themselves on the meeting, and eventually fired with bullets on the people, killing two men on the spot, and dangerously wounding several others; and I am informed that one man has since died. I wish to ask the right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) whether he or any other Member of the Government can give us any information; whether they are in possession of any; and particularly I want to know who was in command of the armed forces, and who ordered them to fire; who, in fact, is responsible for this occurrence?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. Smith) (Strand, Westminster): I am aware of the fact that an unfortunate collision has occurred; but I am not informed of the details, nor have the Government received any official information on the subject. It is, therefore, impossible for me to give the hon. Gentleman the information which he desires. I can only express my profound regret at the circumstance.

MR. SEXTON: I can only protest against the absence of the Irish officials when this sad affair was so well known, and when it might reasonably be expected it would form the subject of a Question in this House.

MR. W. H. SMITH: I had not the slightest idea that the hon. Member had an intention to put a Question on the subject, or I would have secured the attendance in the House of one of the Irish Officers.

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Cambridge): I should have thought that the Government having—according to the right hon. Gentleman's own admission—themselves received intimation that this had occurred, and knowing of this de-

plorable occurrence, would have deemed it a sufficient reason to suppose that a Question would be addressed to the Government.

MR. W. H. SMITH: I have received no official information.

MR. CONYBEARE: But they apparently knew what had occurred. This is rather too grave an occurrence for such a lame excuse, or to be passed by as "an unfortunate collision." It is all very well for the right hon. Gentleman to express regret at these things; but he should have been a little wiser before, and have taken measures to prevent this civil war arising in Ireland through the mischievous policy of the Government.

MR. OLANOY (Dublin Co., N.): Are we to understand that the Government have heard of this from merely an unofficial source, and that they did not think it a sufficiently grave matter to inquire into and obtain official information?

MR. W. H. SMITH: As soon as the information reached us, we at once telegraphed to Ireland for information—full information—on the subject.

MR. SEXTON: And I wish to point out that eight hours after this murderous occurrence the Government are without information on the subject.

MR. BIGGAR (Cavan, W.): I should like to ask the right hon. Gentleman the Leader of the House if he will adopt the practice prevailing in former Parliaments, and at the close of Government Business to-day will he move the adjournment of the House, or does he intend to allow Private Business to be taken?

MR. W. H. SMITH: As soon as the Government Business is concluded to-morrow—or, rather, to-day—I shall move the adjournment of the House.

MR. J. ROWLANDS (Finsbury, E.): Is it the intention of the Government to resist the passing of the Vacant Grounds (Nuisances Prevention) Bill, which stood for second reading last night?

MR. W. H. SMITH: This Bill was blocked by direction of the Government, because there was an understanding between the promoter of the Bill—the hon. Member for West St. Pancras (Mr. Lawson)—and the Home Office that the Bill should not be pressed if it were objected to by the Home Office. There are very serious objections to it, and therefore the Bill is blocked.

An hon. MEMBER: No notice was taken of this Bill last night, and when the Motion for second reading was made no grounds of objection were advanced. The treatment of this Bill by the Government will be taken by Nonconformists as a grievous and crying scandal.

Question put.

The House *divided*:—Ayes 84; Noes 16: Majority 68.—(Div. List, No. 470.)

House adjourned at a quarter after One o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Saturday, 10th September, 1887.

The House met at Twelve of the clock.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*Second Reading*—Appellate Jurisdiction * [234]; Coroners * [378]; Local Authorities (Expenses) * [361]; Consolidated Fund (Appropriation).

Second Reading—Committee—Statute Law Revision * [379]—R.P.

Committee—Report—Considered as amended—Third Reading—Escheat (Procedure) * [373]; Sheriffs (Consolidation) * [262]; Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Amendment * [356], and *passed*.

Committee—Report—Third Reading—Expiring Laws Continuance [363]; Prison (Officers' Superannuation) (Scotland) * [233], and *passed*.

Considered as amended—Third Reading—Superannuation Acts Amendment [354]; Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure) [327]; Deeds of Arrangement (No. 2) [381]; British Settlements * [369], and *passed*.

QUESTIONS.

METROPOLITAN POLICE—STATE OF THE STRAND—"A DISGRACEFUL STATE OF BRIGANDAGE."

MR. PICKERSGILL (Bethnal Green, S.W.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether his attention has been drawn to a statement, made at the Bow Street Police Court on Wednesday by Mr. Vaughan, to the effect that the evidence in several cases heard by him showed that "a disgrace-

ful state of brigandage" exists in the Strand between the hours of 10 and half-past 12; and, whether he will instruct Sir Charles Warren to take more effectual steps to secure the public safety?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): I am informed by the Commissioner of Police that he is now making inquiries into the alleged state of brigandage in the Strand; but he is not at present prepared to say that any additional police are required.

SOUTH AFRICA—THE TRANSVAAL—PENSIONS.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether the pensions given as compensation for loss in office in the Transvaal, which are lumped in the Colonial Vote without details, have ever been brought to the knowledge of the House in the same way that new retiring allowances are always submitted by every other Department, in Returns stating names, amounts, and cause of grant?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir HENRY HOLLAND) (Hampstead): I believe that those pensions, not being granted under the Superannuation Act, were not brought in detail before the House when they were first granted in the same manner as new pensions under those Acts. I have already explained how they were granted upon the retrocession of the Transvaal.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL asked, when they first appeared on the Votes?

SIR HENRY HOLLAND said, he presumed they appeared in 1884, the first year after they were granted.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, that they had never been brought before Parliament, but had been confined 'to a confidential Report, which the right hon. Gentleman had been good enough to let him see.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND said, that no details of names had ever been brought before Parliament, in the same way as in the case of pensions under the Superannuation Act. The Vote, however, for these pensions came up every year; and any hon. Member could, of course, make inquiry, as the hon. Member himself did this year.

EGYPT—ATTACK ON BRITISH OFFICERS — COMMISSION OF INQUIRY — MAJOR MACDONALD;— FLOGGING OF SHEIKHS.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether Her Majesty's Government have considered and approved the proceedings of Major Macdonald, British Member of the Extraordinary Commission sent to try, in a summary and extra legal manner, certain Egyptian villagers, particularly in sentencing to be flogged two Sheikhs of the village, not for having taken part in the affray, but for not preventing it, and also sentencing to be imprisoned and fined a number of other Sheikhs, because they were Chiefs of the Tribes to which the accused men belonged; and, whether Her Majesty's Government have approved the conduct of the British Authorities who sent British troops and English prison warders to carry out the sentences?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (SIR JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): Her Majesty's Government have not thought it necessary to express any disapproval of the conduct of the British officer who took part in the Court to which the Question of my hon. Friend refers. At the same time, I must point out that I cannot admit that in the terms of his Question he has accurately described the case as stated in the Papers before the House. I have no reason to think that the Court was extra legal. It sat under the authority of the Government of Egypt; nor can I admit that the Sheikhs in question were flogged for the reasons stated, although the reasons stated were probably considered aggravations of their offence.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL said, that the Court was extra legal. He asked if it was not the fact that Egypt at the present moment was subject to certain conditions of legality; if it was the fact that there exists a Legislative Council; whether that Legislative Council was consulted; and whether the Extraordinary Commission was not issued by the Khedive upon his own sole authority; could it be shown that the punishment of the Sheikhs or headmen of the village was justifiable; and could it be shown that they could have prevented the affray?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: The hon. Gentleman has put a great number of Questions, and I cannot undertake to answer them off-hand; but I may say that a Legislative Council is not consulted in Executive acts. The Commission, I believe, was legally constituted; and the punishment of the Sheikhs was due to the fact that they were Chiefs of the villagers which were concerned in the outrages upon the officers, and were present and abetting them.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL gave Notice that he would call the attention of the House to the subject on the earliest possible opportunity.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) inquired, whether the affray to which the hon. Member for Kirkcaldy had called attention did not originate in a British officer having wounded four out of five men—possibly by accident, and upon a struggle arising out of the wounding in killing one of them right out—as the officer said also by accident?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: The Papers are before the House, and hon. Members are as able as I am to say what is in them. I think it is hardly necessary for me to repeat the explanations which I gave at great length about the affair when it occurred.

MR. BRADLAUGH said, that if his reading was a correct interpretation of the Papers before the House he would ask whether any steps had been taken to punish the officer who was guilty of killing one man and wounding three others accidentally?

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON: I never heard of anybody having been killed or wounded, except accidentally. The hon. Member asks whether a man has been punished for doing an accidental act. Certainly not.

MR. BRADLAUGH: The officer himself alleges that the killing was accidental. At any rate, the firing was on his part.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND)—THE FATAL RIOT AT MITCHELSTOWN.

MR. SEXTON (Belfast, W.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, What information he can give with respect, to the action of the police at Mitchelstown yesterday?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. GIBSON) (Liverpool, Walton): In the absence of my right

hon. Friend the Chief Secretary I have to inform the hon. Gentleman, with regret, that we have not yet got any official information on the subject of this Question. All I know is that in regard to the unfortunate action of the police at Mitchelstown yesterday—and there is no doubt that an unfortunate collision did take place—the police having been attacked, two men lost their lives in consequence of gun-shot wounds. The Government have sent a telegram to Mitchelstown, and they expect to get official information at the earliest possible moment. I do not think it is desirable, nor that the House would expect me, to make any statement with regard to the occurrence until we have that official information on the accuracy of which we can confidently rely.

COLONEL NOLAN (Galway, N.): On the same subject, Sir, I should like to ask the First Lord of the Treasury a Question of which I have given him private, although I admit somewhat scanty, Notice. I wish to know whether the Government will consider the propriety of compensating those sufferers from the action of the police who may not be proved to have committed any unlawful act; and in the case of those persons who have been killed, if it can be shown that they were innocent parties, and were guilty of no unlawful act, whether the Government will consider the propriety, in the same manner, of compensating the families of the deceased men?

THE FIRST LORD (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster): I fully appreciate the motives of the hon. and gallant Gentleman, and the entire absence of anything like Party spirit in the observations which he has made. But I am sure he will see that, in the absence of that complete information which we ought to possess before we attempt to deal with so grave a question as this, I am unable to give him an answer. If the hon. and gallant Gentleman thinks it right to repeat his Question on Monday I hope to be able to give some information to the House.

MR. SEXTON: The right hon. Gentleman will recollect that I called attention to the deplorable occurrence which took place last evening at the rising of the House this morning. I will, therefore, ask whether any effort has since been made to establish direct telegraphic

communication between Mitchelstown and London?

MR. GIBSON: I have already said that a telegram was sent last night to Mitchelstown. I believe that a further telegram has been sent this morning; and I understand that arrangements have been made to keep the wire open for the purpose of transmitting information to the Government.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton): I beg to ask the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General for Ireland whether the attempt to disperse the meeting at Mitchelstown was solely in consequence of the meeting having been proclaimed? Is it the view of the Government that the proclamation of a meeting which would otherwise be a lawful meeting constitutes that meeting an unlawful assembly, so that it may be dispersed by force, killing all persons who make any attempt to resist?

MR. GIBSON: As I have already pointed out, it is out of my power to make any statement in reference to the facts of the case, because, up to the present moment, Her Majesty's Government have received no official information. What I understand occurred is this—a Government shorthand writer was, in discharge of his duty to take notes of the speeches, about to take notes of the speeches that were going to be delivered when the police, who were protecting him, were attacked. That, I believe, was the origin of this unfortunate occurrence.

MR. SEXTON: I wish to ask the right hon. and learned Gentleman whether the police authorities conveyed any information to the conductors of the meeting that they desired to report the meeting, or made any request, as is usually done at meetings in Ireland, for accommodation of the Government shorthand writer on or near the platform?

MR. GIBSON: I have already stated to the House that I am not acquainted officially with the actual circumstances which took place yesterday at Mitchelstown; but I am not aware that in order to enable a policeman to discharge his bounden duty it is necessary to give any prior intimation that he intends to discharge that duty.

MR. J. O'CONNOR (Tipperary, S.): I desire to know from the Attorney General for Ireland whether he has seen the reports in the newspapers which

Mr. Gibson

describe that this police reporter was endeavouring to force his way to the platform? I also wish to know from the Attorney General whether he will do his best to get information in the course of to-day, as I am anxious about the matter?—the combatants being my constituents, of whose conduct I am intensely proud to-day.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

MR. SEXTON: I beg to give Notice, Sir, that I shall strenuously resist any progress being made with the Appropriation Bill unless a full and official account is laid before the House to-day.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid): I wish to ask the right hon. and learned Gentleman whether it is a fact, as is shown by to-day's papers, that the commencement of this terrible affair—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! A number of Questions have been asked on this matter, and the Ministers have replied that they are not in possession of sufficient information. The matter cannot be carried further.

DR. TANNER: I bow to your decision; but—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! The Clerk will now proceed to read the Orders of the Day.

MR. SEXTON: I must remind the right hon. Gentleman that there are other Questions on the Paper which have not yet been put.

DR. TANNER: Hear, hear!

IRELAND—BELFAST—GRANT FOR CITY CHARTER.

MR. SEXTON (Belfast, W.) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, When the Irish Law Officers reported on the Petition for the grant of a City Charter to Belfast; what is the cause of the delay in finally dealing with the Petition; and, when he expects to be able to announce the granting of the Charter?

THE FIRST LORD (MR. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster): I have had no time to obtain information on this subject, the Question having only appeared on the Paper this morning.

MR. SEXTON: I will repeat the Question on Monday.

METROPOLITAN POLICE. MOTION FOR A PAPER.

MR. PICKERSGILL (Bethnal Green, S.W.) said, he rose to move for an

Address for a Return showing, for each of the years from 1881 to 1886 inclusive—(1) Total number of constables promoted to the rank of sergeant; (2) number of the above who at the time of their promotion either were over 35 years of age or had served in the force upwards of ten years.

MR. SPEAKER said, the hon. Member could not move for the Return, as it was opposed.

MR. PICKERSGILL said, that there was no Notice of opposition on the Paper.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not necessary.

MR. PICKERSGILL said, that he would move it at the close of the Sitting.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SUPERANNUATION ACTS AMENDMENT BILL.—[BILL 354.]

(Mr. Jackson, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer.)
CONSIDERATION.

Bill, as amended, *considered*.

Clause 2 (Power to grant retiring allowances to persons removed).

THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (MR. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.) said, he rose to move the omission of words from the clause, which provided that the particulars of a civil servant's inability to discharge efficiently the duties of his office should be set forth in the Treasury Minute granting an allowance.

Amendment proposed, in page 2, line 6, to leave out the words "the particulars of his inability to discharge inefficiently the duties of his office."—(Mr. Jackson.)

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Bill."

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL (Kirkcaldy, &c.) said, he strongly objected to this Amendment. He thought it was only reasonable that these particulars should be given. This was a Bill to give the Treasury a discretion which hitherto had been exercised in an illegal and irregular manner. If public servants made themselves sufficiently disagreeable, they were got rid of in the prime of life with large superannuation allowances, the result being that their services were lost to the public, while an additional burden was imposed upon the

taxpayer. He had no doubt that both the First Lord of the Treasury and the Secretary to the Treasury were vigilant guardians of the public purse, but they had pressure put upon them, and, as the old proverb had it, *quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* He had been for some years sitting in the House, but it was only lately he had come to understand that the Auditor General was no real check. It was true that the Auditor General often reported that certain grants of pensions and other grants were illegal, irregular, and unauthorized, but they were got through by the Committee of Public Accounts. That Committee was no doubt an excellent body, but it was composed of Members of that House, and the Government had great influence over them. He did not remember one single case in which the Public Accounts Committee proposed that these illegal and irregular payments should be refused by the House. The words proposed to be left out were allowed to remain in the Bill during its two previous stages, and he now made an appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober of the Treasury not to strike them out.

MR. JACKSON said, the matter was really a very trivial one.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: Not at all.

MR. JACKSON said, that the hon. Member appeared to be under the impression that since the Bill passed the second reading and the Committee stage some pressure had been put upon the Government to strike out these words. That was not the fact. He was not aware that the words had been left in the Bill. He admitted that was his own fault, because he agreed when the Bill first came before the House to strike out the words, as he thought them unnecessary and needlessly offensive.

SIR GEORGE CAMPBELL: With whom was the agreement made?

MR. JACKSON said, it was made with those who thought their interests were affected. The hon. Gentleman complained that in discharging a disagreeable duty the Treasury sought to discharge it in a manner as little disagreeable as possible. If a man was given a certificate of inability it was entirely unnecessary to give the particulars and set them forth to the world. So far as knowledge of the circumstances was desirable full and complete

security was taken under the clause as it stood, because it provided that the Treasury Minute granting the allowance should set forth the amount of the allowance and the reasons for granting it and should be laid before Parliament.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) said, that the Bill, which was of considerable importance and very long, had never been discussed except in the small hours of the morning. There was one particular point connected with the general question of superannuation which he thought ought to be considered by the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Gentleman must not discuss the provisions of the Bill, but must confine himself to the Amendment.

DR. TANNER: I had not the slightest intention of doing so.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Gentleman was certainly doing so.

DR. TANNER said, his only object was to lead up to the Amendment of the Secretary to the Treasury, which struck out of the clause the words "the particulars of his inability to discharge efficiently the duties of his office." His own opinion was that whenever a civil servant was superannuated, whether from accident, old age, inefficiency, or disease, the cause should be clearly stated. He hoped the House would divide against the Amendment, as he believed it would destroy the whole gist of the clause.

MR. PICKERSGILL (Bethnal Green, S.W.) said, that there was reason to complain that at the last moment this change, which was a most important one, should have been sprung upon the House. He asked for the retention of the words in the interests of the civil servants. If there was security that the civil servant should know the precise grounds upon which he was discharged his objection would be met. He did not understand what security there was that the civil servant would be able to ascertain the precise grounds.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES (SIR HENRY HOLLAND) (Hampstead) said, that under Section 2 the Secretary to the Treasury was required to state the amount of the allowance granted to a discharged civil servant, and the reasons for such allowance. The only point was whether it was necessary to go further and state the par-

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particulars of the officer's inability to discharge efficiently the duties of his office. To do that would, it appeared to him, be both unnecessary and mischievous to the officer, especially as the particulars could always be ascertained.

MR. PICKERSGILL said, that did not meet his objection; the reasons for the allowance were perfectly distinct from the reasons for which the officer was discharged.

GENERAL GOLDSWORTHY (Hammer-smith) said, he should support the Amendment. He agreed with the Secretary to the Treasury that the proposed alteration in the Bill was a kindly concession to the civil servants. He thought all the information that was necessary would be contained in the certificate.

THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES (Mr. COURTNEY) (Cornwall, Bodmin) said, he regretted that the omission of these words had been proposed. They were a defence and protection to the Treasury. While the House, as a rule, looked to the Treasury to prevent extravagance, the Treasury itself was not so strong that it could afford to throw away a protection if it could obtain it, and that protection was being thrown away out of delicacy to the feelings of the officer himself. He thought they were carrying that delicacy too far in refusing to put in the Minute the reasons why the officer was discharged. The Treasury were occasionally pressed to allow retirements of which they did not approve; and if they were able to put in the certificate the reasons for the discharge, they would find in that a protection which they were now, for reasons which appeared to him totally inadequate, going to throw away.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER) (Isle of Wight) said, if he thought the hon. Gentleman was right in the view he had taken of the words he would support his contention. But he ventured to think that, as the words stood, they were sufficient protection to the Treasury. There were cases in which it was very desirable to state, and the Treasury would state, the reasons for the dismissal if it was necessary to protect themselves; but, on the other hand, there were cases in which it would not be necessary to do so in order to protect the Treasury, and yet if those words were retained they would be compelled to do it, and therefore, as the

Treasury could do it in every case, he thought the words were not necessary.

Question put.

The House *divided*:—Ayes 23; Noes 76: Majority 53.—(Div. List, No. 471.)

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read the third time."

DR. TANNER: No!

MR. SPEAKER: Does the hon. Member name a Teller?

DR. TANNER: I name the hon. Member for North Kildare (Mr. Carew).

MR. SPEAKER: Will the hon. Member tell?

MR. CAREW (Kildare, N.): Yes, Sir.

Question put.

The House *divided*:—Ayes 81; Noes 16: Majority 65.—(Div. List, No. 472.)

Bill read the third time, and *passed*.

BANKRUPTCY (DISCHARGE AND CLOSURE) BILL.—[BILL 327.]

(Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Baron Henry De Worms.)

CONSIDERATION.

Bill, as amended, *considered*.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read the third time."—(Mr. Attorney General.)

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) said, he had an Amendment to move to the second clause of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! The hon. Gentleman cannot move an Amendment, as the Question is that the Bill be read a third time.

DR. TANNER: "As amended to be considered" is on the Paper.

MR. SPEAKER: The Question before the House is that the Bill be read a third time.

DR. TANNER: I challenge a Division.

MR. SPEAKER: Will the hon. Member name a second teller?

DR. TANNER named the hon. Member for North Monaghan (Mr. P. O'Brien).

Question put.

The House *divided*:—Ayes 60; Noes 14: Majority 66.—(Div. List, No. 473.)

Bill read the third time, and *passed*.

DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT (No. 2)

BILL [*Lords*].—[BILL 381.]

(Mr. Attorney General.)

CONSIDERATION.

Bill, as amended, *considered*.

Motion made, and Question proposed,
 "That the Bill be now read the third
 time."—(Mr. Attorney General.)

MR. CLANCOY (Dublin Co., N.) said, he did not think it right that the Bill should be read a third time in this summary way without some explanation of its contents being given to the House. The Attorney General, who had sprung the Bill upon them, had stated on a previous occasion that the Bill had been discussed last Session, and that it had been considered by several Irish Members of Parliament.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER) (Isle of Wight): I said the Bill was considered this Session.

MR. CLANCOY said, that so far as he recollected the Bill had never been discussed in the House, or, at any rate, he had never been present during its discussion, in spite of the fact that the Attorney General said that he (Mr. Clancy) had taken part in the discussion. He should like to move an Amendment to the 5th clause, and he had understood that such opportunity would be offered on the Report. He should like to know whether or not he would be entitled to move an Amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: I distinctly asked the House whether there were any Amendments to this Bill, and the hon. Member in charge of it said "No." Therefore, the next step was to put to the House the Question that the Bill be read a third time.

MR. CLANCOY: May I move an Amendment now?

MR. SPEAKER: No Amendment can be moved now.

MR. CLANCOY said, in that case he must protest, by way of taking a Division, against the third reading of the Bill. The measure had been hurried through the House in the early hours of the morning.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! The hon. Member is not entitled to go into that matter now. He is not discussing the Bill or anything connected with it.

MR. CLANCOY: I was going to give some reasons—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! I must warn the hon. Gentleman.

MR. CLANCOY said, he was only stating his reasons against taking the third reading now. He hoped he might be permitted to add that if he had had an opportunity he would have moved an Amendment to Clause 5, under which the period for registration was to be seven days. It appeared to him that that was a very short time to allow. This seemed to be a clause for filling the pockets of the lawyers with fees. On this ground and on other grounds he begged to move that the Bill should be read a third time on this day three months.

MR. SPEAKER: Does any one second that proposal?

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid): Yes, Sir, I do.

Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day three months."—(Mr. Clancy.)

Question proposed, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."

MR. COURTNEY said, that perhaps he might be allowed to clear up a misapprehension which appeared to exist in the mind of the hon. Member. The hon. Member said that the Bill had only been brought in at early hours of the morning, and that it had not been discussed in that House at all. This Bill was a peculiar one. A Bill precisely the same word for word as the present Bill quitted the House of Commons early in the Session. It was discussed at considerable length, and the hon. Member for Kilkenny (Mr. Chance) took great interest in it, and co-operated largely with the hon. Member for Hull (Mr. King) and the Attorney General in bringing it to a third reading. The Bill went up to the House of Lords, but its promoters in this House were unaware of the necessity of getting some Peer to take it up and prosecute its progress in the other House. Along with one or two other Bills which went up to the House of Lords with the full concurrence of the House of Commons, it was delayed until after the time when it was possible for it to be taken by their Lordships. It therefore practically became a dropped Bill. In order that the

time and labour of this House might not be wasted, their Lordships apparently spontaneously brought in a new Bill word for word the same as the measure which had left the House of Commons. That Bill being passed in the House of Lords now came down to this House, and this House was now asked to go through what was perhaps an empty form, that of reasserting and reaffirming what was done at an early part of the Session. That was the excuse for the Bill being passed without explanation or consideration in the early hours of the morning, which the hon. Member complained of. The hon. Member would see that the House had had full knowledge of the Bill. As a matter of fact, the Bill was as much the work of the hon. Member for Kilkenny as of its original promoters. He trusted that the hon. Member would not persist in his Motion.

MR. SEXTON (Belfast, W.) said, he also hoped that after the elaborate and courteous explanation of the hon. Gentleman the Chairman of Committees, for which they were all very thankful, his hon. Friend would withdraw his opposition, though that opposition had, in the absence of any explanation on the part of the Attorney General, been quite justified.

MR. CLANCY said, that this discussion would have been obviated if the explanation given by the Chairman of Committees had been given at the outset by the Attorney General. It was part of the policy of Her Majesty's Government to—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! The hon. Gentleman has no right of reply.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Main Question put, and *agreed to*.

Bill read the third time, and *passed*, with Amendments.

EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUANCE BILL.

(*Mr. Jackson, Sir Herbert Maxwell.*)

[BILL 363.] COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR (Donegal E.) said, he desired to draw attention to several matters in connection with the Bill, and for the purpose of doing

so he would move that the Speaker should leave the Chair that day three months. This Bill provided for the continuance of a number of Acts of various kinds, and which were continued in a hand-to-mouth fashion from Session to Session without any opportunity being given for their reconsideration. It continued, for instance, the Employers' Liability Act. The whole subject-matter of that Act had been threshed out before a Select Committee of the House. There was no reason whatever why a new Employers' Liability Bill should not have been passed into law in the present Session; but the Government, instead of taking up useful projects of that kind, had thought fit to fritter away the time of an unusually prolonged Session in so-called Business which could not possibly conduce to the well-being of the Empire, or any part of it. The labours of the strong and industrious Committee on the Employers' Liability Act had been practically thrown away, at any rate, for a considerable time to come. The whole question was ripe for legislation. The House and every branch of industry were agreed in the provisions embodied in the Special Report of the Committee, and he believed the Government had actually a Bill ready for presentation to the House, founded upon that Special Report. What was the consequence of the conduct of Business by the Government? The whole class of seamen was excluded from the provisions of the Employers' Liability Act, and besides that whole classes of men were now compelled by the terms of their service to contract themselves out of the benefit of the Act. Other recommendations of the Committee which would have found acceptance were, for the time being, absolutely wasted, and the present imperfect law was to be continued by the hand-to-mouth method of this Bill. He protested against this miserable way of carrying on the Business of the country. He hoped that the Attorney General would state in the clearest way what was the intention of the Government with regard to the Bill, and the recommendations of the Committee, and, in the meantime, he moved that the House resolve itself into Committee on the Bill this day three months.

Amendment proposed, to leave out from the word "That" to the end of

the Question, in order to add the words "this House will, upon this day three months, resolve itself into the said Committee,"—(*Mr. Arthur O'Connor*),—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (*Sir Richard Webster*) (*Isle of Wight*) said, that no one knew better than the hon. Member that the *Expiring Laws Continuance Bill* must be brought in at the end of the Session, and it was always necessary to bring it in at a late period, as it was impossible to know early what Bills the Government would be introducing, and what Bills would require to be dealt with in this way. The hon. Member had asked a very fair question as to the *Employers' Liability Act*, and in reply he (*Sir Richard Webster*) could assure him that no one was more anxious than himself, and the Government also had been most anxious, to bring in a Bill on the subject, not embodying altogether the recommendations of the Committee, but to a great extent adopting them. He might say that the recommendations of the Committee would form a very large basis for the Amendments that the Government would propose to introduce into the new Bill. It was not only an amendment Bill but a codifying Bill which the Government had prepared, and which they hoped to have passed this Session. It was the intention of the Government to introduce a measure embodying the recommendations of the Committee, and going further by qualifying the relations between masters and servants. It was because the Home Secretary desired to make the Bill as complete as possible that the measure became so heavy that it was impossible to deal with it this Session. The Government desired to deal with the matter at the earliest possible opportunity next Session.

MR. CLANCY (*Dublin Co., N.*) said, he must complain that questions ripe for settlement had not been treated by the Government during the long Session just coming to an end, although they had the complete control of the time of the House. It seemed to him that the object of the Government was to evade their responsibilities as long as they

could. He hoped their delay in legislating on the employers' liability question would be noted by those most interested, and that the Government would be brought to their senses in this matter, just as the agricultural labourers had brought them to reason on allotments two months ago. His hon. Friend's complaint was so well founded that he hoped he would go to a Division as a protest against the Government's way of doing Business.

MR. CONYBEARE (*Cornwall, Cambridge*) said, there was a good deal of ground for the complaint made as to certain Acts contained in the Bill. He found that there were no less than eight Acts in this Bill relating to one subject—namely, Parliamentary elections and corrupt and illegal practices at Parliamentary elections. It appeared to him that such subjects as these should not depend on an annual *Expiring Laws Continuance Bill*, but that all the provisions relating to such an important matter as Parliamentary elections should be properly dealt with in a permanent law. He must also complain of the inconvenient policy pursued in regard to the endowed schools schemes and the payment of the Charity Commissioners, and record at the same time his strong objection to the *Sunday Observance Prosecutions Act*.

MR. SEXTON (*Belfast, W.*) said, no doubt there must be an *Expiring Laws Continuance Bill*, and he admitted the convenience of the principle. The ground of his objection was that the Bill contained no less than 34 Statutes, several of which ought to have been dealt with by amending and reforming Bill. The fact was that an omnibus Bill of this kind and at this period of the Session was a test and a meter of the incompetence of the Government. If the Government had not wasted the public time several of the Statutes included in the list would have been dealt with. He joined with his hon. Friend (*Mr. Arthur O'Connor*) in protesting against the failure of the Government to amend the *Employers' Liability Bill*. There were many of his own constituents and numerous workmen throughout Great Britain who felt the gravest disappointment on account of the failure to amend the law in this respect. He also thought that the *Irish Sunday Closing Bill* should be excluded from the pro-

visions of this Bill. He hoped that he would be able to obtain a reply from the Government to the Question that he addressed to them on this subject yesterday. It was very inconvenient when so many questions came on relating to Ireland there was no Irish Minister present. They had become used to that state of things at Question Time, but now there was no Minister present. It was some consolation that when they mentioned their absence one of them always came out of some dark corner. The Parliamentary Under Secretary (Colonel King-Harman) had just entered from behind the Speaker's Chair. He hoped that right hon. and gallant Gentleman would pay attention to what he said. He would remind the Government that the Irish Sunday Closing Act was passed in 1878 as an experimental measure, and that it expired in 1883. It had been repeatedly stated in the House that at the end of the five years there would be an inquiry into the working of the Act in order to ascertain whether it had failed or succeeded. Ever since 1883 the Irish Sunday Closing Bill had been annually renewed, but not as a separate Statute. It had been renewed under circumstances that had rendered discussion and inquiry as to its success impossible. He was informed that there was a very divided opinion upon the matter. He had not formed any decided opinion himself, and he expressed none as to the effect of the operation of the Act; but the time had come when the House should inquire directly and effectually into the measure and success that had attended the Act. He desired to know whether the Government would pledge itself that a formal inquiry should be held? As the Chief Secretary had now come into the House he would remind him that the Act was passed in 1878 and expired in 1883. It was a general understanding that during the period of the first enactment an opportunity should be afforded for inquiry, and, it might be, amendment; but the Act had been renewed ever since 1883 without any such inquiry. It was now again included in an omnibus Bill, and they never had the opportunity of inquiring how far the Act had succeeded or failed. The Chief Secretary had frankly admitted on the previous day that there was no question, certainly no social question in Ireland,

that was more in dispute in Ireland than the question of closing public-houses on Sunday. One body of men stated that the measure had met with miraculous success, whilst another body averred that it had been a conspicuous failure. He would not venture to decide one way or the other. After five years' trial he considered that a Bill about which there was so much contention should be the subject of inquiry and adequate debate. The time had come when the Representatives of Ireland on that ground alone were entitled to make a stand and say that a social law of this character, involving such severe restrictions, should no longer be allowed to exist unless the pledge of the Government that there should be inquiry was carried out. The inquiry was promised years ago, but was repeatedly withheld. The Chief Secretary could not deny that the working of the Bill was a matter of dispute, and that there was strong feeling on either side. That being so, the public pledge given nine years ago should be kept, and he thought the Irish Members were entitled to claim, and they did claim, from the Government an expression of opinion before the Speaker left the Chair that should guide them in Committee. He desired to know whether between this Session and the next there would be any inquiry of the kind which the opponents of the Bill desired to see?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (MR. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.) said, he did not know what was the kind of inquiry to which the hon. Member referred. He had stated that a promise was given by a Government some years ago that an inquiry should be granted; but he was not aware that that was a fact. As the hon. Member was aware, the responsible Government of the day had twice brought in Bills for the purpose of making perpetual this Bill, which, under existing circumstances, required to be renewed each Session. He did not believe that any responsible Government, without inquiry, could determine to modify the law in one direction. The fact that the responsible Government had twice determined to make the Bill perpetual showed that, so far as they were acquainted with the working of the Act, they thought the Act had worked beneficially. The information he had been able to obtain pointed in the same direction. If it

would satisfy the hon. Member for West Belfast, he would do his best to look into the question in the course of the Recess. As to the complaint of the hon. Member—that there had been no opportunity of discussing the Act—he was not prepared to deny that it might be a proper thing that the question should be fully discussed by the House. But the hon. Member would admit that the discussion could not take place this Session.

MR. SEXTON: That is the basis of my complaint—that the subject has not been discussed since the promise was given.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR, continuing, observed that, as the hon. Gentleman was aware, two Bills on which the question could have been raised were brought in by some of his Friends, but they never came on for adequate discussion at all. There was no doubt, however, that the hon. Member would be able to raise the question in a form which would give full opportunity for Parliamentary discussion at some period early next Session. He conceived that would be the proper course from a Parliamentary point of view; but from the point of view of Ministers he was ready to give a pledge that he would look into the subject in the course of the Recess, and to the best of his ability form a judgment upon it. The information he had received, however, distinctly was not in the direction of inducing a modification of the action of Parliament that had already taken place. He had observed that the bulk of Irish opinion seemed to be in favour of this law; and when they found that opinion opposed they often ascertained that the opposition proceeded from those who were, no doubt conscientiously, influenced by motives which were hardly connected with the good of the community. Under those circumstances, and having regard to the decisions come to by his Predecessors in the Office he held, he felt he was bound to tell the hon. Gentleman that his own inclination would be in the direction of the continuance of this law. He was clearly convinced that there could be no possibility of getting adequate discussion of the matter this Session; but in the absence of that opportunity to drop the Bill out of the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill would be a very prejudicial step of public policy, and he could hold out no hope that the Government would accept such a Motion.

Mr. A. J. Balfour

THE CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES (Mr. COURTNEY) (Cornwall, Bodmin) said, he rose for the purpose of making a suggestion, which might possibly save time and satisfy the requirements of the hon. Member for West Belfast. He remembered distinctly the history of the passing of the Irish Sunday Closing Bill, and the kind of objection which was taken to it before it was carried. He remembered on one occasion Mr. N. Murphy speaking for four hours on a Wednesday afternoon in opposition to the Bill, and that Major O'Gorman defeated it Session after Session. But eventually it was carried. He thought, in face of the experience they had had of this Bill, a discussion upon it now would be an entire farce. They would have just the same sort of lengthy speeches leading to no result whatever. There had been twice introduced already, on the responsibility of the Government of the day, a Bill for making this Act perpetual; and in one of the Bills he believed it was proposed to extend the Act to the large towns. The opinion of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary was in that direction at present; and he thought he might fairly suggest that the right hon. Gentleman might undertake to introduce a Bill at the commencement of next Session, which, on the understanding that hon. Members from Ireland would assent to the second reading, might then be referred to a Select Committee, and the evidence taken before it would at length place the House in a position to decide upon this much disputed matter. In respect of the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, it was said such a Bill would not be necessary if the Government did not go on wasting its time; but that was an accusation always made—[Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR: And always true.]—and in his opinion never true. That was just one of those reckless statements which hon. Members were in the habit of making. There must be an Expiring Laws Continuance Bill; but if the Government would accept his suggestion an important matter of dispute might be avoided and the question settled.

MR. SEXTON said, that he would be satisfied if the Government would introduce next Session a separate Bill on Sunday Closing, and refer it to a Select Committee. He hoped that this reasonable suggestion of the Chairman of Com-

mittees would be accepted by the Government. In that event, he would not resist any Motion to include the Bill.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said, he was perfectly ready, at all events, to give this pledge, that next Session he would endeavour to make some occasion, by Bill or otherwise, for a discussion by a Select Committee or otherwise.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR (Tipperary, S.) said, he had listened with great attention to the statement of the Chief Secretary, and to the suggestion of the Chairman of Ways and Means. As he was the Member who was about to move the omission of this Bill from the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, he was anxious to receive from the Chief Secretary some definite statement with regard to the course which the Government intended to pursue. The Chief Secretary had promised them an inquiry, but he did not approach that inquiry with an open mind. He (Mr. John O'Connor) took an entirely different view of the position of the matter from that stated by the Chief Secretary. He came to a different conclusion altogether upon the fact that two Bills had been introduced by former Governments in that House dealing with this matter, and the very fact that those Bills came to nothing showed that there was a great difference of opinion upon the subject, and that the Government were not sincere in their desire to press them forward. The Chief Secretary, it appeared, would be inclined to support a measure for extending the operation of the Bill to the five cities which were exempted. Well, upon a little inquiry as to the results of the operation of the Act in different parts of Ireland—as to the state of things in exempted parts of the country, and the state of things in those places where it was in operation—he thought he would be led to an entirely different conclusion. It was an investigation of facts which had led him (Mr. John O'Connor) to that opinion, and he had no personal interest whatever in bringing the question forward. They courted investigation into the matter, and believed they should be able to prove, before an impartial inquiry, that the view they took was the correct view. What was the use of accepting the assurance of the Chief Secretary that he would inquire into the matter during the Recess, when he brought to that inquiry a closed mind?

Therefore he should, in the absence of any further statement, be compelled in Committee to move the omission of the Bill.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) said, he trusted the Chief Secretary would meet a little more frankly the suggestion of the Chairman of Committees. He thought the matter was one the Government might well meet in the sense proposed. He had no desire to press the Government for any unfair pledge; but to pledge themselves to refer the matter to a Select Committee early next Session did not seem to him to be asking too much.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said, he thought he had met, in substance and in spirit, the suggestion of the Chairman of Committees very frankly. He was unwilling to pledge the Government to legislation on the subject; but he was perfectly prepared to pledge the Government to give a Select Committee, in some form or other, by which the matter might be inquired into.

MR. SEXTON said, if they understood that if there was not a Bill there would be a Select Committee next Session, he would advise his hon. Friend not to further press the matter.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Yes, that will be so.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR: I am perfectly satisfied with the right hon. Gentleman's statement.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) said, it was absolutely necessary on this question of Sunday Closing in Ireland that both sides of the question should be heard. They would never arrive at a judicious judgment on this burning question without taking the interests of all parties into consideration. Although there was difference of opinion on the subject, still a large number of the Members of the Irish Party believed "Ireland successful, Ireland sober." There were several Statutes in the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill that they ought naturally to object to. For instance, there was the Act which gave power to Lord Lieutenant and Magistracy to collect a certain amount of county cess. That Act constituted a standing injustice in Ireland. He objected to important questions which ought to be thoroughly considered being disposed of in this manner at the end of the Session.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and *agreed to*.

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clause 1 (short title).

MR. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.): Complaint was made just now with reference to the practice of the Government in holding over till the end of the Session several important questions which are ripe for legislation, and then mixing them up altogether in one Bill, and thus getting rid of their responsibility in the matter, and evading the obligation put upon them by their position to endeavour to bring such questions to a settlement. I desire to propose a step now which would compel the Government, if it is taken by the Committee, to make up their minds before the end of the Session upon these disputed questions, and which would not allow them the opportunity of evading their responsibilities and obligations in the matter. In Clause 2, line 20, I propose to substitute for "December" the word "August."

THE CHAIRMAN: Order, order! We are on Clause 1.

Clause *agreed to*.

Clause 2 (Continuance of Acts in Schedule).

MR. CLANCY: I beg to move the omission of the word "December" in line 20, and the substitution of the word "August." If this alteration be made the Government will be obliged to commence work early in the Session, and to some extent it will prevent the scandal we have witnessed during the last week or fortnight of keeping the House towards the close of the Session until 4 o'clock or 5 o'clock in the morning, and, as it were, holding the blunderbuss at their head of the displeasure of the country if they do not pass the Bills submitted to them. The manner in which legislation has been conducted during the last few days is scandalous. The Government have kept us here till 4 o'clock and 5 o'clock in the morning, and if we have insisted upon our rights, they have charged us with obstruction. The proceedings of the past week ought to be explained in some form to the country, so that the charges of obstruction brought against Members of the House who desire to have legislation

carried on in a rational way should be understood in their proper sense.

Amendment proposed, in page 1, line 20, to leave out the word "December," and insert the word "August."—(Mr. Clancy.)

Question proposed, "That the word 'December' stand part of the Clause."

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster): It must be quite obvious to the hon. Gentleman (Mr. Clancy) that it is impossible for the Government to accept this Amendment. We cannot foretell what the conditions of the next Session of Parliament may be, and therefore it would not be wise to provide that the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill should cease to operate in August. The Employers' Liability Act, for example, might cease to have any force or might expire altogether at the end of August, a few days probably before another Bill could be passed. It would be a most absurd, and, I was going to say, a silly proceeding on the part of this House. No, Sir, the provision must remain as it is—namely, that the law shall continue in force until the expiration of a reasonable period beyond the ordinary course of the next Session of Parliament. It is possible that, owing to circumstances, we cannot now foretell Parliament may continue to sit, as it has sat this year, much beyond the usual period, and, under these circumstances, the Government cannot accept the Amendment of the hon. Gentleman.

MR. SEXTON (Belfast, W.): I think the reply of the right hon. Gentleman was scarcely civil to my hon. Friend. He spoke of my hon. Friend's Motion as a silly one.

MR. W. H. SMITH: I said it might produce a perfectly absurd result.

MR. SEXTON: I suppose a Member of the House is capable of foreseeing the effect of his own Motion. My hon. Friend has never distinguished himself by silliness, whatever may be his other qualities. I think the Motion he has moved is a highly straightforward one. What is the object of his Amendment? It is that the Expiring Laws Bill shall only continue in operation until Parliament has had an opportunity of considering what it contains—until the 31st of August next year—which is practically the date at which a Session of

Parliament is ordinarily at an end. The right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury quoted a remark which may be applied not only to the proceedings of this Session, but to all human affairs. He said it was impossible to forecast the proceedings of Parliament next year. Of course it is, but we may forecast that this Parliament will meet again next February, and that, with the exception of a short holiday at Easter, will sit right on until August. We may suppose, too, that there will be no Coercion Bill passed next year, because the Government have exhausted human ingenuity in respect of coercion to Ireland. We may assume that next Session will be more free for normal and regular legislation than this Session has been, and what my hon. Friend desires is to apply a useful spur to the side of the intentions of the Government in regard to legislation. He says—"We will only allow your expiring laws to continue in force until the end of August, unless you take care to deal with every Statute, either by way of an omnibus Bill or by separate legislation before the end of August." The right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury cited the case of the Employers' Liability Act, and hinted that inconvenience would arise if it together with other Acts were to cease in August next. But unless the Government deal with the Employers' Liability Act some way or other it will expire in December. The right hon. Gentleman must see that he has made no reply whatever to my hon. Friend because all the Statutes included in this Bill will expire before December next year. The Government must deal with every one of them sometime next Session, therefore any argument which applies to the Motion of my hon. Friend applies equally against the Bill as it stands. I fail to see any reason why the Acts specified in this Bill should remain in force until the end of 1888 when there will be six months of intervening legislation next year. I think the date mentioned by my hon. Friend is the most convenient one.

Question put.

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 86; Noes 19: Majority 67.—(Div. List, No. 474.) [2.15. P.M.]

Clause agreed to.

Schedule.

MR. CLANCY: I asked the right hon. and learned Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Gibson) yesterday for an explanation of the first Bill specified in the Schedule. No doubt his answer was intelligible to himself, but I am afraid it was not regarded by hon. Members of the House as very satisfactory. For that reason as well as for others I beg to move the omission of this Act from the Schedule—namely, "5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 27," which is an Act dealing with the hemp and other manufactures in Ireland. I venture to say there is not one man in the House except the right hon. and learned Gentleman who is at all acquainted with the provisions of this Act.

Amendment proposed, in page 2, line 5, to leave out "5 & 6 Will. IV., c. 27."—(Mr. Clancy.)

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Schedule."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. GIBSON) (Liverpool, Walton): There are two Acts which deal with the linen industry. This Act is one for the protection of the linen industry of Ulster, and among other things it deals with the embezzlement of linen, hemp, and other materials of the same kind. There was a proposal made in this House in 1877 by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for West Bristol (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) that the linen Acts should be consolidated. The Bill was blocked, and the result was that it was not passed into law. No opposition, as far as I am aware, has ever been made by any section of the community, either by employers or employed, to the continuance of this legislation. There have been complaints no doubt from time to time about the lowness of the wages in the industry—I ask the hon. Gentleman not to press his opposition.

MR. SEXTON: I must say the right hon. and learned Attorney General for Ireland's explanation is the very lamest I have ever heard. He has been asked what is the purpose of the Linen Acts, and why they should be continued. The right hon. and learned Gentleman with as much vagueness as he exhibited yesterday, has said these are Acts to deal

sooner we get at the bottom of this matter the better—[An hon. MEMBER: Hear, hear!]
—Yes; and I hope that the country will understand that Conservative Members are prepared to support a measure for the restraint of trade. I do not know the name of the hon. Gentleman who cheers, but I shall try to find out in order that I may bring it before his constituents. Now, this is an Act, according to the explanation of the hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster), which clearly upholds the absurd and irritating policy of the last century, which goes back to the worst days of Protection, which is actually imposing in the 19th century restrictions on trade which are supposed to have been abolished long ago in the British Dominions. Sir, I think this measure contains such unsuspected depths of iniquity that we are bound to oppose it to the very last. I repudiate the doctrine laid down by the hon. and learned Attorney General that we are not to ask for explanation of these Statutes. It is the business of any Member of this House who introduces a Bill to explain its provisions. It is not the business of the hon. and learned Gentleman to throw Bills at our heads, but it is his business to make himself acquainted with the provisions of Bills of this kind; it is his business to explain the provisions of the Bill, and it is not courteous or civil, but it is indeed insulting to the House, for him, instead of performing this duty to expect those who object to the Bills to perform it. The explanation we have just had makes me suspicious of the nature of these old Bills, and if I do not get an explanation about every one of these Statutes, I shall be obliged to move their rejection and omission in order that we may examine them for ourselves before we assent to their continuance.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think it convenient to state with reference to the future discussion of this Schedule, what must perhaps be known to hon. Members, that it is the duty of every Member of the Committee, wherever he may sit, to bring to the discussion of the subject-matters before the Committee his best ability and his best industry. But to continue a series of inquiries on matters about which an hon. Member apparently remains, I will not

say purposely ignorant, but negligently ignorant, must be construed under certain circumstances, and I would be bound to so construe it, as an attempt to defeat and delay the progress of legislation.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (MR. RITCHIE) (Tower Hamlets, St. George's): Having some special knowledge of this trade, perhaps I may be allowed to say one or two words. I think that this Bill is certainly not useless, but important, and so far from its being a restriction to trade, it is really a protection to the honest trader. Hon. Gentlemen will understand that it is of great importance to any trade that an article should really represent that for which it is sold. Now, let me say with reference to one class of goods, flat yarn, that it is sold according to its number, and according to its number it is well known in every market of the world. According to its number and the size of the yarn its price varies. It is extremely desirable, and indeed necessary, that there should be some provision securing that one number, one size of yarn, should not be sold for another. That is secured by making it necessary that every skein or bundle of yarn shall contain the same length of thread. That is exactly what is provided for in one section of this Act. The section indicates that a bundle of yarn shall be composed of a certain number of skeins, and that the skein shall be of a certain length, and there is a special penalty and a special mode of procedure provided for punishing anybody who sells yarn for something else than it actually is. It is of the greatest importance to the linen industry of Ireland that there should be some provision that the purchaser should get that for which he pays.

MR. HOWELL (Bethnal Green, N.E.): I shall feel bound to support the second reading of this Bill, and the clauses that are in the Schedule. At the same time, I shall not do so for the reason urged by the right hon. Gentleman who has just spoken, but rather do so because I think there is another and far better way of dealing with all these Acts. A great number of these Acts are old and obsolete, and really contain very little of use to the industries represented. What I ask my hon. Friends from Ireland to do is to do in this case, as I have endeavoured

Mr. Clancy

to do in some other cases—namely, to put down Questions upon the Paper as to whether these Acts are really useful, and let us see whether we can once for all rid our Statute Book of them. I do not suppose that any of the clauses of this Act are put in force in Belfast at the present time; I should be surprised if they were. There are, indeed, a number of clauses in various Acts of Parliament which apply in some way to this country; and I think it would be extremely useful if hon. Members would make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the contents of the Acts, and let us all see if we cannot co-operate to get these old and obsolete Statutes so purged that we may be able to understand, with much less difficulty than we have at present in doing so, the utility of these Acts.

MR. SEXTON: Hearing the right hon. Gentleman the President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) discourse so eloquently on the subject of yarns rather conveys to us a supreme sense of our ignorance than a sense of the utility of this measure. It may be possible that there is a remnant of utility in the Act, though I must say I have a doubt on the subject. I would ask my hon. Friend not to press his opposition any further.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

DR. TANNER: I rise for the purpose of calling attention to the Survey of Great Britain Act, which stands No. 3 on the Schedule. In doing so I wish to say this. The Survey Act in itself is very good, no doubt, but at the present time it is desirable that we should have the matter dealt with in a better way. Not very long ago we had a long discussion on the extension of a certain portion of the Bill which deals in a satisfactory way with England, and which gives England certain advantages which are not extended to Ireland. It is for that reason that I rise to take exception to the Bill continuing without equalizing the law, and extending it to Ireland in the same way that it does to England. In Ireland at the present time, owing practically to the number of estates which are thrown on the market, there is a considerable amount of difficulty in dealing with the boundaries, and accordingly, latterly, we have agitated to get this 20-inch scale map which you have

in England. To the advantage of all parties a long discussion took place upon this subject not so very long ago, I think in the course of last month. Well, it is not my intention to start another debate upon the subject, or to treat the matter *in extenso*, but I must ask the Government to give us some explanation in the matter, and to tell us what they intend to do in this business, or I must move to omit the Bill relating to the Survey of Great Britain Bill. I do not think there are any Members of the Irish Government in their places—yes, I see one—and I trust he will be able to re-assure us on this point as it is one which is exciting a great deal of interest in Ireland, and which we sincerely hope will be dealt with.

THE CHAIRMAN: All that the hon. Member can do in the case of these Acts is to move to omit them, or to omit certain portions of them. It is not competent for him to move their extension, or modification in any other fashion. This is a Bill which concerns Great Britain only.

THE FIRST COMMISSIONER OF WORKS (Mr. PLUNKET) (Dublin University): I think I can satisfy the hon. Member for Mid Cork on this subject. I do not think he was in the House when I answered a Question on this subject which was put to the Government by the hon. Member for East Donegal (Mr. Arthur O'Connor). The hon. Gentleman may recollect that the hon. Member for East Donegal took great interest in the matter when the subject came up on the Estimates, and that I promised at that time to look into the matter. Afterwards when the hon. Member for East Donegal asked me a Question about it I was glad to be able to tell him that what he desires will be done. An order will be given in Ireland for a map to be prepared on the scale desired by the hon. Member for Mid Cork and the hon. Member for East Donegal. It does not require any alteration to be made in the Act of Parliament in order to enable this to be done.

MR. CLANCY: I propose to move to amend Bill No. 7.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member for Mid Cork has given notice of an Amendment to No. 6.

DR. TANNER: That is true, to amend the measure dealing with eccle-

siastical jurisdiction. I was hoping, Sir, until you had made your statement from the Chair that we should have some explanation with regard to the Bill dealing with these ecclesiastical matters, but of course if you say otherwise I would not proceed with my Motion. I took the trouble to go into these Acts. They are extremely long, and apparently throw a considerable amount of power into the hands of the Ecclesiastical Authorities, and that, Sir, I maintain—notably, at such a time as the present, in an Act extending to Wales—

THE CHAIRMAN: I would call the attention of the hon. Member to the remarks I made a while ago.

DR. TANNER: I will explain my meaning, Sir.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member does not propose to move anything?

DR. TANNER: I will move the omission of this Bill from the clause.

Amendment proposed, in page 2, "that item No. 6 be omitted from the Schedule."—(*Dr. Tanner.*)

Question proposed, "That the item proposed to be left out stand part of the Schedule."

MR. SEXTON: I think, Sir, it would be well for the hon. Member to remember what you said a little time ago as to the desirability of Members informing themselves of the meaning of the various enactments contained in this Bill before moving Amendments. I think my hon. Friend will do well not to press this Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn.*

MR. CLANCY: I wish to draw attention to the Act dealing with the levying of county cess. I have taken your advice, Sir. I have inquired as to the objects of the Bill before rising to speak upon it. I find in this apparently ancient measure which has been introduced year after year, that there is a provision which has led to considerable discussion and irritation in Ireland, and in the second place has led to innumerable questions being asked in this House time after time and year after year, and has also caused debates to arise in consequence of the unsatisfactory answers which have been given to these questions. The third clause, which I desire to omit from the Bill, gives the Lord Lieutenant

power to issue warrants directed to the collectors of county cess in Ireland, desiring them to levy the estimated charges and expenses of any additional constabulary force appointed for any county or district thereof, and it also gives him power, under the second part of the clause, to appoint special collectors for that purpose. Now, Sir, this touches one of the most acute grievances in Ireland. [Colonel NOLAN: Hear, hear!] There is not the least doubt that the object of successive Governments in imposing additional constabulary on various counties in Ireland, sometimes upon no pretext at all, and generally, if not always, upon the flimsiest possible pretext, is a crying scandal and a crying injustice to the people of Ireland. I have, myself, personal knowledge of this fact that protests have been made even by Grand Jurors—and my hon. and gallant Friend the Member for North Galway (Colonel Nolan) will bear me out in this. The Grand Jurors, themselves, men who are amongst the most loyal persons who live in these districts, and who pay the same local rates, know what it is to be fined for nothing at all, and have protested in the strongest manner possible against charges for additional constabulary in these various districts and counties. Of course, if the Grand Jurors in Ireland have taken that course, it may be readily assumed that the ordinary body of cess payers have a still stronger objection to this insane process of fining peaceable districts in Ireland. Time after time has this matter been brought up in this House. Questions have been asked as to why additional bodies of constabulary have been imposed on the districts. It has been pointed out again and again that the most peaceable counties have been saddled—

THE CHAIRMAN: I have before me the Statute as it at present exists, and I must observe that it appears to me that the hon. Member has misapprehended the purpose of Clause 3. The clause he is referring to was in a previous Act, and is not the particular Clause 3 in this Bill.

MR. CLANCY: Is not the clause to which I am referring in this Act at all, Sir?

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER: It is not in the Bill, nor has it been in the Bill for some time.

Dr. Tanner

MR. CLANCY: If the 3rd clause is omitted, and is not now law under this Bill, may I ask under what Statute this additional charge for Constabulary is inflicted every year upon Ireland?

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER: I cannot answer the hon. Member's question; but the particular provision to which he objects was repealed by the 20 & 21 *Vict.* All that is in this Bill is a provision to enable money collected to be paid into the banks.

MR. SEXTON: Can the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General for Ireland tell me under what statutory authority the Lord Lieutenant imposes additional police on the districts in Ireland?

MR. GIBSON: I cannot give the exact reference; but if the hon. Gentleman will put a Question on the Paper I will ascertain.

MR. CLANCY: I do not desire to throw any doubt on the statement of the hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General for England; but it is very curious.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER: We were not aware that any question would be raised upon this Bill, and therefore we have not looked up the reference; but I notice in Section 3 of the Amending Act a reference to the principal Statute, which is a perpetual one.

COLONEL NOLAN (Galway, N.): I beg to move that the County Cess (Ireland) Act be not included in this measure. If the original Act is repealed the whole of this system of having extra Constabulary would fall to the ground.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is nothing about Constabulary in the Act as it at present stands; therefore the observations of the hon. and gallant Member are not appropriate.

DR. TANNER: I see that there is included the 23 & 24 *Vict.* c. 19, and I would ask what is the use of including that measure? Up to the present time the law has not been carried out. I have again and again risen in my place and taken exception to the way in which this law is administered in the locality which I have the honour to represent. I have shown how, owing to the negligence of the authorities at the Irish Local Government Board, this measure is not carried out.

THE CHAIRMAN: I think the hon. Member is referring to a totally different

Act. He is referring to the Act making provision for the construction of dwellings for labourers.

DR. TANNER: I believe, Sir, I am right.

THE CHAIRMAN: The Act the hon. Member refers to is the Act passed three years ago, and amended quite recently. It is not this Act, which was passed 20 years ago.

MR. PICKERSGILL (Bethnal Green, S.W.): I have put down a Notice to omit from this Schedule the Statute 29 & 30 *Vict.* c. 52, which provides for the payment of the expenses of prosecutions on charges of felony and certain misdemeanours which are heard by examining magistrates and dismissed by them. I have not put down this Notice because I think the Act is a bad one, quite the contrary, but it has practically become a dead letter; and my object is to ascertain from the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson), or from the hon. and learned Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster), what steps they propose to take to give effect to the Statute? At present its existence on the Statute Book is a sort of snare. It operates in this way—and I may give the Committee an instance which has actually occurred. A poor man was compelled to attend at one of the Metropolitan Police Courts to give evidence in a case which was ultimately dismissed. He applied for his expenses, and the magistrate, thinking it was a suitable case, granted them to him under this Statute, and he was told by the clerk to take the certificate handed to him to the office of the Clerk of the Peace for Middlesex. Well, I understand that at the office of the Clerk of the Peace for Middlesex payment was refused, on the ground that the Treasury declines to repay expenses in cases which have been dismissed. Now, Sir, comes the anomaly. If instead of the charge being dismissed the person charged is committed for trial, then there is no difficulty. The County Treasurer honours the certificate by paying the money, the State repaying the county without a murmur. So that it practically comes to this—that the payment of the expenses of a witness is conditional upon the person charged being committed for trial; and I think I shall have the sympathy of this Committee in saying that a condition of that kind is not

consistent with public policy. Why do the Treasury decline to repay expenses in dismissed cases? They may say that there is no statutory obligation upon the Treasury to do so. That is quite true; but equally there is no statutory obligation upon the Treasury to repay the expenses of prosecutions at all. It is simply this—that since 1846 it has been considered a sound and just principle that the expenses of prosecutions should be repaid to the counties and boroughs by the Treasury. Now, why should an exception be made in the case where the person charged is not committed for trial? Perhaps it may be said that when a charge is dismissed it ought never to have been brought; but, besides the fact that an inference of that kind is hardly well founded, I may point out that the Treasury has ample security that expenses would not be paid in unsuitable cases from the fact that not a farthing can be paid unless the magistrate certifies that it is a suitable case. Now, my object is, if possible, to get from the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury, who I regret to see is not in his place at this moment, a promise that in future the expenses in dismissed cases will be repaid by the Treasury exactly as they are repaid in other cases. There is really no obstacle which would prevent the Treasury from taking that course. I was told by the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury the other day that expenses were allowed, in accordance with a Treasury Minute issued in February, I think, 1875. Well, that is perfectly true. I have looked into that; but by a mere stroke of the pen, as one may say, it would be quite competent for the Treasury to issue a new Minute—if, indeed, that is necessary—to provide that the same regulations which are now in force in regard to the payment of expenses in cases where a person charged is sent for trial shall also apply in cases where the charge is dismissed. But I do not think it really matters, as one would say, a brass farthing whether these expenses are paid out of the taxes or out of the rates. The hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury told us the other day that the cases are extremely rare, and that, therefore, the amount concerned is a very small one; but if the Treasury refuses to repay these expenses, then the only alternative which remains, in the inter-

rest of poor persons who are compelled to appear as witnesses, and to lose their day's work, is for the Attorney General or the Public Prosecutor to take steps to compel the Treasurers of Counties and Boroughs, on whom the statutory obligation lies, to pay these expenses. Of course, it is absurd to say that the witness has his remedy at law against the County Treasurer. In the case I cited just now the witness was a poor omnibus conductor who was not in regular employment, and who had lost a day's work. I say it is the duty of the Attorney General, as representing the administration of justice in this House, either to take care that the Treasury shall repay these expenses when paid by the County Treasurer, or to take steps to see that the County Treasurer shall discharge the statutory obligation which is laid upon him. For my own part, as I have said, I do not think it matters much which course he adopts; but what I would urge is that as this is a pressing matter, constituting a great hardship in a few individual cases, something should be done. These County and Borough Treasurers should be made aware that if they do not fulfil their statutory obligations they will be made to do so, and that they must not refuse to honour the certificates of the magistrates. I think the right course would be for the Treasury to issue a Circular calling the attention of the County Treasurers to the duty imposed upon them. If that were done, practically the mischief would be overcome. I beg, Sir, to move formally the omission of this Statute.

Amendment proposed, in page 3, lines 18 and 19, to omit from the Schedule the Act 29 & 30 *Vict. c. 52.*—(*Mr. Pickersgill.*)

Question proposed, "That the Act proposed to be omitted stand part of the Schedule."

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER: I quite agree that the hon. Member has pointed out a grievance that exists; but he will forgive me if I say that, though I appreciate his motives, if he did succeed in cutting out this Act from the Schedule he would prevent the unfortunate witnesses from getting any expenses under any circumstances. It is well that I should give a little explanation. The hon. Member is quite right in what he

Mr. Pickersgill

says of the Act ; but in the Act the Treasury is not mentioned at all. They have nothing to do with legislation. The drafts or orders for the payment of witnesses ought to be honoured by the County Treasurer or Clerk of the Peace. But it appears that some years ago, long before this Act 29 & 30 *Vict.* was passed, a bargain was made between the Treasury and the counties that there should be a contribution from the former towards the expenses of witnesses. But the parties have not always agreed. The counties think they do not get enough in some cases. But the contest does not rest only on this question of witnesses giving evidence where there is no conviction or committal ; and the hon. Member must not think it is any question between the county and a witness involving the particular matter to which he has called attention. I do not say the County Treasurer is justified ; but he has thought fit to make the non-payment by the Treasury a pretext or excuse for the non-payment of witnesses. I have already expressed my opinion in the House that witnesses are entitled to their expenses when they get their certificate, and that there ought not to be a fight over the body of the witness between the Treasury and the county. But the only way in which this can be dealt with is, as I suggested, by a letter to the Clerks of the Peace for the county, pointing out their duty to pay, and that they must then fight out their battle with the Treasury for the repayment to which they think they are entitled ; but they must not try to gain their own end by reducing payments to which witnesses are entitled. I sympathize very much with the hon. Member's desire to remove the grievances of witnesses ; and I undertook to bring the matter before the Treasury. This I have done ; and I also undertake to bring the subject to the notice of Clerks of the Peace, and I hope that the result of these representations will be that when a certificate is given to a witness the County Treasurer will see that he has no right to refuse payment, even though he may be unable to get repayment from the Treasury. The dispute between the county and the Treasury must be decided by another tribunal. But the result of the hon. Member carrying his Amendment, and omitting reference to this Act, would be that the unfortu-

nate witness would get no recompense at all. The matter has already received attention from the point of view of the hon. Member ; and, so far as I can, I will endeavour to see that the provisions of the Act are carried out.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR (Kincardine) : This is a very old question. I remember it being discussed 10 years ago, when the hon. Gentleman the present Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) took up the question very much as the hon. Member for Bethnal Green (Mr. Pickersgill) has raised it. But I would remind the hon. and learned Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) that the Treasury found it necessary to reduce the expenditure under this head, which, at the time of Sir Robert Peel's Administration, had mounted up to £250,000. Now, I find that the amount on account of repayment of expenses of witnesses is £135,000 ; but, unless some judgment is exercised in the system of repayments, we shall again have the sum mounting up to £250,000, which the Treasury will have to pay.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER : But this should not affect the witnesses.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR : All I want to point out is that the Exchequer will be landed in enormous expenditure for the payment of witnesses if this is allowed to proceed unchecked—if counties and boroughs know they can fall back upon the Treasury ; but I deny that counties and boroughs have the claim for repayment. The assistance of the Treasury is in the nature of a subsidy, which now amounts to £135,000. But this is one of those questions that should be looked into and settled at the beginning of the year, and there is no advantage in continuing the discussion now.

MR. CONYBEARE : I should just like to say one word, not by way of opposition, or to throw any difficulty in the way of the Committee ; but I believe there is a remedy for witnesses which, if mentioned, might, perhaps, save them from the unpleasant experience of the omnibus conductor to whom reference has been made, and that is the remedy which, unless I am very much mistaken, a witness has of refusing to give evidence.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER : No ; not in criminal cases.

MR. CONYBEARE: Well, then they ought to have the power of refusing to give evidence unless their expenses are guaranteed. If the condition of things does not allow of that, then the case is a great deal worse. I hope the hon. and learned Attorney General may be able to do something early next Session to meet the case.

MR. PICKERSGILL: Allow me to say a word in acknowledgment of the frank and courteous manner in which the hon. and learned Attorney General has met me. If I have seemed pertinacious it is only because I feel very strongly the grievance and hardships inflicted on very poor people, and was anxious to have a distinct and definite pledge given. There is one point on which I desire a little further explanation. As I understood the hon. and learned Gentleman, he said that a bargain had been made between the Treasury and the County Authorities in regard to the payment of a portion of the expenses of witnesses long before the passing of the Statute we are now considering. But I was referred by the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Treasury to a Minute issued in January, 1875, for regulating this matter, and I have read that Minute.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER: If the hon. Member will pardon me. I have not expressed any opinion on the merits of the question as between the counties and the Treasury. I do not think we could discuss that here, for the Statute does not raise the question; all I mentioned as bearing on this discussion with reference to the Treasury Minute was that the counties made it an excuse for not honouring these orders or certificates. I did not express an opinion as to whether the counties or the Treasury were right, and I do not see how that can arise now.

MR. PICKERSGILL: No; but I do not understand what the practice that has been introduced is. I believe that the principle which has been laid down as sound is that the Treasury shall pay the whole of the prosecution expenses. Before 1846 the Treasury repaid a moiety of the prosecution expenses. I understand that it was agreed upon that from 1846 the Treasury should pay the whole of the expenses of criminal prosecutions, and they accordingly issued this Minute of 1875, laying down certain

rules which would prevent the charges made by boroughs and counties being of an extravagant or extortionate character. I should like a precise answer on the point. Is it understood that the Treasury pays the whole of the expenses of criminal prosecutions?

THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (MR. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.): No; certainly not.

THE CHAIRMAN: The question really does not arise on the Bill, which deals only in respect to witnesses in counties.

MR. PICKERSGILL: Very well, Sir. Then, in regard to the principal object I had in raising this discussion, I think the assurances of the hon. and learned Attorney General are satisfactory; and as I do not really want to hinder the re-enactment of this Statute, I propose, with the consent of the Committee, to withdraw my Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

DR. TANNER: I rise for the purpose of calling attention to the 20th Act on the list—that which deals with prosecutions for Sunday trading; and I wish to move the omission of a clause of that Act. The words I desire to omit are those following after the words “offence is committed”—

“Except by or with the authority of the chief officer of police in the police district where such offence is committed, or two Justices of the Peace, or stipendiary magistrate, having jurisdiction in the place where such offence is committed.”

The Act which this Continuance Bill proposes to continue is one relating to a very old Act of Parliament; indeed, one, I think, passed in the Reign of Charles II., and known as the Sunday Observance Act, and it is only carried out in a spasmodic way, according as it suits the convenience of the Local Authority, and I want to accentuate this point by reference to a specific case. In the North of Ireland there are strict Sabbatarians to be found in some places, though they are not so strict in other places; but when they have the influence they draw a hard-and-fast line and apply this old Act in a manner not always considered judicious by all classes of the community. Now, what happened in the town of Derry? Some boys were called up before the magistrates under this Act, fined, and, I believe, imprisoned, in default of paying

the fine, for selling in the streets on a Sunday copies of a Dublin evening paper, *The Evening Telegraph*. Now, in the course of my residence in the Metropolis, I have continually seen papers that are brought out on Sunday morning—*The Observer* and other papers—hawked about and sold freely in the London streets. Now, if this Act is to be carried out at all, let it have equal application all round; but do not give to Justices power which, in many instances, they use in antagonism to the general interests of the people. It is, unfortunately, the case in my country that they do use their powers in a manner antagonistic to the interests of the people, and they use this antiquated old law in an unfair way. Unless the right hon. Gentleman will answer my request, and satisfy the Committee—as he ought to satisfy the Committee—that there shall be a fair and square application of the Act all round in the future, I shall have to persevere in my Motion. It is much to be deprecated that in the North of Ireland, where there is a certain amount of religious antagonism, the application of this Act for the observance of the Lord's Day—commonly called Sunday—should be made the means of further inflaming the opinions of people who do not agree upon religious observances. I really think that, instead of repealing merely one section of the Act, it would be better that the whole series of these Acts should be repealed. I am myself opposed to the closing of all places of amusement on Sunday. I think it is hard that people who have only one day in seven at their disposal should be debarred from visiting museums and such places then.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is now entering too fully into the principle of the Act—not confining himself to his Amendment. And as to the Amendment again, I find, on reference, that one of my Predecessors in the Chair has ruled—a proposal being made to amend an Act contained in a Continuance Bill by the omission of a portion of a clause—that such an Amendment could not be entertained, and that by an Amendment the Committee could only decide whether a whole Act, or any substantial part of an Act, should be maintained in the Bill. The Bill cannot be amended by striking out the words in the Act to which the hon. Member has referred.

DR. TANNER: Then, Sir, I will move the rejection of the whole Act. It is an enactment that is the cause of a great deal of mischief in the North of Ireland when entrusted to the administration of people too ready, by encouraging such speeches as the noble Lord opposite (Lord Randolph Churchill) has delivered and by other means, to inflame the feelings of religious fanaticism, to the danger of the community at large. I sincerely hope the Committee will support me in the Motion to omit this Act.

Amendment proposed, in page 3, lines 36 and 37, to leave out Item 20.—*(Dr. Tanner.)*

Question proposed, "That the Item proposed to be left out stand part of the Schedule."

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton): I trust that this Motion will not be pressed by the hon. Member for Mid Cork (Dr. Tanner). I do not know whether he understands the effect of striking this item out. I regard these Sunday Observance Acts as of most obnoxious character; but this particular Act limits the effect of them, and provides that they shall only be enforced under the responsibility of a responsible officer. I think myself the old Act is most objectionable; but it is difficult to discuss that on this Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, and I do not want to occupy time. I am against the law, and for this reason I oppose the Amendment, which, being carried, would make the effect of the old law much more harsh.

MR. CLANCY: I do not know whether my hon. Friend the Member for Mid Cork will persist in his Motion. I fancy he will not. The reference he has made to a prosecution in Derry was a very aggravated case. It appears that the Orange Magistrates of Derry, having allowed the sale of Orange papers on Sunday year after year, took the very first opportunity they could of trying to stop the sale of a National paper on Sunday. Such an instance of gross partizanship naturally led my hon. Friend to move the omission of an Act under which it is in the power of magistrates in the North of Ireland to indulge in such an unfair and foolish proceeding.

MR. CONYBEARE: On the second reading I had occasion to refer to this

specific Act; and may I be allowed to say that my objection to this Act is not as an Act limiting prosecutions under the old Act? My objection, like that of the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Bradlaugh), is to the whole code of legislation of this kind, and to this Act in particular, as dealing with that legislation in a wrong spirit. My view is that the whole of this legislation ought to be repealed, and that it should not be in the power of any individual to institute a prosecution.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR: I hope hon. Members will not leave out of view the statements made by Lord Cross when he was Home Secretary, as to the beneficial effect of legislation in this direction. Great credit is due to the Conservative Party for passing an Act restraining the prosecutions for Sabbath-breaking under the Act of Charles II. This was done by Lord Cross, and ought not to be repealed; but it should now be made permanent.

DR. TANNER: After the remarks of the hon. Member for Northampton I will withdraw my Motion with pleasure. But may I point out that the application of this law in England and Scotland and the use made of it in the North of Ireland are very different things? Where the law is administered by magistrates, the bulk of whom belong to the Orange faction, its application has such strong traces of partizan spirit that it cannot fail to prove injurious to the public interest, and brings law and order—that well-worn phrase we have so often heard—into contempt. Of course, having heard the explanations made—notably that of the hon. Member for Northampton—that the effect of my Amendment would tend to renew the old Sunday Act in its harsh and crude manner, I ask leave to withdraw the Motion.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Motion made, and Question put, "That this Schedule be the Schedule of the Bill."

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 101; Noes 18: Majority 83.—(Div. List, No. 475.) [3.40 P.M.]

Preamble *agreed to*.

Bill *reported*, without Amendment; read the third time, and *passed*.

Mr. Conybeare

ESCHEAT (PROCEDURE) BILL [Lords].

(Mr. Attorney General.)

[BILL 373.] COMMITTEE.

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clause 1 (Short title) *agreed to*.

Clause 2 (Power to regulate procedure with respect to escheats to Crown).

On the Motion of Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL, the following Amendments made:—

In page 1, line 12, leave out "regulating;" line 16, after "real estate," insert "or any interest therein;" line 17, leave out from the second "escheat" to end of line 18, and insert "whether in relation to the Crown or otherwise, or the holding of any inquest of office not otherwise regulated by law."

"(2.) Such rules shall provide that an inquisition touching real estate shall find of whom the real estate was held, and that every inquisition shall be forthwith returned into the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and that every person aggrieved by any such inquisition shall be entitled to traverse the same, or to object thereto, in such manner as may be from time to time directed by rules of court."

"(3.) Subject to the provisions of section six of 'The Intestates Estates Act, 1884,' no grant shall be made of any real estate alleged to be escheated until after the inquisition finding the title thereto has been returned to the Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature."

"(4.) An inquisition shall not prejudice any rights which, at the time of the death of the person that led to the inquisition, were vested in some other person."

"(5.) If the inquisition does not find of whom the real estate was held, any person aggrieved shall be entitled to obtain from the High Court an order for the taking of another inquisition."

"(6.) This Act shall apply to inquiries into the title of Her Majesty in right of Her Duchy of Lancaster, with this qualification, that any rules which may be made under this Act shall be made by the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster with the approval of the Lord Chancellor."

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clause 3 (Repeal of enactments in Schedule).

On the Motion of Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL, the following Amendments made:—In page 2, line 4, after "effect," insert "the validity or invalidity of;" in line 11, after "procedure," insert "or practice;" and, after "use," insert "under the provisions of any Act hereby repealed or otherwise."

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Schedule.

On the Motion of Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL, the following Amendment made:—In page 4, leave out lines 23 and 24.

Schedule, as amended, *agreed to*.

Preamble *agreed to*.

Bill *reported*, with Amendments.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster): As there appears to be absolutely no difference of opinion whatever on this Bill, I will ask the House to allow the further stages to be taken.

Motion made, and Question, "That the Bill be now considered," — (Mr. W. H. Smith,)—put, and *agreed to*.

Bill *considered*, as amended.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read the third time."—(Mr. W. H. Smith.)

Mr. SEXTON: On a point of Order, is it permissible to take this further stage after we have only just taken Committee and Consideration?

Mr. SPEAKER: At this time of the Session it is frequently done, there being no Amendments made on Consideration. The right hon. Gentleman is at liberty to ask the House to do it.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Bill read the third time, and *passed*, with Amendments.

STATUTE LAW REVISION BILL

[Lords].—[BILL 379.]

(Mr. Attorney General.)

SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."—(Mr. Attorney General.)

In reply to General Sir GEORGE BALFOUR,

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER) (Isle of Wight) said, the valuable work of the Revision Committee could not become apparent until effective steps were taken to clear away a large number of obsolete Statutes.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Bill read a second time, and *committed*.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand,

Westminster) asked the House to allow the remaining stages to be taken at once, and moved that the Speaker should now leave the Chair.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—(Mr. W. H. Smith.)

Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR inquired whether the Whiteboy Acts were included in this measure?

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER said, they were not.

Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR: They are spent.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER said, he could not say that, not being an Irish lawyer. The Bill only included those Acts which the Law Officers knew of their own knowledge, without elaborate investigation, to be obsolete.

Mr. CONYBEARE said, he must protest against the Whiteboy Acts not being included in this Bill.

Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, he would oppose the Motion that the Speaker do leave the Chair.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order! The hon. Gentleman has already spoken on the Motion.

Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR: I only asked a question.

Mr. CLANCY moved the adjournment of the debate.

Motion made, and Question, "That the Debate be now adjourned,"—(Mr. Clancy)—put, and *negatived*.

Original Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and *agreed to*.

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Several Clauses *agreed to*, with Amendments.

Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR (Donegal, E.): I merely wish to point out clearly, and in express terms, what it is we are doing. We have been taking the second reading of a Bill of an important character—the importance of which has been impressed upon us by hon. Gentlemen—and then, without any Notice given, we are invited at once to go into Committee. We may have Amendments moved which are not upon the Paper, and which not one single soul in the Committee, except the hon. Member who moves them, knows anything at all about. I do say,

with all due respect to the Government, that, whatever the period of the Session is, that is not the proper way to conduct Public Business.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER) (Isle of Wight): I shall be happy to give the fullest explanation with regard to the Bill in every particular in which explanation can be required. There are only three Amendments, and all these but one are verbal. One of them has been passed, and I will state what it is if the Committee will permit me. It was merely the insertion of the date of a certain Statute which had been omitted by accident. I think the hon. Member for East Donegal (Mr. Arthur O'Connor) will admit that there has been nothing very unconstitutional in making that Amendment in Committee without Notice. The second Amendment is a mere verbal improvement effected by the draftsman, who saw that there were certain words after the name of the witness Eva Thornton. The third is the omission of a Statute which ought to be struck out, owing to a learned Judge having raised a doubt as to whether it is obsolete or not.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR: No doubt, the particular Amendment before the Committee is trifling in its character; but I think we have a right to ask that this Bill shall not be taken until Monday.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER: The third reading will not be taken until Monday.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR: It was proposed before going into Committee that the Committee stage should be deferred until Monday; and the hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General, because he would not assent to that proposal, put us to the trouble of assembling for a Division, although a Division was not taken. If we had been allowed time, we should not only have understood the point of the Amendment now before the Committee, but we should have understood all the other points which could be raised on the Bill. This particular Amendment refers to putting away "certain divers books and images."

THE CHAIRMAN: We have not come to that yet. The Amendment is, on page 10, to leave out lines 34, 35, 36, and 37. The Question is, "That these words

stand part of the Schedule to the measure."

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster): If hon. Gentlemen wish to have until Monday to consider the effect of this Amendment, there will be no objection on the part of the Government to postponement. I trust, however, that on Monday, when these things have been thoroughly considered, there will be no difference of opinion on the matter. If that is understood, I shall agree to report Progress.

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne): I have not, in the case of this Bill, Sir, been able to follow your salutary advice to make myself acquainted with everything in the measure; but, taking from the Table a volume of the Statutes, I find that this Statute we are asked to prolong in the present Bill has been spent—namely, that the 3 & 4 Edward VI. c. 10 is really so far spent as to have been eliminated from the Statute Book.

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER: The hon. Member has taken up a volume of the Statutes, in which he will find the 3 & 4 Edward VI. c. 10, but not in the proper rotation. That arises from the fact that there are in some years several Acts bearing the same number. If the hon. Member will refer to the Statutes at large he will find that what I say is correct, and that the Act he is speaking of is the one continued in this Bill.

MR. CONYBEARE: We have kept on the Table of this House a revised edition of Statutes for reference; and when one gets up and appeals to this revised version, and finds it inconsistent with what we find in the proposed Bill, he is told that he is altogether wrong in the matter, and that there is a different rotation. Of what year is the Act of Edward VI. to which the hon. and learned Gentleman refers?

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER: The hon. Member has not read the Bill. He will find in the Bill the precise reference to the Act which is now continued—on page 10 of the Bill, volume 15 of the Statutes, page 1,266. As I am now addressing the Committee, I may as well say that I will not go into the other Amendment, but will put it on the Paper, so that hon. Members will see

Mr. Arthur O'Connor

what it is. The object of it is to strike out certain words on page 15.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR: I give credit to the right hon. Gentleman the Leader of the House (Mr. W. H. Smith) for his dexterous Parliamentary tactics. I compliment him upon the success of his stratagem. He has made progress with this measure because, now that the Bill has reached this stage, it is impossible to block it. The right hon. Gentleman has very dexterously effected his object; but the Government ought in all fairness—having had this Amendment up their sleeves as it were—to have given us some indication before the Speaker left the Chair that it was their intention to alter the Bill when they got into Committee. Apparently, at least so far as we can judge, they seem to be anxious to amend a Bill which called for no Amendment whatever in Committee, and therefore the Committee stage appeared to be, practically, a merely formal proceeding; but now we find that it is nothing of the kind; and with regard to that Amendment last moved, I was desirous of endeavouring, if possible, to get included in the Bill certain matters cognate altogether to books and images which the Amendment dealt with. On the mere Question that the Chairman report Progress, of course I am again debarred from going into the subject-matter of this Amendment, which I desire to secure. My Amendment related to what is really an obsolete law. It had reference to the position of Members of the Orders of Jesuits and other religious bodies in Ireland and the penalties attaching to certain proceedings by them. The Motion to report Progress is of such a character that one is obliged to confine himself to the particular point. It does appear to me that on this occasion the Government has been guilty of what, without desiring to be offensive and giving the Government credit for all dexterity, I do think is a piece of sharp practice. They have got their stage, and, no doubt, they will be able to carry through the Bill and be able to resist any Amendment which we may move, however reasonable it may be.

MR. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.): The hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) complained a little while ago of our discussing a question of which he had received no Notice. I now beg to give Notice that I, for one, when the Bill next comes before the House, will move to insert in the Schedule those provisions of the Emancipation Act, 1829, which renders absolutely every priest in Ireland and the member of every religious order a felon liable to transportation for the term of his natural life. I give the hon. and learned Gentleman Notice that I will raise the question, and I hope he will not then plead that he has not had time to consider this matter.

Question put, and agreed to.

Committee report Progress; to sit again upon *Monday* next.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION BILL

[*Lords*].—[BILL 234.]

(*Mr. Secretary Matthews.*)

SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."—(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) said, he did not wish to delay the Bill; but he desired to point out that Lay Lords, besides the Law Lords, could exercise—as one Lay Lord had recently exercised—the right to sit as Judges in the Court of Appeal. He did not propose that the point should be dealt with now; but he thought the Appellate Court should be specifically confined to the Law Lords, and that Lay Lords should not be able to give judgments. In the case of "*Clark v. Bradlaugh*," Lord Denman sat and delivered a judgment which the rest of the House was obliged to disregard, and that gave rise to scandal at the time.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER) (*Isle of Wight*) said, he hoped the hon. Member would not attach any importance to the fact that a layman sat on a particular occasion. With that exception, so far as he was aware, there had been no case in modern times in which other than Law Lords had taken any effective part in

judgments delivered in the House of Lords, or in the consideration thereof.

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Cambridge) said, he remembered the case cited by the hon. Member, and it created a great scandal.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Bill read a second time, and *committed* for Monday next.

SHERIFFS (CONSOLIDATION) BILL

[*Lords*].—[BILL 262.]

(*Mr. Solicitor General*.)

COMMITTEE. [ADJOURNED DEBATE.]

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [5th September], "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clause 1 (Short title).

MR. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.): I think there is just as much reason for postponing this Bill as there was for postponing the other Bill upon which the Government consented to report Progress. This was described by the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General (Sir Edward Clarke) as a mere Consolidation Bill the other evening when it was brought forward. I have seen some of the comments upon it, and if these comments are correct it is anything but a Consolidation Bill, for it contains a great deal of contentious matter, and, so far as I can see, contains a good deal of matter to which we should object as being likely to be injurious in Ireland to the public interest. Under the circumstances, I think it is only reasonable that the Government should now consent to report Progress. I beg to make that Motion.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(*Mr. Clancy*.)

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL (Sir EDWARD CLARKE) (Plymouth): I hope the hon. Member will not persist in his Motion. As the hon. Member is perfectly well aware, the Bill does not apply at all to Ireland. It has to do merely with the law in England; and, in regard to the Bill itself, all I can say is that it has been before those

who are most interested in the subject for a considerable time. The Law Society appointed a committee to investigate it, and I have had communications from different persons who are interested in the subject; and there is only one point in Sub-section 29 which is pointed out as being a thing which ought not to appear in the Bill, because it is in another Act of Parliament which we do not propose to repeal. With that exception, no objection has been made to the consolidation of the Statutes in the measure. Many persons have suggested improvements in the law relating to Sheriffs; but that is a different matter. Amendments are things which can be much more easily dealt with when this Consolidation Bill is placed on the Statute Book. The effect of allowing this Bill to pass through Committee this evening will be that we shall get rid of no less than 40 Acts from the old Statutes which it is now absolutely necessary to keep there, and which, unless this Bill is passed, it would be necessary still to retain. This measure will prove a very convenient addition to the Statutes at large, and I appeal to hon. Members opposite to allow us to go on with it.

MR. CLANCY: I made the Motion for reporting Progress under a misconception. I did not know that the Act did not apply to Ireland; and being a Home Ruler, and recognizing the right of the people of England to have what they like for themselves, I beg leave to withdraw the Motion. I only wish that the same view with regard to Irish affairs was taken by English Members in this House.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn*.

MR. SEXTON (Belfast, W.): I would remind the Committee of a letter which appeared in *The Times*, to the effect that this Bill is something more than a mere Consolidation Bill, so far as it transfers the duty of arresting persons from the police to the Sheriffs. It opens up a great matter of controversy. The writer in *The Times* shows, with regard to a portion of the Bill, that if a bailiff or other officer of a Sheriff arrests anybody for a felony he is liable for a misdemeanour, and is liable to imprisonment for a year. It is evident, therefore, that the Bill is a great deal more than a Consolidation Bill. Is it pro-

Sir Richard Webster

posed to transfer from the police to the Sheriff the duty of arresting a felon?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER) (Isle of Wight): The gentleman who wrote the letter to *The Times* which the hon. Member refers to did not understand altogether the matter he was writing about. He understood one part of it, but certainly not the particular point the hon. Member has just referred to. There is no transfer to the Sheriff of any duties which he did not previously perform contemplated by this Bill. I think it right to say that before that letter was written we had ourselves noticed that Section 29 of the Bill did propose to do that which is objected to in the letter—namely, make a certain wrongful act on the part of a Sheriff's officer a misdemeanour. That being dealt with by Common Law, we had intended to introduce an Amendment to the clause bearing upon that point. The other point suggested in the letter—namely, that duties were about to be transferred to the Sheriff which the Sheriff does not now perform—was based upon a misapprehension.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton): Is it not now a misdemeanour at Common Law for a Sheriff to act in this way in cases of indictable offences?

SIR RICHARD WEBSTER: Yes; it is a misdemeanour at Common Law; but it must be remembered that this is merely a Consolidation Bill.

Clauses 2 to 10, inclusive, *agreed to*.

Clause 11 (Duties on receipt of debt to Crown).

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne): The clauses from 9 to 14 have reference to the duties of the Sheriffs; and what I want to know is—as I cannot find anything about it in the Bill—what is to be done in respect of the duties of the Sheriff's officers or the Under Sheriff?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL (Sir EDWARD CLARKE) (Plymouth): They are not touched upon in this Bill. The object of this Bill is to put in the form of an Act of Parliament all the Statutory Law as to Sheriffs which is found in old Statutes. This Bill is a consolidation of the old Statutes in the Schedule; but it does not purport to be a Bill defining the whole duties of the Sheriff.

Clause *agreed to*.

Clauses 12 to 28, inclusive, *agreed to*.

Clause 29 (Punishment for misconduct).

MR. SEXTON: This clause contains a proposal to render the Sheriff liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year if he refuses to arrest a tenant. I am not aware that it is the duty of a Sheriff to make arrests. I considered that the duty of making arrests was always performed by the police.

SIR EDWARD CLARKE: This clause makes no alteration in the existing law. The Sheriff may at any time be called upon to make arrests for felonies.

Clause *agreed to*.

Remaining Clauses *agreed to*, with verbal alterations.

Bill *reported*, with Amendments; as amended, *considered*.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read the third time."—(*Mr. Solicitor General*.)

MR. SEXTON: All I have to say is that the customs of the House are being entirely subverted.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Bill read the third time, and *passed*, with Amendments.

CORONERS BILL [*Lords*].—[BILL 378.]

(*Mr. Attorney General*.)

SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."—(*Mr. Attorney General*.)

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne) said, such a Bill could not be settled at that period of the Session. The Government admitted that it was an incomplete Bill, and the Lords had had plenty of time to make it a perfect measure. He complained of the Bill on the ground that it contained no provision for the fining of Coroners for neglect of duty. He noticed the other day that a Coroner had fined himself 40s. for neglect, and he thought some such provision should have been introduced into the Bill. The only other point he wished to refer to was the power given to Coroners to exclude representatives of the Press from their inquiries. This question was brought prominently forward some time ago in connection with a grave scandal that had arisen at Ipswich; and considering

the amount of interest evinced in that case he thought those who had framed the Bill should have given attention to this point. Coroners ought not to have such arbitrary powers, and in these days publicity was necessary to prevent injustice.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER) (Isle of Wight) said, the question of fining Coroners and the exclusion of the Press from inquiries were foreign to the scope of the Bill, and he would not enter into that. As regarded the rest, most valuable work had been done by the Bill.

MR. HOWELL (Bethnal Green, N.E.) said, he hoped the Bill would be passed, as it repealed many ancient and useless Statutes. When they consolidated the Statutes—and they had done something towards it—they would be able to understand the law. At present the most learned Member of the Bar—even the hon. and learned Member for Camborne—could not understand the Statutes.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Bill read a second time, and *committed for Monday next*.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES (EXPENSES) BILL.—[BILL 361.]

(*Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Long.*)

SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (MR. RITCHIE) (Tower Hamlets, St. George's), in moving that the Bill be now read a second time, explained that the object of the Bill was twofold. The first object was to enable the Local Government Board, with the consent of the Treasury, to frame regulations for the purpose of recovering from Local Authorities the charges and expenses of Government Inspectors sent down to different parts of the country for the purpose of holding local inquiries with reference to such matters as schemes of drainage and water supply and Provisional Orders. At present a large part of the cost of this service fell upon the Treasury. The second object which the Government had in view was to save the necessity for a great amount of correspondence and a great loss of time, in connection with disallowances by District Auditors, by providing that payments which had

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been sanctioned by the Local Government Board should not be disallowed. That will enable the Board, where if a disallowance were made they would remit, to sanction the payment, and thus avoid a disallowance. That would put an end to a great deal of just irritation caused by the present system.

Motion made, and Question, "That the Bill be now read a second time,"—(*Mr. Ritchie*),—put, and *agreed to*.

Bill read a second time, and *committed for Monday next*.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jackson.*)

SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."

DUCHY OF CORNWALL—ANNUAL PAYMENT ON ACCOUNT OF COINAGE DUES.—OBSERVATIONS.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) said, that he wished to call attention to an item of £16,216 15s. charged on the Consolidated Fund for an annual payment to the Duchy of Cornwall. This sum was charged in pursuance of what was done under the Statute of 1 & 2 Vict. c. 120, by which certain coinage dues, &c. were abolished in the counties of Cornwall and Devon. The amount, which was fixed in 1838, was peculiar, because in examining Sir Reginald Welby it appeared that £16,216 was fixed as perpetual compensation for the loss of part of £11,356. It seemed a little difficult to understand how a sum of £16,000 odd could be the proper compensation for losing a portion of £11,000 odd. But what he wanted to call attention to was an absolutely illegal payment. This sum of £16,216 included in it an amount for post groats and white rents. The Statute to which he had referred gave directions to the Lords of the Treasury to ascertain what had been the clear net annual income from these sources year by year during the preceding 10 years. They had found that the sum of £10 a-year only had been received by the Duchy, and the commutation money of that £10 a-year was £630 12s. 2d. The Lords of the

Treasury had by Minute determined that this sum of £16,216 should be paid less the sum of £630 12s. 2d. as from the 5th of April, 1841, as that sum was the commutation money, for the loss of £10.

THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.) rose to Order. He wished to know whether the hon. Member was dealing with money that had been voted by the Committee of the House?

Mr. BRADLAUGH said, he was dealing with money applied by this House from the Consolidated Fund.

Mr. SPEAKER: The only question that arises is whether the payment is out of the Consolidated Fund, or out of the Votes passed by Parliament.

Mr. BRADLAUGH: This particular sum is out of the Consolidated Fund.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am afraid it would not be in Order.

Mr. BRADLAUGH: If I am out of Order in raising it on this Bill I will not continue the discussion; but—

Mr. SPEAKER: The Question before the House is the appropriation of the moneys voted by Parliament.

Mr. BRADLAUGH said, that this matter was one within the scope of the Secretary to the Treasury's duties, whose salary was included in the Appropriation Bill; and he apprehended he would, therefore, be in Order in referring to it. The Secretary to the Treasury had admitted that for many years after the 5th of April, 1841, this payment of £630 12s. 2d. had been annually paid by the Treasury without any authority for so doing; and in reply to a Question as to whose duty it was to have seen that the payment of this money was duly authorized the Secretary to the Treasury had replied that it was nobody's duty. He desired to call the attention of the House to the fact that money was thus paid away without any efficient control on the part of the Treasury. The Treasury under this Statute were directed to report what they did to the House of Commons; that they did so report that they had ordered the £630 to cease; and notwithstanding that they yet continued that payment secretly and behind the backs of the public to the Duchy of Cornwall.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER) (Isle of Wight) said, the hon. Gentleman had stated the

facts with substantial accuracy; and if the matter could have been questioned immediately after the transactions to which the hon. Member referred—at the beginning of the present Reign—he would have had some doubt as to whether there was a sufficient warrant for continuing those payments. But this, of course, was a payment which had been continued for many years, and one as to which Parliament had had many opportunities of expressing an opinion. He certainly did not think that there had been any concealment in the matter. The whole question of the income of the Prince of Wales was considered at the time of his marriage, and a careful estimate was made, and his income was made up to a certain figure by a grant from Parliament, and it was quite clear then that this was treated as a matter of income for which the Prince of Wales had to give credit in one sense. He thought it right also to say that, while the bargain was assented to by King William, he had considerable doubt as to whether it was binding on the Prince of Wales, although on that point he had not sufficiently studied the matter to give a final legal opinion upon it. On any occasion when that income again came to be re-adjusted, this matter might then be duly considered; but under present circumstances he hoped that the hon. Gentleman would rest satisfied with having called attention to the matter.

LOCAL TAXATION SUBVENTIONS.

OBSERVATIONS.

COLONEL NOLAN (Galway, N.) said, he wished to draw the attention of the House to a gross financial injustice to Ireland under the head of several Votes which the Irish Members, in their desire to facilitate Business, had not thoroughly discussed when the House was in Committee on the Estimates. One fact to which he wished to refer was that whereas a sum of £240,000 was being voted in aid of the highway rate in England, and £35,000 in aid of the highway rate in Scotland, there was no similar Vote for the highway rate in Ireland. It had been calculated that Ireland's share amounted to £50,000, a sum which would reduce county rates in Ireland 1s. in the pound. He might be met with the argument that if Ireland had not got the money to reduce county rates it

was given to her in other ways. No doubt, a sum of £50,000 was being voted towards Irish drainage and Irish fisheries; but that was not an adequate equivalent. He protested against the proposed expenditure of £30,000 upon drainage works, on the ground that it was an unfair application of the money of the Irish taxpayers. Some constituencies would contribute far more to this expenditure than would ever be returned to them in resulting benefit. He complained also that the Irish Members were not consulted before the Government determined upon an expenditure of £30,000, which would pledge Ireland to find eventually no less a sum than £700,000 for drainage purposes. The money which the Government had allocated for the furtherance of horse breeding, for the fishing school at Baltimore, and for other objects was really provided out of the Irish rates, although the people of Ireland had not yet realized the fact.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster) said, he was sorry the hon. and gallant Gentleman should be under the impression that justice had not been done to Ireland in this matter. The hon. and gallant Member thought that some similar concession to that made in the case of highway rates in England should be made with reference to the county cess in Ireland; but in England they received £540,000 from the Carriage Tax, but they had no such tax in Ireland, so that the cases were not parallel. It was not the view of the Government that the expenditure of £30,000 upon drainage works must necessarily commit Parliament to a final expenditure of £700,000. It would not be right to commit either Parliament or the Local Authorities of Ireland in that way, the information at present possessed not being full enough to justify such action. The Government believed that the expenditure now proposed would be most beneficial, even if the Local Authorities of the districts which were specially interested in the drainage of the Shannon, Barrow, and Bann should object to tax themselves for any subsequent development of the scheme. The Government were satisfied that this money could be applied usefully in relieving the waterlogged districts of Ireland, and that great

public advantage would result. The expenditure had been recommended by the Commissioners who had been appointed to inquire into the subject, and the Government relied absolutely upon their recommendation. Next Session the Government hoped to present to Parliament proposals in connection with this question of drainage which would be recognized as deserving the local efforts which they must involve.

COLONEL NOLAN asked what was the total expenditure which would be necessary to complete the scheme for which this sum of £30,000 was wanted?

MR. W. H. SMITH: The scheme for which this sum is wanted may form a portion of a much larger scheme, or it may be complete and satisfactory in itself. We have laid it down as an absolute condition of this expenditure that not a single farthing shall be spent wastefully.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR (Donegal, E.) said, he had every reason to suppose that the £30,000 and moneys voted in subsequent years would be expended to the greatest possible advantage; but, at the same time, it seemed to him that the Government was in the greatest possible danger of seeing a considerable amount of money practically thrown away. Pressure had been brought to bear—or was about to be brought to bear—upon the Government by ambitious engineers with private interests to serve to induce them to adopt a limited scheme. He was anxious to see the work done well, and on a large and thorough scale; but not to see the money spent in Ireland in a wasteful and injudicious manner. He was satisfied, however, that there would be a great waste of public money if a partial scheme was sanctioned. He desired to point out an absurd anomaly in connection with this grant of £50,000; £1,000 of this sum was to be given to encourage the industries in Donegal. Mrs. Ernest Hart, a business-like lady, had done much to encourage home industries there; and, recognizing her merits, the Government had agreed to allocate this small sum in aid of the technical education of the poor people in this district. But what had occurred within the last week? A quantity of wool put out by Mrs. Hart, first to be dyed and afterwards to be used in knitting and weaving, had been seized by the emis-

Colonel Nolan

saries of the Government, which proposed to subsidize the industry. In 1879 and 1880 there was very great distress in Donegal, as in other parts of Ireland, and an advance was made in certain districts, including Donegal, for the purpose of furnishing seed to the poor occupiers who could not provide themselves with it. From that day to this the districts so aided had been laden with a seed rate, intended to recoup the expenditure thus laid out. In the recovery of this seed rate seizures had been made in Donegal during the past week, including a considerable quantity of the wool to be used in the very industry which the Government said they now wished to assist. In the circumstances, he thought he might reasonably appeal to the Government to cause the wool so seized to be surrendered, otherwise the industry would be paralyzed.

THE PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Colonel KING-HARMAN) (Kent, Isle of Thanet) said, he could assure the hon. Gentleman that this was the first information the Government had of the seizure of the wool. Personally, he was much interested in those home industries, and he would take care that every inquiry was made into the facts mentioned by the hon. Member.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND)— FATAL RIOT AT MITCHELSTOWN.

OBSERVATIONS.

MR. SEXTON (Belfast, W.): I now apply to the Government to give us their account, and such justification as they think they can offer, of the cause and the effect of the murderous acts perpetrated yesterday at Mitchelstown by their armed agents. I put a Question early this morning at the rising of the House; but the Government then, although they are in telegraphic communication with Mitchelstown, appeared to be destitute of any official information. I put a Question again at the Sitting of the House at noon to-day; but the official information had not then arrived. I trust they have now received it. Our information upon the question has been greatly extended since I first inquired this morning. We have read the reports in the public Press; and if anything is beyond doubt in this most sad and terrible affair it is that the outbreak of disorder, the shedding of

blood, and the loss of life—the loss of innocent life—have resulted from a wanton attack by an armed body of police upon a body of citizens engaged in the exercise of their undoubted and Constitutional right of public meeting. The fact that a meeting in Mitchelstown was being held was not to anyone a secret. The fact that a meeting would be held was known for many days. The time and place of the meeting were matters of common knowledge. The Government did not prohibit the meeting. The Government claim that they have powers undefinable and unlimited—powers at Common Law to prohibit any meeting. They prohibited a meeting in Ireland a few days ago under these powers which they do not possess by Statute. They prohibited a meeting in Ireland a few days ago, and dispersed that meeting by force of arms. They did not prohibit this meeting at Mitchelstown, the fact of which was notorious a long time in advance. They had magistrates quartered there. These magistrates made no declaration; they gave no indication or offered any hint that the meeting was open on any grounds to objection. The people were not only allowed to assemble at the place of meeting, but they were encouraged to assemble there. I have not in any quarter found that exception has been taken either to the cause of the meeting or to the nature of the proceedings there. I should be glad, therefore, to learn from the Chief Secretary for Ireland if he denies the right of the people to assemble at Mitchelstown yesterday, or if he questions any part of the proceedings which had occurred up to the moment of the attack by the police? The meeting was addressed by several English and Irish Members of Parliament. The hon. Gentleman the senior Member for Northampton (Mr. Labouchere) was present, the hon. Member for Merionethshire (Mr. T. E. Ellis), the hon. Member for the Northwich Division of Cheshire (Mr. Brunner) was also present, and amongst the Irish Members present were my hon. Friend the Member for East Mayo (Mr. Dillon) and the hon. Member for South Tipperary (Mr. John O'Connor). Why did the police break in upon the meeting? The Chief Secretary thinks it is a smiling matter; but he is the only man in the British Isles who thinks so.

DR. TANNER: He will laugh on the other side of his face?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

MR. SEXTON: They broke in upon the meeting because a police reporter desired to report the speeches. We have had many a meeting in Ireland in recent years, and the Government have reported the speeches; but have they ever on any previous occasion pursued a course so dangerous and so deadly as that they pursued at Mitchelstown? In the days of Mr. Forster, in the days of Sir George Trevelyan as Chief Secretary, and of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, the course pursued was at least judicious and discreet, and nowhere was there any serious breach of the peace caused by the presence of any reporter. In previous cases the Government, before the meeting was held, applied to the committee, or the local promoters of the meeting, or some public man advertised to speak there, and they applied to him by the Sub-Inspector or the Head Constable to provide accommodation for the Government reporter, and I am not aware of any case in which the accommodation was refused, or that it was inadequate for the purpose. I am aware of many such applications even having been made to me. I have spoken in many counties, and the Sub-Inspectors and Head Constables have applied to me to provide accommodation for the Government reporter, and I have often procured him a chair and table upon the platform, because I have no desire that any words of mine should be uttered without the cognizance of the Government, and I have never known any accommodation applied for for the Government reporter to be refused or to be inadequate. I remember on one occasion in Dublin being called upon by the Superintendent of the Detective Department. It was a troublesome time, and I thought he might have some function to perform appertaining to myself. I asked him when he came into the room what he wanted, and he told me he had been sent by the Government to see if I would guarantee the safety of the Government reporter at the meeting I was advertised to speak at. I replied that I certainly would. The Government accepted that engagement. The Government reporter was accommodated. The meeting began peacefully, and peacefully went on to its conclusion. I want

to know why this course was not pursued on the present occasion? Did the Government inquire of any local man—did the Government inquire of any Member of Parliament whether the Government reporter would be accommodated on the platform, or otherwise suitably enabled to report the speeches? If they did not, Sir, and if in the absence of such application they broke with violence into that meeting, the guilt of the bloodshed is on their heads. Did the police take any steps to post their reporter at any suitable place in the vicinity where he could report their speeches? They knew beforehand the day, the hour, and the place of meeting; and did they, before the meeting began, send a body of policemen there in advance with their reporter? They did not. Did they, while the meeting was in progress, content themselves with marching their forces of police to the edge of the meeting and allowing their reporter at the edge of the meeting to report these speeches? Sir, none of these courses was pursued, but a course was pursued which I declare I can reconcile with no other intention than the intention to excite the passions of the people, with the view of provoking them to violence. Sir, what happened? A body of policemen, whilst the meeting was peacefully in progress, and legally engaged for a Constitutional purpose, marched up to the edge of the meeting with a Government reporter in their midst holding up his notebook in his hand, as if he desired to proclaim his errand and excite the people. The police then endeavoured by main force, and without a word of warning, to force their way from the edge to the centre of the meeting. The meeting was closely packed. Had the people a right to be there or not? If they had a right to be there, had the police any right to interfere with them, or to endeavour to force a path through the meeting? The police, unable to proceed through the meeting, retired. I should have thought that at this point someone in authority would have seized the opportunity to intervene. There was a magistrate on the scene—there were officers of all grades—but after the first retirement of the police, when they failed to induce the people to allow the meeting to be broken up, why did not the magistrate, Captain Seagrave, or some officer, come to the verge of the

meeting and call upon those on the platform to admit the Government reporter, or provide him with accommodation? No such demand was made, and the police returned a second time, strengthened by the addition of a baton party. The baton party, without a word of warning, proceeded to attack the meeting. They struck the people savagely on the head and shoulders with their batons. Neither in Ireland nor in any other country is it in human nature for men to suffer an unprovoked and mortal attack without retaliation. The people struck back. The police had batons—the people had blackthorns. Well, while the contest lay between blackthorns and batons the blackthorns might be safely expected to hold their own. The police retired—they fled to the barrack. My hon. Friend the Member for East Mayo (Mr. Dillon), who was addressing the meeting at the time, adjured the people to be peaceful and patient, and to pursue their proceedings to a close. I am at this point addressing myself especially to the First Lord of the Treasury, who must feel the great and painful responsibility cast upon him. Surely at this point, when the physical conflict had closed, and the police had retired, and before any other step was taken in the path of violence, a magistrate or some superior officer should have appeared upon the scene. Where was the magistrate? Refreshing himself in the hotel. Where were the officers? I have been unable up to the present to determine. I could understand if the police, having been driven back by the blackthorns in retaliation, returning accompanied by a magistrate or superior officer, and if the riot had not been quelled, reading the Riot Act, and ordering the meeting to disperse, and if, after that reading of the Statute, the meeting had failed to disperse, then I could understand the use of violence. The people would have had warning, and they would have understood the penalty of disobedience. Now comes the most grave and unprecedented part of this terrible occurrence. The police fled to the barracks—some of the people followed part of the way; then all but a few returned to the meeting. The space round the barrack was empty except for the presence of a few people. What did the police do? They rushed to their rifles, they

went upstairs, and out of the top window of the barrack they fired upon the few people who were standing within range. All was quiet at this time—the disorder had ceased, the conflict was over. Now, I ask any lawyer, or any other Member of the House, whether the police, having made good their return to the barracks, and having obtained safety in them, were entitled to load their rifles and come to the windows of the barracks and fire out of them? Were they entitled to fire from any other cause except to protect the barracks from instant attack, when provoked at the moment, and in defence of their lives? They were not. There was no case of this sort. That was the only imaginative cause for action such as the police took. Having fired out on the few people who were standing quietly in the space—what did they fire with? They fired with bullets. Nothing has been more familiar to our ears in recent years in this House than that the use of bullets on occasions of this kind had been superseded by the use of buckshot. The late Mr. Forster used to plead that it was the most merciful charge, inasmuch as buckshot did not kill. Why did the police use bullets on this occasion? The action of these constables in firing out of the windows is irreconcilable with an intelligent view of the capacity of officers of peace. They did not fire to maintain order, they did not fire to restore it, they fired to kill. An old man who was standing quietly in the street had his brains scattered upon the highway and fell dead. A young man of 17 who was walking quietly by got a bullet through the forehead, and the poor fellow was seen to stagger a few yards and make the sign of the cross on his forehead, being a Catholic, and fall dead. Several men have been seriously injured, if not mortally wounded. Was there any magistrate in the barracks? There was not? Was there any superior officer? I do not know, but I do know that my hon. Friend the Member for East Mayo rushed to the barracks as soon as possible to endeavour to prevent fatal results, and I see by the newspapers to-day that he was taken in a rude and violent manner and pulled into the barracks. He states that the state of things inside the barracks was one of chaos. Every man seemed to have rushed to his rifle,

and of his own impulse simply committed murder. The firing from the windows was not an act of discipline; it was not an act of consideration, of order, but it was an act of retaliation and revenge. Will the Government defend this act on the part of peace officers? We should claim from the Government to know what bullets were fired out of the barracks, upon what order the bullets were fired, and what steps have been taken—24 hours have now elapsed since the occurrence—to identify and bring to justice the constables who committed this act of murder. Nor was that the end of this black page in this horrible occurrence. Surely the law was vindicated sufficiently when the police fired out of the barracks. They did not think so, however. Having fired and wounded and killed, they put down their rifles—they took up their batons, they sallied out of the barracks, they went in force to the square where the meeting was being held, and batoned indiscriminately with furious passion every man and woman they found there; and so completely was their passion taken from under their control, that they rushed into the house of the parish priest and batoned the men and women who had taken refuge there, where surely they might have hoped for sanctuary, and some English ladies, including Miss Manders, of Manchester, had a very narrow escape. I do not know that it is necessary that any English person should be batoned or murdered in order to excite the horror of this country. I fear that if that is required, if English Members of Parliament and English gentlemen and ladies continue to go to Ireland to be present at evictions or public meetings, there is slight probability that they will much longer escape from this horrible brutality. I can discern no trace of the intervention of any superior mind of magisterial action. I can discern no trace of the control of any man corresponding to a commanding officer of the Army. The police appear to have acted upon their own motion. Where was the magistrate all this time? How many magistrates had you? You certainly had one whose name is Captain Seagrave. He was in charge of these armed forces, and the account in the Press this morning is that during the whole of these transactions from the

first action of the police, when they tried to wedge through the meeting to the final batoning on the street, Captain Seagrave was in the hotel. Why did Captain Seagrave remain in the hotel, and in his absence who was in command of the forces? Who was responsible for the wanton attack upon the meeting which led to the retaliation and to the action which followed that retaliation, which I consider to be morally and legally acts of murder? This whole affair, this whole terrible catastrophe, is the inevitable result of the language and conduct of the Government. Their speeches here, their action on this occasion, and their conduct in Ireland have taught an evil and a mortal lesson to their subordinates of every grade. There is no official in Ireland, from the Chief in Dublin Castle to the constable in the village, who does not regard the policy and the conduct of the Government as an encouragement to incite him to acts of violence and bloodshed; who does not believe in his heart that the path of violence, trampling upon popular rights, is the path for him of favour and promotion. What have been the manifestations of this spirit? We had the first manifestation in the famous telegram of Captain Plunkett. Captain Plunkett came fresh from an interview with the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland. They had spent an hour together in Dublin Castle, and Captain Plunkett went red hot to the telegraph office and he telegraphed to Youghal, Mallow—"Don't hesitate to shoot the people down." Well, the lesson has improved with time. The hesitation that may have been felt at that date at least appears to have been felt no longer. They did not hesitate to shoot down the people at Mitchelstown. A further manifestation of this spirit has been given at the Herbertstown evictions. When my hon. Friend the Member for South Cork (Mr. William O'Brien) was holding an interview with some friends, the magistrates called out—"Clear away these people there!" The people were standing quietly by. Have the people no right to be present at an eviction? Surely if there is any event which naturally excites the interest of the people, or any event which the people have a right to observe, it is such an event as an eviction. To some it is an offence to cheer, to others to groan.

Mr. Sexton

You want to strike the people down. If that is wanted by the Government it cannot be done. There is no law to accomplish such an end. On this occasion, when the people were standing quietly by, the police rushed at them with their batons, and they fled from the violence of the police. At another place a magistrate said to a constable—"Haven't you got a batoning party there. 'We have,'"—said the constable. "Then go at them like the Devil!" [*Cheers.*] A military Gentleman opposite cheers—he accepts the infernal comparison, I suppose. It appears, too, that they are going at them like the Devil, and it appears, too, that no other comparison would adequately describe them. I do not think it would be possible to overstate the gravity of the circumstances in Ireland. The Irish people are no more patient than other people—they have schooled themselves to patience, and we have endeavoured to make them patient and forbearing; but I tell the Government that they are going too far. A man who saw this scene of bloodshed yesterday, was heard to say—"You have not heard the last shot." The House will feel that it is easier to begin a conflict of this kind than to end it. You are rousing the passions of the people in Ireland, and every man will feel the force of what I say when I declare that it is easier to rouse those passions than when aroused to check them. You are provoking the people of Ireland wantonly by a reckless invasion of the only elementary right of popular meeting into a state of civil war; and I warn the Government, and I warn all those who have influence with the Government, that if they do not keep in check the brutality of their agents they may try to allay the passions of the people which they have excited when it is too late.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): The hon. Gentleman who has just sat down has asked the Government for information with respect to the recent serious and grave occurrences at Mitchelstown. Twice already has the hon. Gentleman asked for information which we were not in a position to give. But now that he has raised the same question again, I will, of course, be very glad to put him in possession of the principal parts of the information

we have received—all the material parts of the information we have received—during the interval. But, Sir, I am bound to say that the hon. Gentleman seems to be the last person in the House to whom the information is necessary, for he has given an account of the transaction far more minute and detailed than any I can pretend to lay before the House, and, I am bound to say, different in almost every vital and substantial particular from the accounts that I have received.

Mr. SEXTON: Who are they from?

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR: They are the accounts the hon. Member asked me to give before—the official accounts that I have received. Well, Sir, the hon. Gentleman has asked me whether this was an illegal meeting, and, if so, why did we not proclaim it? Sir, I do not think it necessary to go into the character of the meeting now. I do not now give any opinion as to the legality of the objects for which the meeting was assembled, nor shall I attempt to decide whether the Government would or would not have been justified in proclaiming it. Is not the hon. Gentleman aware that the Government may have a perfect right to proclaim a meeting, and yet may not deem it expedient to do so? The hon. Gentleman should be the last to complain that we did not proclaim it, since he and his Friends are never tired of condemning the action of the Government in proclaiming the meeting at Ennis. If, therefore, there was to be any complaint of the action or want of action of the Government in this matter, we should never have anticipated that it would come either from the hon. Gentleman or his Friends. The hon. Gentleman has described this occurrence as an unprovoked and wanton aggression on the part of the police, he has repeatedly said that it was rightly and properly resisted by the people, and that the unhappy and tragic results which we all deplore were not caused by the police in self-defence, but were the gratuitous action of an inflamed and undisciplined mob. Well, Sir, the account I have received traverses the information of the hon. Gentleman in every one of these particulars. The hon. Gentleman asks whether we have in this case pursued what he describes as the invariable practice of former Governments—namely, whether we have

gone to the gentlemen who have called the meeting and asked whether they would guarantee the safety of the Government reporter? I do not know whether that has been the practice of previous Governments. But to lay it down as a canon which no Government should outstep that the very persons to judge of whose conduct the Government are sending a police reporter are to be approached in an attitude of humility, and asked whether they will guarantee the reporter's safety, appears to me to be a most monstrous and unheard of proposition. The hon. Gentleman has given his account, and I have no doubt he fully believes it, of what occurred when the Government reporter, under an escort of police, approached the meeting in order to carry out his instructions and make an adequate report of the speeches to be delivered. But what happened was this. The Government reporter, under the escort of the police, did endeavour to approach the speakers, who were not on a platform, but on some kind of vehicle, which, being movable, he could not have been expected to take up his position beforehand at the place from which the speakers were to address the meeting. While the Government reporter was endeavouring under the escort of the police to get within earshot of the speakers, one of those speakers—an hon. Gentleman a Member of this House—I think the Member for East Tipperary (Mr. Condon)—shouted out to the people—"Close up against the police." That, as far as I can gather, was the signal for an assault upon the police, utterly unprovoked and of the most violent and brutal character. The police were assaulted with stones and with blackthorn sticks; they were broken into disorder by men on horseback; they were thrown out of their formation; there were driven back upon the barracks; they were pursued to the barracks; they were driven inside the barracks, the barrack doors were broken, the barrack windows were broken; and it was in self-defence, in order to protect the party coming in and to protect themselves, that the shots to which the hon. Gentleman has alluded were fired. Now, it appears to me that if that account of the transaction is accurate—and I believe it is accurate—there never was a more wanton or brutal attack made upon the police than on this occasion, and are the

Government to say that the police in resisting such a wanton and brutal attack were not justified?

MR. SEXTON: Will the right hon. Gentleman deny that the space about the barracks was nearly empty when the police fired upon the people?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: The information I have received precludes that supposition altogether. And the severity of this attack may be estimated from the number of police injured. The hon. Gentleman has drawn a picture in dark colours of the sufferings of the wounded and the tragic effects of the fire of the police.

MR. SEXTON: The deaths.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: There were two deaths. The hon. Member said there were more, but as far as my information goes there were two. Three were wounded and two were killed. The hon. Member has omitted altogether all reference to the injuries inflicted upon the police. [*Cries of "There were none."*] Fifty-four of the police were hit, 29 were injured—one very seriously and eight severely. Now, Sir, when an attack of that kind is made upon the police, are the police, who are men, to be said to have exceeded their duty when they resort to what should be resorted to only in the last necessity, but which when the last necessity occurs no officer should shrink from using? The hon. Gentleman says that the police on the spot excited the people beyond a point where endurance was possible. If any persons were concerned in exciting the people it appears to me to be those under whose orders processions with bands and banners went out previous to the meeting, and especially those who, when the police were seen approaching, cried out to the mob to close their ranks against the police. The hon. Gentleman says the responsibility for these transactions rests with us. I listened in vain for any justification of that grave accusation. Who is it that has been attempting to inflame the minds of the Irish people? Is it the Government? [*Cries of "Yes!"*]

MR. CLANROY: You have done it for 20 years.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Or is it that band of politicians who describe themselves as the Leaders of the Irish people? I recollect the hon. Gentleman pointing

Mr. A. J. Balfour

to speeches made by Members of the Government as being in themselves a sufficient ground for justifying such brutal attacks as were made on the police yesterday. But I recollect a speech made in this House a few days ago, not by a Member of the Government, but by the hon. Member for East Mayo, in which he described over and over again the Government reporter as a Government spy, until you, Mr. Speaker, called him to Order. That is the kind of language which inflames the Irish people; that is the kind of language which moves these unfortunate crowds to attack the police, and in consequence of these attacks to bring on themselves such unhappy and melancholy retribution. The responsibility rests not with us; it rests with you. If hon. Gentlemen who claim to have, and I believe have, influence over their fellow-countrymen would really exert that influence to keep the people within the law; if they would not content themselves with talking about liberty of speech and Constitutional agitation, and using a few phrases of that kind to throw in the face of the English democracy; if they would use their influence to prevent the Irish people from breaking the law—[Mr. CLANCY: There is no law there]—if they would do all they could to see that law was respected and obeyed, we should never have these melancholy scenes to deplore, and these endless discussions in the House. I believe the information I have given the House, though not so full as I could have desired, is quite accurate; but I shall, no doubt, receive on Monday a full and detailed account of all the proceedings. I have had to depend on the telegraph for information, but I have given the House all the information that I know and that is material. I do not think anything would be gained by prolonging a discussion of this kind. Hon. Gentlemen will be able to raise it again, if they think it necessary, at a later stage of the Bill, when we shall be able to discuss the question with fuller knowledge and more perfect information from the reports we shall then have received. I would therefore deprecate further discussion now. But I may say with full confidence that though we have not complete information, what we do possess tends to show conclusively that the version of the occurrences which the hon.

Gentleman has given is wholly erroneous, that the police acted in this matter simply in self-defence, and that they were the subjects of one of the most unprovoked and brutal aggressions on the part of the crowd which even the melancholy history of Irish political meetings can supply.

Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR (Donegal, E.) said, he thought the majority of hon. Members would from their own reading recognize that the account of the occurrences at Mitchelstown laid before them by the hon. Member for West Belfast (Mr. Sexton) was supported by the correspondents of every newspaper, of whatever shade of politics the newspaper might happen to be.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order! I must point out that the hon. Gentleman has already spoken on the Bill, and that he has therefore exhausted his right to take part in this debate.

Mr. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.) said, the speech delivered by the Chief Secretary was precisely of the character that might have been expected. In the case of every circumstance of that kind that had occurred in Ireland of recent years, and especially since the right hon. Gentleman had taken Office, the practice had been to assume everything said by the police and magistrates as true, and to disbelieve every person on the other side. Whose evidence had the right hon. Gentleman presented to the House that evening? Why, the evidence of the very men who were incriminated. The men who had endeavoured to force their way into a peaceable meeting, who afterwards returned, batoned the people without cause, and who, as the final outrage, insisted on firing into a peaceable crowd, although there was no possibility of any attack being made on the place where they were posted. That testimony was opposed to that of every newspaper, whether Whig or Tory, and of every person who had written or spoken on the subject up to the present time. He challenged hon. Gentlemen opposite to point to a single morning paper in London which gave an account which was not entirely opposed to that of the right hon. Gentleman. The evidence of the persons present was to the same effect, including that of an English lady, Miss Manden, of Wolverhampton, who said she was more than astonished by the interference of the

police. At the very moment the meeting was broken up she was listening to Mr. Dillon advising the people to observe a peaceful and patient demeanour. The Chief Secretary could not impose on the English people the story of the incriminated ruffians in Ireland, who had been acting as his agents, against the testimony of all the newspaper correspondents who were at the scene of the massacre, and of the persons, male and female, who were there as independent spectators. The right hon. Gentleman said his information differed in every particular from that of the hon. Member for West Belfast. Of course it did. If the incriminated persons admitted the accounts given by all the newspapers and the independent persons present they would confess themselves murderers. They could not be expected to agree with those accounts, and he and his Friends rejected the story of the right hon. Gentleman. It was a false account. It was supplied by the persons who ought to be in the dock, if the right hon. Gentleman were an impartial administrator of the law. The spirit of impartiality which the right hon. Gentleman had shown was clearly evidenced by the fact that, having only got telegraphic intelligence of these matters, and having got in the public Press, on the other side, a full account of these transactions, he came to the Table of the House and said he disbelieved the reports in the public Press, and believed implicitly the account of the police. It was nothing new. The agents of the Government in Ireland had interpreted the speeches and the action of the Government in the past in a manner perhaps the right hon. Gentleman did not anticipate—although on that point there might be two opinions—but they interpreted that action in a spirit which, if it was pursued, would yet lead to further massacres on the part of the police, and perhaps to further retaliation on the part of the people. The right hon. Gentleman had alluded to the statement of his hon. Friend that in Ireland it had been the practice for Government reporters to ask for permission to take up a position at meetings where they could best discharge their task, and he described that as humiliating. That showed the spirit of the right hon. Gentleman. That showed the spirit of the imperious tyrant, as he ventured to de-

scribe him, and the spirit of a man who would not stop at trifles in order to compass his object. The right hon. Gentleman had spoken of the difficulty of the Government reporter obtaining proper accommodation, and that the platform was a vehicle which moved about. That was a common occurrence in Ireland, and he had himself had the Government reporter on his carriage taking notes of his speech. When reporters had come to the carriages which were used as platforms at these meetings, they had invariably been accommodated; and then there was no row such as occurred yesterday, when the Government reporter insisted on forcing his way through a crowded and packed meeting—a meeting packed as close as it possibly could be, and through which he could not get without kicking up a row. What right had the Government reporter to try to get through the meeting? He did not understand the Government had any such rights. Everybody had a right to be there. It was a legal meeting. It had not been proclaimed. The Government reporter was in the position of the ordinary citizen. If he wished, no doubt he could have taken up a good position at the meeting—that was the usual practice. The police knew where the meeting was to be held, and stationed themselves near the platform, and the consequence was everything went on peaceably. But yesterday they tried and insisted on forcing their way into that crowded and packed assemblage, to get into which was impossible without creating a row. What right had the reporter or police to break through the meeting? They had no more right than any other ordinary citizens; and, moreover, the reporter could hear just as well as the people on the outside fringe of the meeting. What right had he? He had no right. What cause had he? He had none; and therefore he charged on the agents of the right hon. Gentleman all the ultimate consequences, including the shedding of blood and the loss of life which afterwards ensued. The right hon. Gentleman had not yet made up his case, which would be found, not only on reference to the papers, Tory and Liberal, to borrow his own words, to be different in every essential particular from the truth. He actually described the events of the second encounter as having happened in

Mr. Clancy

the first. Nothing happened at all at the first. The policemen came with their reporter, and there was a little pushing in the crowd. That nothing more occurred appears plain from all the accounts of the occurrence, except that the horses which were on the outside of the meeting became restive when the police approached. So impatient was the right hon. Gentleman that he did not even wait to see whether he was right or wrong in that vital matter; he did not hesitate to go up to the Table of the House and profess entire belief in, and give implicit credence to, the reports of the incriminated parties—the police. The right hon. Gentleman omitted to notice one part—the most important part—of his hon. Friend's speech. Under whose orders were the shots fired? Where was the magistrate? A distinct charge was made by the hon. Member for West Belfast, on the strength of the statements published in the London papers, that that magistrate was in the hotel the whole time, and, if he (Mr. Clancy) was not mistaking the man, he charged him with drinking in that hotel. He made that statement on the supposition that he was the same man of whom he had read that he had already been in a lunatic asylum on account of his excessive drinking. If that was the man the thing became much more serious. He regarded it as a very suspicious circumstance that the right hon. Gentleman sat down without noticing that very important part of the speech of the hon. Member. And what did the House think of the term in which he described that firing in the course of which two men's brains were knocked out and one man was shot through the heart—he called that by the nice name of “retribution.” That was a pretty word for a responsible Minister of the Crown to use. The spirit in which the right hon. Gentleman appeared to go to his work, and consequently induced his agents to go to their work, was a spirit of revenge. If such a spirit as that was rampant in the Government it would produce terrible consequences in Ireland. It was not a spirit which even the English people would tolerate, and the English people would learn that that spirit was not only acted upon in Ireland, but shamelessly and openly avowed in the House of Commons. They held the

Government to be responsible in this matter, and they held that the men who kept them in Office were equally responsible. They held that every Member who supported the Government in this policy of blood was personally responsible also. In this category they ought never to fail to include the Liberal Unionist section of that House, without whose aid the right hon. Gentleman would not be able to maintain his present position for 24 hours. The House might be certain that it had not heard the last of this matter. He could only express an earnest hope that, taking human nature to be what it was, the consequences of this policy would not be what might naturally be expected to follow from it in a population not yet degraded to the level of slaves. He trusted such dreadful consequences would not occur in Ireland, and if they did, the responsibility would entirely rest on the Chief Secretary.

SIR EDWARD REED (Cardiff) said, he thought it would not be altogether proper that no one who customarily sat on the Front Opposition Bench should rise and join in the protest of the Irish Nationalist Members. He did not think, however, that he should have risen if anything like a moderate or a proper speech had been delivered by the Chief Secretary; but he considered that the spirit in which that speech was delivered and received, was fraught with future disorder, misery, and agitation, not only in Ireland but throughout the United Kingdom. He could assure the right hon. Gentleman that if it were to be supposed that a public meeting which was peaceably proceeding to discuss a political subject, might be roughly broken into by a posse of police on any pretext whatever, and that when the people, excited and irritated by this conduct of the police, defended themselves, they were to be fallen foul of, cudgelled, bludgeoned, batoned, and shot—if this were so, the Government were challenging a state of things which would receive a response from this country. He could speak with assurance of his own constituents; he knew the feeling of the people of Cardiff, because they had had some little experience of this sort of conduct on the part of the police at the last General Election. Speaking with knowledge of his own constituents, he could say there was a profound determination to resent

in future the improper interference of the police. He should have thought that any Minister of any Government would at least have included in a speech made in the present condition of things, some language calculated to allay public excitement rather than to stir it up, and intensify it, as the Chief Secretary had by his speech. Perhaps he might be allowed to call attention to one part of the right hon. Gentleman's speech that had been referred to by the hon. Member who spoke last. The right hon. Gentleman said it was not to be wondered at that the police had acted as they did, although, according to all accounts, they were the first disturbers. [*Loud cries of "No!" from the Ministerial side.*] There could not be the shadow of a doubt about that. He had taken the trouble to read the accounts, and the conclusion he had drawn from the descriptions given by the correspondents of the London newspapers was, that the police were the first to break in on a body of peaceable citizens. [*Renewed cries of "No!"*] About 20 policemen, in trying to force their way through the crowd, were the first to produce this disturbance. The right hon. Gentleman said it was no wonder that the police, having been attacked in return for this disturbance and disorder, should go to their barracks, bring out their rifles, and shoot the people down.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: The hon. Gentleman is entirely mistaken. I stated more than once that the firing of the police was done in self-defence.

SIR EDWARD REED remarked that what the right hon. Gentleman said was, that it was not to be wondered at that the police should go to their barracks and fire on the people. That was the essence and the substance of the right hon. Gentleman's speech.

A HOME RULE MEMBER: "Retribution."

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I said in self-defence.

SIR EDWARD REED: The right hon. Gentleman did not say in self-defence. [*Murmurs on the Ministerial side.*] Then he should like to know where the word "retribution" came in.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I should not be in Order if I were to rehearse the whole of my speech; but I can tell the hon. Gentleman with the utmost confi-

dence that the word retribution did not come in the connection in which he supposes it to have come.

SIR EDWARD REED said, he would not be slow to accept any disclaimer of that kind, for his feeling in this matter was one of profound grief and regret that anything should have happened to intensify the antagonism of the people towards the Government in any part of the United Kingdom. He would retreat from his position if he had in the slightest degree overcharged the statement of the right hon. Gentleman. But he must say he thought that if the history of this country had proved anything at all it had proved in the first place the right of the people to assemble in public meeting for the peaceable discussion of public questions; and, secondly, that it had established that it was the duty and the obligation of the Government to use every influence in their power to deter their servants from firing at the people and using force and violence against them. Politicians had laid down the argument that resort to force against a public meeting was the last resort under any circumstances. He did not listen to the speech of the right hon. Gentleman with any prejudice against him. On the contrary, he had the intensest sympathy for him in the arduous and exacting duties he had to perform, considering that the right hon. Gentleman's antecedents had not well qualified him to deal with them. But he must say that the whole effect of the right hon. Gentleman's speech on his mind was this: If the people of Ireland, assembling in public meeting, would not submit to have bodies of police pushing them aside and breaking in among them arbitrarily to escort a reporter, or for any other purpose, and if they were not quiet under that treatment, and would not submit to be cudgelled and batoned by the police after a quarrel had happened, then not only would the Government justify the police in shooting the people down, but they would do that which every such speech from the Treasury Bench did—encourage and incite the police to violence. He thought the speech of the right hon. Gentleman ought to have been flavoured with some indication of impartiality. He knew how much truth there was in the allegation that the information he had given was contradicted by the Press accounts.

Sir Edward Reed

To do the hon. Member for West Belfast justice, he had drawn his account from the papers, and not from any secret information that could not be tested; but the House knew that the information of the right hon. Gentleman was tainted in its very source. [*Cries of "No!"*] Was there a single Member of the House who doubted that the information given by the right hon. Gentleman had emanated from incriminated parties? Where else could the right hon. Gentleman get his information from? It must be from the official source, and the official source was tainted. What they ought to expect, and what they must claim if they were not to lose their national rights, was that a Minister should speak not on the authority of a party or a section, but he should speak to the country on a matter of this kind with great reserve, and lose no opportunity of testing in other ways the information supplied him. When he rose in his place he should not represent the views of prejudiced and interested parties; he should submit his information to those tests which it was in the power of the Government to apply, and which it was the duty of the Government to apply. He did not like to criticize the language of the right hon. Gentleman, which was always scholarly and nearly always correct, but he did not understand one passionate remark in which the right hon. Gentleman asked—Were the police doing less than their duty when they rushed to the barracks, took their rifles, and fired? It must have been a slip of the tongue; he must have meant more than their duty. No one would suspect them of having done less than their duty. The right hon. Gentleman failed altogether to do what he ought to have done, and what he must do if this country was to remain quiet. The people of England would not submit to have their fellow subjects batoned and massacred, and he thought it was only due to the Government to let them know that in matters of this kind they would not only have to encounter the opposition of 86 Irish Members, but also of a great political Party in this country. Let the House imagine the case which he had himself experienced. He was passing from his hotel at Cardiff to the club, not 100 yards away, and in total ignorance of any disturbance, when he found himself

confronted by a body of gigantic policemen. One had a truncheon raised to smite him down to the ground, and it was only in consequence of two friends coming forward and shouting out who he was that he was saved from a brutal and violent attack. The function of the police was to arrest criminals and keep down crime, not to bludgeon people and fire into crowds indiscriminately. He had no desire to prolong this debate, but he had risen to add his protest to that of hon. Gentlemen below the Gangway against the tone and spirit of the Chief Secretary's reply.

MR. JOHN O'CONNOR (Tipperary, S.) said, the Chief Secretary had alluded to the attitude of humility with which it would be necessary for the police to approach the promoters of meetings in Ireland. Why was it that in the past the meetings in Ireland had passed over in peace and quietness? It was because this attitude of humility was used by the police—it was because the promoters of the meeting were approached by the police in a respectful manner, and because the promoters of these meetings gave that protection to the police reporters which was needed, and which enabled the meetings to pass off quietly. He would point out to the House that there was attached to this permission and protection of the reporter one condition, and that was, that there should be no police at any of the meetings, but that condition which was laid down by Mr. Forster in the House had been outraged and violated by the Police Authorities, who, after this permission had been granted to the reporters, still invaded the meetings by the directions of the Government whose Representatives sat on the Bench opposite. A change had occurred in the policy of the right hon. Gentleman, but he would ask the Chief Secretary whether he was satisfied with the result of the change of policy? When these meetings passed over peacefully, the Irish members took the protection of the reporters into their own hands, with the result that the people exercised their undoubted right of free speech and public meeting without endangering the public peace of the country. The Chief Secretary had alluded to the fact that one of their Colleagues told the people to close their ranks, but in his garbled report the right hon. Gentleman failed to say

that it was on the second occasion this expression was used. It was properly used, and if he had been there he would have used it himself and asked the people to close their ranks against the police reporter, who was naturally looked upon as a spy and informer. The Chief Secretary also said the police fired in self-defence. Then whom did they shoot? Did they shoot the men who attacked them? No, because they had retired to the meeting, but they shot an old man who was round the corner and formed no part or parcel of the meeting, and a youth who was passing by and who also formed no part of the meeting. These were the men who were injured and killed by that system of organized ruffianism, the Irish police. The Chief Secretary said there was no provocation given by the police. Had the right hon. Gentleman read the fair reports in the London papers which described how the police batoned the horses that surrounded the meeting, and caused the first commotion, and how they assaulted the people without the Riot Act being read? Had the right hon. Gentlemen even read the impartial reports in those London papers which were the indicators of the policy of the right hon. Gentleman himself. The right hon. Gentleman and his officials in Ireland were doing their best to provoke the people, and upon him the responsibility must rest. He knew what it was to see drunken Inspectors come out of their hotels and take charge of this organized system of ruffianism, and he knew what it was to see drunken police magistrates in Ireland, with the lives of the people in their hands. He had seen at Mallow station people brutally batoned by police in charge of a drunken Sub-Inspector, whilst another Resident Magistrate, Mr. Butler, protested against the action of this man; and had it not been for the humane and intelligent exercise of authority on that occasion by Mr. Butler, the man to whom he alluded would, in his drunken attitude, and in command of this organized ruffianism, have shed the blood of the people. Contrast the suppression of the Ennis meeting last Sunday with the action of the authorities at Mitchelstown — contrast the action of the English gentleman and soldier, Colonel Turner, with the action of the friends of the Irish landlords, the Irish Sub-Inspector, and the

Mr. John O'Connor (Tipperary)

Resident Magistrate. He attributed to the peaceful result of the Ennis meeting the fact that there were two English gentlemen present, one in command of Her Majesty's forces, and the other on the side of the people. When the Government left the maintenance of peace and order in the hands of drunken Inspectors and prejudiced Resident Magistrates they created all these difficulties and troubles which surrounded and which would eventually overthrow them. He had said before that his constituents were concerned in this matter. They were the men of magnificent Tipperary, who struck a blow yesterday for the liberties of the people. He was not the first to use the expression "magnificent Tipperary." That expression was first used by an English General who once contended in a famous field in India, when two regiments of Tipperary men marched through 30,000 Sepoys, and saved his honour and the character of the English Army. He was proud of the conduct of his constituents. They struck a blow for the right of public meeting and the Constitutional liberties of the people, and he called upon the people of England to defend them in their brave action. He knew he should not be disappointed in relying on the English people. He had been up and down this country lately, and he did not misjudge the spirit of the people when he said they were jealous of their Constitution and of the privileges that were being frittered away by the Government now in Office. He appealed to the people of England to stand by the men who were assaulted yesterday, and to show their self-sacrifice and friendship in defending the liberties of British citizenship.

MAJOR BANES (West Ham, S.) said, that it was unworthy of the House, which prided itself upon being a deliberative Assembly, to continue this discussion, for it must be admitted that at present the House had not sufficient information as to the facts to pass judgment on what had occurred. Hon. Members opposite might take a certain view of the matter, but they all knew the excitability of their nature. Objection had been taken to the Chief Secretary's statement; but the right hon. Gentleman had been forced to make a statement, and had given the House the best he could. He had admitted that the

statement was not as full as he could wish, and they must wait, as sensible men should wait, for further information. The Members on the Ministerial side of the House deplored this lamentable affair; but they must pause before they passed a decisive judgment upon it. It was said by hon. Members opposite that no fault could be found with the meeting, that it was quiet and peaceable, and that the odium of the disturbance rested on a small body of police. To any common sense man that did not seem convincing, especially as these so-called peaceable men came to the meeting armed with blackthorns, and carried with them missiles and weapons. The country would judge—*[Home Rule cheers]*—as it would judge of the attitude of hon. Members opposite that day. *[Ministerial cheers and interruption.]* He could well understand the hon. Members opposite did not want the true facts of the case to be known. *[Renewed interruption.]* Hold hard. He begged pardon of hon. Members; but he contended that the people of Great Britain would not form their judgment entirely on the allegations of hon. Gentlemen opposite. At the present moment, however, the House had not sufficient information to profitably discuss the matter. The English constituencies were sympathetic in this matter; but before they gave their decision they would insist on hearing both sides of the question.

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne) remarked that hon. Members behind him had had far more experience of public meetings than the hon. and gallant Gentleman opposite—he did not even know his name.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

MR. CONYBEARE: I will withdraw that remark.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! I did not ask the hon. Member to withdraw anything; I only ask him to be courteous to other Members of the House.

MR. CONYBEARE, resuming, said, they had so far the facts before them that they had reports in every newspaper in the country, which were much more impartial than the statement which the Chief Secretary had been able to lay before the House. The hon. Member for Tipperary had appealed to the English and Scotch people for support. That appeal would be answered.

The people of this country and of Scotland would not stand by and see their Irish fellow subjects dragooned, shot down, and massacred, as they were yesterday. This was not an illegal meeting. He would not admit that a Proclamation could make a meeting illegal, but there was not even a Proclamation. There was no reading of the Riot Act. It was nonsense to ask them to believe that there was any question of self-defence when the police fired. How could the police have fired only in self-defence when all the evidence proved they went into their barracks and fired from the top stories? The magistrate it appeared was enjoying himself in an hotel, instead of taking command and doing the duty for which he was paid. The right hon. Gentleman asked the House to believe that all the independent accounts of the newspapers from one and to the other were inaccurate, and that the official reports furnished to him by persons incriminated were the only true versions of the case. The hon. Member for East Mayo (Mr. Dillon), it appeared, was speaking when 30 policemen made their way through and attacked the people with their batons. Was there, he asked, any danger of such things as this last summer? No; because of the peaceful policy which was organized by the right hon. Member for Mid Lothian. He supposed the Government would shield the offenders in this case in the same way that they had already declined to prosecute a policeman for murder. The newspaper accounts affirmed that the police produced commotion by using their batons upon horses, and that statement was not denied. No answer was given to the question why the Riot Act was not read before the police fired. It was no justification of violence to say that Members of the House had described police reporters as "spies." The responsibility for this affair rested upon the Government, who had disturbed the comparative peace of Ireland, and on Lord Salisbury, who had described the Irish people as "Hottentots." The people of this country would not allow the Government to continue this course of tyranny and massacre by the Bashi-Bazouks of the Constabulary. The Government were living in a fools' paradise, and they had better wake up out of it. The people of this country would not stand by and see

he right of public meeting put down in Ireland. He challenged any Ministerial Member to address a public meeting of his constituents—not a packed meeting—and to justify the conduct of the police and of the Government in this matter. Let any hon. Member opposite address a mass meeting, say in the streets of Bradford, and he would soon find what would be the effect of the discontinuance of the right of public meeting. He warned the Government that unless they took steps at once to keep in order their Bashi-Bazouks in Ireland it would be worse for them.

Mr. HALLEY STEWART (Lincolnshire, Spalding) felt it his duty to enter his solemn protest against the speeches from the Ministerial side of the House. The hon. and gallant Member for West Ham (Major Banes) asked them as a deliberative Assembly to keep their judgment in suspense; but how could they do that in the teeth of the impassioned statement which was made by the Chief Secretary? It was full of bitter feeling towards hon. Members below the Gangway, heaping upon them contumely and contempt and holding them up to all Europe as being guilty in this matter because they came to this House to vindicate the first right of their constituents. It would not be right for Members of the Opposition to abstain from protesting against the way in which the Chief Magistrate for Ireland, as the right hon. Gentleman might be called, spoke and acted with regard to the administration of the law in the country whose interests were committed to his hands. The right hon. Gentleman had absolved the police for breaking into the crowd in the first instance with the reporter. What right had the police to break into the crowd? He had charged the hon. Member who called out "Close up against the police," as being guilty of the whole transaction by making that statement at the very beginning; but had not any man in such a situation the right to turn round upon his supporters and the public and say, "Close up?" He maintained that it was an abuse of the law of this country to break in upon a peaceable assembly, and then to charge upon the man who, addressing the assembly, called out "Close up," the responsibility of this dire transaction. Worst of all was the Chief Secretary's attempt to

justify the action of the police in shooting from their barracks. Had it come to this, that no abuse could be resisted in any assembly while the Government vindicated the conduct of policemen in their barracks, unattacked, firing upon the mob?

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR: I have no objection to hon. Members giving their own version of what occurred; but if the hon. Member is representing my speech, I give his representation of it a most emphatic contradiction. I said the police fired from the barracks in self-defence.

Mr. HALLEY STEWART said, the right hon. Gentleman had not stated that there was any crowd there, and if there was not, what need was there to fire in self-defence? He could not conceive, if the tenfold statements which had come to this City were correct, that there was anything to warrant the statement of the right hon. Gentleman. He implored the independent supporters of the Government not to sanction these transactions. Depend upon it, we were beginning a career which would mark a serious epoch in our national history. If these things could be done when this House was sitting, what would be done when Members were dispersed? In vindication of the right of public meeting a higher tribunal would be appealed to, and he would say to hon. Gentlemen below the Gangway, in the name of hundreds of absent Members and of millions of their fellow countrymen, that there would not be wanting men to stand by their side in this great trial, and though English and Scotch Members would know that they were supporting their own right of public meeting in their own country, it would not be from any selfish motive alone that they would champion the Irish cause; but in that spirit of brotherhood and love of justice which prompted them on that and all such occasions to fly to the help of the weak and the oppressed.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. GIBSON) (Liverpool, Walton): I desire to say but few words at the close of this debate in respect to some of the arguments which have fallen from hon. Gentlemen opposite, because, as everyone knows, the whole of this important matter will be discussed very fully on Monday next. With the materials before us we cannot discuss the ques-

Mr. Conyngham

tion now with the fulness with which we shall be able to discuss it on Monday. One of the first considerations I have to invite the attention of the House to has been lost sight of by most hon. Gentlemen who have addressed the House, and that is, what were the circumstances under which this meeting was held? Yesterday, an hon. Member of this House (Mr. W. O'Brien) was summoned to stand his trial at Mitchelstown with a person of the name of Mandeville. The Resident Magistrates were in attendance there to try him and dispose of the case, and that was the day and that was the place which was selected for a demonstration composed of men coming in from all the adjoining counties, amounting altogether to between 3,000 and 4,000 men, with bands and banners, and accompanied by every circumstance calculated to influence and affect the judgment of the judicial tribunal and the witnesses to be examined. What would have been the effect of that demonstration within the hearing of the Court House if the trial had been one by jury? [*Cries of "Question!"*] This demonstration was composed not only of foot men who were armed with black-thorns, but of what had been most correctly described as peasant cavalry. Under the circumstances there was a considerable force of police in Mitchelstown to preserve order and to see that no violation of the law took place. Having regard to the circumstances under which the meeting was held, it was the duty of the Government to see that a note was taken of the speeches which were to be delivered. Now, beyond doubt, it is the law of the land—and I say so in order to correct what appears to be a misapprehension on the part of some speakers—that if there is a meeting held which the Government believe is likely to be attended with circumstances of illegality, and that speeches will be made which would incite to violation of the law, it is the duty of the Government to see that the speeches are reported, and anyone resisting the official Government reporter in the attempt to take a note is engaged in the resistance of the law. Is it to be said, for one moment, that if a seditious or illegal meeting is to be held, it is entirely at the discretion of the parties holding the meeting whether they will allow a report to be taken or not?

[*Cries of "No!"*] According to hon. Gentlemen opposite the police can be resisted if they attempt to force their way into the meeting. [An hon. MEMBER: Not at all.] The police on this occasion did, in the exercise of their duty, attempt to make their way to the waggonette from which the speeches were to be made. They were resisted. The peasant cavalry, by the motion of their horses, disordered the discipline of the police. [*Cries of "No, no!"*] The police were attacked, and I am surprised hon. Members who have referred to the reports in the London newspapers this morning have forgotten to mention that in some of the papers it is said that the police were mercilessly assailed, kicked, beaten, and stoned. In one paper I have seen it said they flew for their lives. They were a small force of 50 or 60 men, and were confronted by 3,000 or 4,000 people. They made their way to their barracks, chased and stoned. It is reported as an amusing incident that one policeman's helmet was kicked up and down like a football. The police made their way to the barracks disordered and routed, and when they arrived there they had to turn round and fire upon the people in self-defence. I think it will be found, when the full reports come in, that some of the police were actually struggling behind, and that it was necessary for the actual protection of the force that this course should be taken. One hon. Member has stated to-night that it was an unfortunate circumstance that an old man and a young man should have lost their lives. Yes; it is a very sad thing in these outbursts of violence that innocent persons are sometimes the sufferers, but it is not unlikely, as hon. Gentlemen who have studied the history of Belfast riots know, that when the police are defending themselves shots may sometimes reach those who are really innocent. At Belfast innocent men, and even women, were shot, but I do not think any allegation was made that these persons lost their lives owing to misconduct on the part of the police. The police defended themselves, and the unfortunate persons who lost their lives may not have been the most guilty. I think that hon. Members will see that many of the observations which have been made to-night are most unjust. Last night Questions were addressed to the Government as to

what was the official information that we had received from Mitchelstown, and it was stated that we had not got the official report of the circumstances, but that the moment we received it we would submit it to the House; and now we are told that the necessarily imperfect telegraphic summary which was read by the Chief Secretary to the House was not worth hearing, because it comes from a tainted source. Why did they ask us to get official information at all? May I ask why it should come from a tainted source? Why are we told it comes from an incriminated quarter? Are the police any more on their trial in this matter than anybody else? [*Interruption from a Home Rule Member.*] The conduct of the police in this case—[*Renewed Interruption*]

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! I must ask the hon. Gentleman not to interrupt so constantly, or else I shall have to take further notice of his conduct.

MR. GIBSON: The conduct of the police has been denounced without their having an opportunity of being heard. The only statements which the House has heard against them were statements which have been made by hon. Members. The Government, however, rely, and I think they are entitled to rely, and that the facts will show they are entitled to rely, on the statement communicated by my right hon. Friend, which appears to be marked with the stamp of truth. Why is it hon. Members on the reports of newspapers denounce the police as Bashi-Bazouks and as being unworthy of the name of Christian men at all? The statements in this morning's newspapers, when they come to be examined carefully, will be found not very different from the statement made by my right hon. Friend. They show that there was a severe and prolonged attack by a very superior and apparently organized force upon a comparatively insignificant body of police. What were the forces brought upon that field? On the one side were 3,000 men, a great number of them armed with blackthorns, and a peasant cavalry who proceeded to break up the order of the police. On the other side were about 50 policemen to whom, in the discharge of their bounden duty, in a few moments resistance was offered. You find them flying for their lives, their helmets

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knocked off, the men kicked, stoned, and beaten with the sticks which were in the possession of the crowd. All the facts of the case will be necessarily more fully in our possession on Monday than at present, and I have no doubt that all the circumstances will be very fully discussed, and on the Motion which we are told will be made by the right hon. Member for Derby (Sir William Harcourt) a very considerable debate will take place. I will, therefore, suggest that this discussion, which has now gone on for a considerable time, may now with advantage be allowed to close. No doubt many hon. Gentlemen would like to be heard on the question, because they feel a great interest in the matter, and may think they will not have another opportunity of speaking. What good will be obtained by discussing the question on imperfect information? The arguments have been well placed on the one side by the hon. Member for West Belfast, and the police have been adequately denounced. On the other side of the House we have stated our views as clearly and simply as we could without exaggerating the facts on the material we have received. Our information is from the County Inspector on the spot. There is no doubt that when the discussion takes place all hon. Members will have a very full opportunity of going through the circumstances of this occurrence, which has resulted in a loss of life, which every one, no matter in what part of the House he sits, must most sincerely deplore.

MR. O'KELLY (Roscommon, N.) said, he was sorry to have heard from the Treasury Benches a few moments ago so romantic a defence of what he considered to be a very illegal act. The right hon. and learned Gentleman who had just spoken had given them a very coloured and picturesque account of how these occurrences took place in Mitchelstown. The right hon. and learned Gentleman rested his justification of the action of the police on the necessity of getting a report of the speeches, but he had not explained to them why it was necessary to take this report in any particular part of the crowd. The right hon. and learned Gentleman failed entirely to understand that this police reporter could have taken his report just as well on the edge of this crowd as he could

in the middle of it—in fact he could have taken it a great deal better on the edge than in the middle. Therefore there was in the first place no absolute necessity for the police forcing their way into the crowd. Then the right hon. and learned Gentleman conveniently mixed up the events of the day. So far as their information went, and the information they were now relying on was the independent information which appeared in the Press generally, there were three stages in these proceedings in Mitchelstown. There was first the advance of 20 police with the police reporter. Now, anyone who was in the habit of attending meetings in Ireland knew it was utterly unnecessary to send 20 policemen with the Government reporter. He had never seen 20, but he had often seen three or four who were sent to protect the reporter from being pushed whilst he was in the middle of the crowd. There was no necessity for sending these 20 policemen, but that was only the initial stage of the proceedings. When these men came into the crowd they forced their way in and there was no riot. But these 20 policemen retired from the field and came back reinforced, and that was the time this fighting arose which so shocked the right hon. and learned Gentleman. They had undoubted testimony that this fighting began with the action of the reinforced body of police attacking the people, and that was the essential point of the whole case. These men made no peaceful effort to report the meeting. They did not pretend they could not have reported it without this appeal to violence, which resulted in the collision between the crowd and police. The police then retired to the barracks. They had the further effort on the part of the Ministry to create the impression that the people who formed the mass of the meeting pursued the police and attacked them in the barracks. All the information which the Irish Members had received contradicted that statement. There was no such movement of the people on the barracks. The police were allowed to retire into the barracks, and the fact that a few policemen retiring before such a mob were all of them able to get back into the barracks was a proof that they was not pursued by the mob. Therefore they had come to this position—that when the firing began from the

police barracks the mass of the people were listening to the speeches at some distance from the police barracks. There was no collection of men of such force or of such importance near the barracks as could by any possibility have placed the lives or even the persons of the policemen in danger. They could not have been in the slightest danger from the attacks of the few persons who might have advanced to the barracks. Therefore there was no legal justification in the action of the police. But all the Gentlemen who had spoken from the Ministerial Bench had also skimmed over another most important point, and that was that from the beginning to the end of these proceedings they missed the presence of any commanding officer whatever. What were these magistrates for? Who were in command of these armed policemen? If these men were left to run loose among the people and use their deadly arms without control they ceased to be soldiers and police, and became brigands. He said the action of these men was rather the action of brigands than the action of peace officers in defence of order. The fact that some of the police were injured had nothing to do with the question at issue. The question at issue was how this trouble arose. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland said when the people attacked the police the police defended themselves. If men went into a fight they must expect to be hurt; but the fact that they had escaped without serious injury was a contradiction of the highly-coloured statements of both the Chief Secretary for Ireland and the Attorney General for Ireland, because if the crowd had been of the nature which it was represented—if there had been any organized attempt or intention to hurt or injure the police—it would be impossible for those men to have got off as they had got off. But the point after all, and the essential point, upon which this discussion turned, was what right had these men to attack the meeting in the beginning? That was the point to which the Government had to address themselves to justify their conduct in Ireland. He warned the Government that if the spirit which was displayed by the Chief Secretary for Ireland and the Attorney General for Ireland spread among the subordinate officials in Ire-

land, they would find, and properly find, that they would not be allowed to commit these outrages with impunity.

MR. HUNTER (Aberdeen, N.) said, he did not rise to prolong the debate, but to ask a question upon a point which had been left ambiguous by the Attorney General for Ireland. He wished to ask him whether he contended that a police reporter had any right of interference at a meeting different from that of a reporter of a newspaper; and whether, if that were so, the right depended upon Statute or upon Common Law?

MR. GIBSON said, that he did not know whether he was quite in Order in answering the question, or whether the hon. and learned Member was in Order in asking it; but his view of the law was that if the Government had reason to believe that the meeting was a meeting which would be attended with disorder and breach of the peace or illegality, they were bound, if they thought that speeches were to be made at that meeting which might require the notice of the law, to have a reporter present, and that that reporter was entitled to be admitted, and persons who resisted the reporter were guilty of a violation of the law. He would call the attention of the hon. and learned Member to the fact that this meeting was held in the public streets of a town.

MR. HUNTER: Will the right hon. and learned Gentleman give any authority for that opinion?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! The hon. and learned Gentleman is not entitled to speak twice.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) said, he had once had the curiosity to read a very celebrated pamphlet called *Killing no Murder*. It was written, he understood, by a celebrated man, Oliver Cromwell, the Protector of Great Britain. It appeared to him that the right hon. and learned Gentleman had adopted the argument of that pamphlet in his defence of law in Ireland. The right hon. and learned Gentleman told them that at the meeting there was great difficulty in getting the police reporter through the crowd, and that it was in consequence of the opposition offered by the people that the police batoned the people, and that it was by these circumstances that the lamentable occurrences were brought

about. The speakers always, or nearly always, spoke from waggonettes. He had again and again listened at meetings, and if he had the necessary stenographic power he could certainly from the bottom of the street have easily reported speeches. He mentioned this to show that there was no necessity for the note-takers to push up through the crowd. The right hon. and learned Gentleman said there was a great number of people there. Well, if there was a great number of people there, they would be incensed by the shorthand reporter pushing into the centre of the crowd. But was it the object that the meeting should pass off peacefully? Distinctly not, because they heard that the first commencement of the attack was in consequence of the police batoning horses. They knew perfectly well that if they batoned horses they would sway in one way or the other. The right hon. and learned Gentleman said they upset the order and ranks of the police. The people probably tried to prevent the horses going on one side, and thus upset the ranks of the police on the other. That was the more natural outcome of the circumstances, and the police should have borne it with good temper. But it did not appear to be the case. The right hon. and learned Gentleman repeated three times that the people were armed with blackthorns in profusion; but the right hon. and learned Gentleman knew that in Ireland the commonest thing in the world was to go about with a blackthorn. He (Dr. Tanner) came down to the House every afternoon with a blackthorn, although he did not consider that he went about armed with a blackthorn. It was one of the commonest sticks for walking purposes in those districts. The right hon. and learned Gentleman should have known that those peasant cavalry, as he called them, came from the counties of Limerick and Tipperary. Why should they not travel such a long distance by horses when they had them? The right hon. and learned Gentleman's meaning was that they came there to attack the armed forces of the Crown, but he (Dr. Tanner) said that was not the case. He should like to know whether in this instance the police note-taker had applied for admission to the waggonette? He had attended numerous meetings, and where such application was made it had always been acceded to. The action

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of the police in firing on the people from the upstairs windows was, in the first place, unnecessary; and, secondly, disorderly. They had such proceedings backed up by responsible Ministers in the House. They knew that the outcome of such speeches as had been made by the Chief Secretary for Ireland when such laws existed in Ireland as at present was sure to be violence. After the meeting at Ennis the people of Ireland had been taunted with cowardice by the newspapers of this country. Now the hounds of the law had been sated with bloodshed, and let the huntsman cheer them on in their bloody course.

MR. NOLAN (Louth, N.) said, he desired to read an extract from the accounts of the proceedings which appeared in one of the London papers of that morning, which would remind the House of the real facts of the case after the garbled account that had come from the Treasury Bench.

MR. SPEAKER: I must ask the hon. Gentleman to withdraw the word "garbled."

MR. NOLAN: I think, Mr. Speaker, you are under a misapprehension.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Gentleman charged the Chief Secretary for Ireland with supplying garbled accounts to this House, and I must ask him to withdraw the word "garbled."

MR. NOLAN: I do not apply the term to the right hon. Gentleman, or any Member of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The expression could have no meaning if the hon. Gentleman did not apply it to any Member of the House.

MR. NOLAN said, he might not have made himself understood. What he intended to convey was that accounts supplied by officials to the Government were garbled. The account which he wished to read stated that the people who assembled in the square were perfectly peaceable and orderly until the police attacked them wantonly and cruelly with their batons, and that had the police not interfered no disorder whatever would have occurred. This account, short as it was, would appeal eloquently to hon. Members on the other side of the House, and would convey what he was convinced would turn out to be a truthful account of what occurred. That was written by the hon.

Member for the Northwich Division of Cheshire (Mr. Brunner). It was of the utmost importance that statements communicated to this House should be correct and impartial. The language of the Chief Secretary that afternoon would be an incitement to the police, who read their newspapers every day, and who were greatly influenced by the tone of their masters. When, for instance, the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian's policy was before Parliament, and the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Newcastle was Chief Secretary, the attitude of the police towards the people and the leaders of the people became exceedingly mild. The worst enemy of the Chief Secretary for Ireland could not wish to take a word away from, or to add to, his speech. He, however, regretted to find that none of those who had spoken from the Government Benches had expressed any regret at the circumstances that had occurred. There was one thing which ought to go home to the minds of the British people, and make them more keenly sensible of the terrible nature of this deplorable event, and that was that one of the unfortunate men who were killed was not a rioter, but was discharged home from the British Army after, perhaps, serving Her Majesty in various parts of the world, and on his return to Ireland he was shot down by the very men who were paid by the taxpayers of this country for the protection of life and property.

Question put.

The House divided:—Ayes 85; Noes 25: Majority 60.—(Div. List, No. 476.)

Bill read a second time, and committed for Monday next.

ADJOURNMENT.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster): In fulfilment of the pledge which I gave to the hon. Member for Cavan (Mr. Biggar), I now beg to move that this House do now adjourn.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House do now adjourn."—(Mr. W. H. Smith.)

**BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE—VACANT
GROUNDS (NUISANCES PREVENTION)
BILL.**

Mr. J. ROWLANDS (Finsbury, E.) inquired what course the Government intended to take with respect to the Vacant Ground (Nuisances Prevention) Bill?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.) said, that the measure was really directed against certain transactions in connection with a particular graveyard near the Tottenham Court Road. The Government strongly reprobated the shocking character of the use to which the burial ground of Whitfield's Tabernacle had been put; but they felt that they could not interfere in the matter proposed in the Bill without giving compensation to the owners of the ground. The land had ceased to be used as a burial ground for many years. It had been leased, had reverted to the owner in fee, and had then been sold under an Order of the Court of Chancery. The parties to whom it now belonged desired to make use of the property. The Home Office having interfered to prevent the land from being built upon, the owners had resorted to the shocking expedient of permitting fairs to be held on the ground. The Government intended to enforce any existing law that was applicable to the case, and would inquire whether they could not put a stop to the exhibitions of which the burial ground was the scene by enforcing the provisions of the Open Spaces Act and the Disused Burial Grounds Act, 1884. But should the law fail to meet the case, they could not undertake to interfere with the rights of private property unless compensation were given. He thought that the hon. Member would agree with him that in these circumstances it would not be right to press this Bill upon the attention of the House.

Mr. SEXTON: Will the Committee stage of the Appropriation Bill be taken as the first Order of the Day on Monday?

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR: Yes.

Question put, and agreed to.

House adjourned at a quarter after
Eight o'clock till Monday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Monday, 12th September, 1887.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—
Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure) * (261);
Expiring Laws Continuance * (263); Local
Government Boundaries * (259); Prison
(Officers' Superannuation) (Scotland) * (264);
Superannuation Acts Amendment * (262);
Technical Schools (Scotland) * (260).
Second Reading—Committee negatived—Merchant
Shipping (Miscellaneous) * (257).

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE (No. 2) BILL.

PERSONAL COMPLAINT.

LORD DENMAN said, he had to complain that a Bill he had introduced for conferring the franchise on women had been excluded from the Notice Paper for that day as requested on the 9th instant, at the instance of the Clerk; and he thought it was extraordinary that the Clerk should have opposed the privileges of a Peer of 32 years' experience. When the days for an Address to the Crown against the abolition of the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas and office of Chief Baron of the Exchequer had expired, he (Lord Denman) wished to bring it forward again on the 29th day; but Sir William Rose told the noble Earl (Earl Granville) that he could not do so. However, he (Lord Denman) found that there was no precedent against it, so, at the last day, it was repeated, but adjourned, by Lord Campbell on the Auchterarder case. He had also been told by the present Chief Clerk that he could not bring forward a Notice as to the opening of museums on Sunday; but on an application to the noble and learned Lord (Lord Herschell) it was allowed. On the 11th of August last Mr. Woodall withdrew his Women's Suffrage Bill; therefore, on the 12th of August, he (Lord Denman) asked the Chief Clerk to put it on the Paper issued on a Tuesday for the next Tuesday, hoping to ask the House on the Monday if it might remain on the list for the next day, which application was refused, so that three weeks had been lost. The Women's Suffrage (No. 2) Bill was now on the list of Bills in progress; and he wished to know if a Clerk of less experience than Sir William Rose could exclude it?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (Viscount Cross) said, it would

have been well if the noble Lord had placed a Notice on the Paper, so that they might have been prepared to entertain the noble Lord's complaint. His noble and learned Friend (the Lord Chancellor) appeared to have taken an interest in the matter; but he (Viscount Cross) was not aware of the views of the noble and learned Lord.

LORD DENMAN said, he had mentioned to the noble and learned Lord (the Lord Chancellor) that the second Bill he had introduced was entirely different from the first, and all the precedents showed that he was entitled to have the Bill placed on the Paper for a second reading.

House adjourned at a quarter before
Twelve o'clock, till To-morrow,
a quarter past Four o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Monday, 12th September, 1887.

MINUTES.]—NEW WRIT ISSUED—*For County of Kerry (Southern Division), v. John O'Connor, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds.*

PUBLIC BILLS—*Second Reading*—Pluralities Act Amendment * [303]; Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Amendment * [325].

Committee — *Report* — Consolidated Fund (Appropriation).

Committee — *Report* — *Considered as amended* — *Third Reading*—Statute Law Revision [379], and passed.

Withdrawn — Suitors Relief * [386]; Small Debts (Scotland) * [42]; Suffragans' Nomination * [102].

QUESTIONS.

WAR OFFICE—PURCHASE OF HORSES FOR ARMY PURPOSES.

MR. BURDETT-COUTTS (Westminster) asked the Secretary of State for War, If he will explain the present system of buying horses for the Army, with special reference to the extent to which a middleman or contractor is employed for the purpose; the average "last price" paid by the Military Authorities for horses for Artillery, Light Cavalry, and Heavy Cavalry, respectively; and the age at which such horses are purchased; whether he can see his way to establishing a system whereby farmers or breeders could bring in young horses direct to regimental

depôts or centres throughout the country for purchase, in order to secure for themselves the present profits of the middleman; and, whether he can state generally how horses used for military purposes are at present bred, and in which portions of the United Kingdom they are mostly produced?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horn-castle): My hon. Friend will not, I suppose, now wish me to explain very fully our present system, since he will, no doubt, have seen from a statement made in "another place" that it is about to be completely changed. I may, however, state generally that, under the present system, horses for Cavalry regiments are bought by the regimental commanding officers, generally through dealers, and those for the Artillery by the Inspector of Horses, Royal Artillery. The Government prices average £42 for Heavy Cavalry, £40 for Light Cavalry, and £45 for Artillery horses, and the standard ages are between four and six years. Cavalry horses mostly come from Ireland, while those for other military purposes are generally bred by farmers in Great Britain. The change that we propose to introduce is that, in future, all horses for military purposes will be examined, selected, and passed into the Service by the officers of a Government remount establishment now in process of formation. We hope by this new system to obviate the complaint made by breeders that they cannot get their horses viewed by Government buyers, and generally to insure more direct transactions between Government and the breeders without the intervention of dealers.

MR. BURDETT-COUTTS asked, whether the right hon. Gentleman was in a position to explain in further detail the methods whereby farmers who could not offer their horses direct to the Army, could send them to agents in different centres, or whereby officers would be sent round the country to establish direct communication with breeders.

MR. E. STANHOPE said, that he could not make any further statement to the House upon the subject; but he should be very glad to discuss the matter with the hon. Gentleman, who would find that the Government proposed to issue, from time to time, Circular explanations, so that people in the country might know what was being done.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF HORSE-BREEDING—APPROPRIATION OF £5,000.

MR. BURDETT COUTTS (Westminster) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, with reference to the promised appropriation of £5,000 for the encouragement of horse breeding; Whether he will recommend the Board, which is to arrange the allocation, to take into consideration the fact that, at the present time, except in three counties, there are practically no good stallions at the service of farmers and breeders, other than thoroughbreds and cart-horses; that there exist in special localities at least three old English breeds, possessing the qualities requisite for breeding the best type of general utility horses—namely, the Hackney, the Cleveland bay, and the Yorkshire coach-horses; that these breeds have been for some years systematically bought up by Foreign Governmental Breeding Establishments, with the result that foreign countries now supply England with a vast number of the light-draught horses used; and, whether he will provide that the grant in question shall not be monopolized for the production of hunting stock, but that the interests of the above-mentioned breeds be represented on the Board with a view to their preservation and further development throughout the country?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): The Board which is to be constituted to administer the sum allocated to the encouragement of horse-breeding will be a Board of experts, and I really cannot see that it is the business of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to advise them in the discharge of their duties. It is to that Board, when constituted, that the hon. Member's suggestions should be addressed, and I am sure they will receive the consideration which they deserve. Undoubtedly, it is intended that the proposed grant should be devoted to improving the breed of general utility horses, and not merely to the production of hunting stock.

IMMIGRATION OF DESTITUTE FOREIGNERS.

MR. WEBSTER (St. Pancras, E.) asked the Secretary to the Board of

Trade, Whether, in view of the increasing importance attaching to the question of destitute aliens, and to the fact that no Returns are available showing the number and nationality of such aliens arriving annually in the British Isles, he will immediately take measures to collect information as to the foreigners arriving at the various ports of the United Kingdom, who are without resources and likely to become chargeable upon the rates?

THE SECRETARY (Baron HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth): The Board of Trade have no Statutory power, nor have they any funds at their disposal for carrying out the suggestion made by the hon. Member, and it would not appear possible to obtain such information. Passengers landing, say, at Dover, Harwich, or Hull, or at any similar port, could not be questioned on landing as to their resources, and as to whether they intended to settle in the country.

IRELAND—LICENSING ACT, 1872—PROSECUTIONS AT PETTY SESSIONS.

MR. CLANCOY (Dublin Co., N.) (for Mr. DEASY) (Mayo, W.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, By what Statute or authority are the Royal Irish Constabulary directed to prosecute at Petty Sessions, instead of before Town Courts, offenders resident outside the town boundaries for offences committed within the townships of towns under the Towns Improvement Act?

THE PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY (Colonel KING-HARMAN) (Kent, Isle of Thanet) (who replied) said: Under Section 12 of the Licensing Act, 1872, the Constabulary are authorized to prosecute in their own names as complainants in Courts of Petty Sessions for the offences enumerated in that section. The Constabulary Regulation, however, on the subject limits—as I explained to the House a few days ago—such action on the part of the Constabulary to cases in which the offence, while arising within the boundaries of a town under the Town Improvement Act, 1854, is committed by a person who does not reside within the town, a limitation very favourable to the Town Court, as it would be lawful for the Constabulary to take all such cases into the Petty Sessions Court.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS—THE GERMAN SQUADRON AT SAMOA.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) had on the Paper the following Question:—To ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, If the account received is true—namely, that the German Squadron have landed 500 armed men in Samoa, have declared war against Malietoa, the reigning King, and have proclaimed Tamasese, his rival, as King; whether it is true that the former wished to resist, but, owing to a proclamation issued by the English Consul, which declared the English Government would not accept the German nominee, King Tamasese, the late Monarch, Malietoa, has not taken action, but has thrown the responsibility of his deposition upon the English Government; and, what steps are being taken to prevent undue acrimony and friction with the German Local Authorities, whose opinion has been enforced by the positive action of a German Naval Squadron? The hon. Gentleman said: As I see that Her Majesty's Government are afraid of Germany, I beg to postpone the Question.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSON) (Manchester, N.E.): The hon. Gentleman has put a Question on the Paper, and it is not right that it should remain unanswered. I have already given to the House all the information on the subject possessed by Her Majesty's Government. Her Majesty's Consul has been instructed to observe a strict neutrality. Her Majesty's Government have received assurances from the German Government that the foreign relations of Samoa, especially those with the three Treaty Powers, would not be affected by their action.

DR. TANNER: Then, are we to understand that Her Majesty's Government have cried "*Peccavi*" to the German Consul?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

ADMIRALTY—MERCHANT SHIPPING— "ARMED CRUISERS" FOR THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN.

CAPTAIN COLOMB (Tower Hamlets Bow, &c.) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty, Whether there is any line of British steamers traversing the

North Pacific Ocean which could furnish vessels fulfilling Admiralty conditions for "armed cruisers," of 16 knots sea-going speed; and, what steps are being taken to give effect to the policy of subvention, for the protection of the considerable British commerce in the North Pacific, so as to secure in peace the presence of fast merchant steamers, suitable and ready for conversion as "armed cruisers" in those waters on the outbreak of war?

THE FIRST LORD (Lord GEORGE HAMILTON) (Middlesex, Ealing): I am not aware of the existence in the Pacific of any line of British steamers fulfilling the conditions prescribed by the Admiralty for the employment of merchant vessels as armed cruisers. The Admiralty cannot create a line of merchant steamers in any part of the world; but if a line of steamers be established which would be able to furnish the Admiralty with armed cruisers of the requisite speed, strength and coal endurance it would be the duty of the Admiralty to entertain any propositions to that effect made to them.

REGISTRY OF VOTERS (SCOTLAND)— DISFRANCHISEMENT OF ELECTORS IN INVERNESS AND ROSS.

MR. A. SUTHERLAND (Sutherland) asked the Lord Advocate, Whether all the ratepayers entered on the Valuation Roll at £4 and upwards, in the parishes of Kilmuir and Snizort, in the Island of Skye, have been entered on the Parliamentary Register, whereas in the parishes of Portree, Durinish, and others, only those who have paid their rates have been so entered; whether the tenant can be disfranchised through the default of the landlord; and, whether this default of the landlord is the main cause of the disfranchisement of 4,600 electors in the Counties of Inverness and Ross?

THE LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. J. H. A. MACDONALD) (Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities): All the ratepayers in Kilmuir and Snizort have not been entered in the Parliamentary Register. Only those who have paid their rates have been entered, and there are a considerable number in all the parishes mentioned who have not paid. If these parties are in any way aggrieved, the proper course is for them to lodge a claim in the Registration Court. All

the electors, however small the valuation, are separately entered in the Valuation Roll, and receive notice to pay from the Inspector of Poor. I do not, therefore, see that there is anyone responsible for their disfranchisement but themselves.

PORT OF BELFAST — SERGEANT
MURRAY, BELFAST.

MR. MACARTNEY (Antrim, S.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If Sergeant Murray is still employed on Portal duty in Belfast; whether, since the month of March, 1884, Sergeant Murray has been reported nine times for breaches of duty; and, whether four of these Reports were made in 1886 and two in the present year; and, if so, what are the reasons for retaining Sergeant Murray in the discharge of Portal duty?

THE PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY (Colonel KING-HARMAN) (Kent, Isle of Thanet) (who replied) said: The facts are as stated in the Question. The constabulary officer for the time being acting as portal supervisor found that the complaints were either groundless or of a frivolous nature, and he took no action upon them. The sergeant is reported to perform the duties satisfactorily.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY—
COUNTY OF DONEGAL.

MR. D. SULLIVAN (Westmeath, S.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether, since County Inspector Lennon came to Donegal, almost all the transfers of the constables of that county have been Roman Catholics; whether, on the separate occasions during the absence of the District Inspector of the Ardara District, Head Constables Reilly and Hannon were transferred temporarily there to do clerical work for Head Constable Bailie, and from what source were their expenses paid; whether the County Inspector reported the incompetency of Head Constable Bailie to the Inspector General; whether he was tested in conformity with section 1429 of the Code; and, whether it is customary to promote a Head Constable for such services as those rendered by Head Constable Bailie?

THE PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY (Colonel KING-HARMAN)

Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald

(Kent, Isle of Thanet) (who replied) said: The Inspector General of Constabulary informs me that it is the case that since Mr. Lennon took charge of the County Donegal, a large majority of the transfers have been Roman Catholics; but that the question of religion had nothing whatever to do with these transfers—some were on punishment, some to meet the exigencies of the service, and others on the men's own application. On two occasions, during the absence of the District Inspector of Ardara, the Head Constables named were sent to take temporary charge of the district. Head Constable Reilly was sent because of the illness of Head Constable Bailie; and Head Constable Hannon, because the County Inspector did not consider Head Constable Bailie sufficiently active to take charge of the district in the absence of the officer. The expenses of the two Head Constables for their temporary transfer were paid from the Constabulary Vote. There does not appear to have been any other Report of the County Inspector representing the Head Constable's incompetency. The Inspector General, on the occasion of Head Constable Hannon being applied for to take temporary charge of the district, directed that in future Head Constable Bailie should be left in charge of the district, and should exert himself to discharge the duties efficiently. He has not been tested in conformity with Section 1429 of the Code, the necessity for such not having arisen; but should he fail to discharge in future his duties efficiently, the question will arise as to whether he is fit for his present rank. When the turn of this Head Constable arrived on the seniority list of his rank for advancement he was, on the recommendation of his officers, called up for examination at head-quarters, and, having passed the usual test, was promoted.

LIMITED LIABILITY ACTS—LEGISLATION.

MR. ADDISON (Ashton-under-Lyne) asked the Secretary to the Board of Trade, Whether the Government have prepared any legislation to remedy the defects of the Limited Liability Acts; and, whether he is prepared, early in the next Session of Parliament, to bring in a Bill dealing with the different

matters complained of in the working of these Acts?

THE SECRETARY (Baron HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth): A Bill was drafted dealing with the defects of the existing law, which seemed to require the most urgent attention. The period of the Session when it was possible to take action did not admit of any attempt at consolidation; and when the draft measure came to be considered it was obvious that it would be necessary to proceed with great care, the subject being very complicated and of grave importance. It was, therefore, thought better to proceed only with a complete measure. It is intended that such a Bill as that indicated by the hon. and learned Member shall be introduced early in the next Session.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND)—
DISTURBANCES AT MIDDLETOWN—
FIRING FROM CARS.

SIR JAMES CORRY (Armagh, Mid) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If it is true that a number of people from Keady attended a Nationalist meeting at Middletown on Sunday last (4th), and, when returning, those on the first car, on passing the church of the Rev. Dr. Irwin at Madden, where service was being conducted, began shouting and fired a revolver, and those following fired revolvers at the congregation when leaving the church, to the great alarm of the women and children; and, whether the parties are known to the police?

THE PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY (Colonel KING-HARMAN) (Kent, Isle of Thanet) (who replied) said: It is the case that as a number of people from Keady were returning on cars from a Nationalist meeting at Middletown on Sunday, September 4, some of them indulged in Party cries and fired several shots along the way. When opposite Madden Church, where the congregation were leaving, some revolver shots were fired, and again passing the school-house. The women and children along the road were greatly alarmed. No one, however, appears to have been injured. None of the parties are at present known to the police; but every effort is being made to discover their names.

POST OFFICE—SALARIES IN THE
CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

MR. CAREW (Kildare, N.) (for Mr. M'CARTAN) (Down, S.) asked the Postmaster General, Whether it is a fact that some transferred clerks employed at the Central Telegraph Office are paid higher salaries than London clerks of equal service; whether he will raise the salaries of the latter, so as to place them on a footing of equality with the former; and, whether, having regard to the fact that some of the officers on the second-class are at present receiving less pay under the present and improved classification than they might have received under the old, he will take steps to compensate them for their loss?

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL (A LORD of the TREASURY) (Wigton) (who replied) said: A few telegraphists, transferred from the Provinces to the Central Telegraph Office, are paid at a higher rate than other telegraphists of equal service in that Office. The Postmaster General is not prepared to raise the salaries of the latter so as to place them on an equality with the others; because, in the case of the officers transferred from the Provinces, there were special circumstances justifying a special rate of pay, which did not exist in the case of those officers who had always been employed at the Central Telegraph Office. As regards the latter part of the hon. Member's Question, the Postmaster General is not prepared to admit that the officers on the second-class at the Central Telegraph Office will suffer any loss. A large number of the officers on that class have already derived advantages from the improved classification, and the prospects of all have been decidedly improved.

IRELAND—HORSE BREEDING—THE
ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

MR. CAREW (Kildare, N.) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, If he is aware that two of the sires selected at the recent Dublin Horse Show for the purpose of improving the breed of horses in Ireland are the property of Captain Davis, of Kilcock; that one of them, named "Condor," having proved worthless as a racer, was purchased by him at a "weeding out" sale in this

country for a small sum, and is, in the opinion of competent judges, calculated to injure rather than improve the breed of horses; and, if he will cause the selection to be cancelled, and another sire substituted?

MR. COX (Clare, E.) asked, whether the right hon. Gentleman could state to the House the names of the Members of the Committees to be appointed to carry out the scheme for improving the breed of horses?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): The selections are made by the Royal Dublin Society, assisted by local committees. I do not think that the hon. Gentleman will desire to know the names of the local committees at this stage. In reply to the first question put to me, I may say that I do not think the Government would be well advised—indeed, I doubt whether they have any right—to interfere with the Royal Dublin Society in the selection of the horses and bulls who are to receive prizes out of the £5,000. In any case, it is not the duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take any steps in the matter. With regard to the particular case mentioned by the hon. Member, I have no knowledge whether his allegations are correct. But I may inform him that, to avoid every appearance of partiality, and at the same time to obtain the most competent judgment, the Royal Dublin Society, at their recent horse show, entrusted the selection of the prize stallions to three English judges of the highest experience. From all the information I have received I believe the show was a great success, and the selection of prize-winners has given general satisfaction.

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND) — CLAIMS OF EXECUTRIX OF MR. JOHN GRAHAM, SESSIONAL CROWN SOLICITOR, CO. FERMANAGH.

MR. MACARTNEY (Antrim, S.) asked Mr. Attorney General for Ireland, Whether a claim for £37 7s. 5d. has been made by Miss Graham as executrix and residuary legatee of Mr. John Graham, formerly Sessional Crown Solicitor for the County of Fermanagh; whether such claim is for expenses incurred under the Jurors' Act, and pursuant to a Circular of 8th September,

Mr. Curlew

1879, amounting to £18 12s. 9d., and for travelling expenses and allowances for attending at Petty Sessions, amounting to £18 14s. 8d.; whether an account, setting out the items of the above claim, had been furnished to the Under Secretary at Dublin Castle; whether payment has been refused, on the ground that Mr. Graham had not complied with the Rule to furnish a quarterly account of such expenses; and, whether Mr. Attorney General will reconsider his determination, and grant a special authority for the payment thereof; and, if not, would he state to the House what are the reasons for so declining?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. GIBSON) (Liverpool, Walton), in reply, said, the statement contained in the third part of the Question was correct. Payment had been refused, because Mr. Graham had not complied with the Rule to furnish a quarterly account of his expenses. He feared he could not depart from the decision which had been arrived at on the subject.

METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—COSTERMONGERS DWELLINGS IN ST. LUKE'S.

MR. J. ROWLANDS (Finsbury, E.) asked the hon. Member for the Knutsford Division of Cheshire, Whether it is the intention of the Metropolitan Board of Works to redeem their promise made to the costermongers of St. Luke's on 13th March, 1877, in a letter of the Clerk of the Board—

"I have to inform you that the Board has resolved that, when the time shall have arrived for carrying such scheme into effect, provision shall be made in the blocks of buildings to be erected for the goods and barrows of the costermongers and street sellers residing within the area?"

MR. TATTON EGERTON (Cheshire, Knutsford), in reply, said, that in the agreement for the sale of the land comprised within the Whitecross Street Artizans' Dwellings area to the Peabody Trustees it was stipulated that, as regarded the scheme, standing-room for trucks and goods should be provided for costermongers occupying rooms in the buildings. If there were costermongers occupying rooms within the area, it would be the duty of the Trustees to provide such accommodation.

**POST OFFICE—EAST INDIA AND CHINA
MAILS—THE NEW CONTRACT WITH
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
COMPANY.**

CAPTAIN COLOMB (Tower Hamlet's, Bow, &c.) asked the Postmaster General, Whether any provisions have been introduced into the new 10 years' contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company, binding the Company to carry the East Indian and China mails *via* the Cape in the event of war interfering with the service *via* the Suez Canal?

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL (A LORD of the TREASURY) (Wigton) (who replied) said: A provision even more comprehensive has been introduced. If my hon. and gallant Friend will refer to the Treasury Minute, dated March 21, 1887, appended to the contract itself, which has been laid on the Table of the House, he will find the following passage:—

"In the event of war or disturbance on the Continent of Europe, the contractors will so arrange the mail service as to meet the exigencies of the situation."

**POST OFFICE—MAIL SERVICES WITH
THE EASTERN COLONIES, &c.—CON-
TRACT WITH THE PENINSULAR AND
ORIENTAL COMPANY—CONTRIBU-
TARY COLONIES.**

CAPTAIN COLOMB (Tower Hamlets, Bow, &c.) asked the Postmaster General, Whether the Governments of Colonies and Dependencies contributing to the Postal subsidies of the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the mail service between them and the Mother Country have been informed that the Admiralty have arranged with that Company for the removal of the fastest and best steamers from their mail lines on the outbreak of war; and, whether these Governments have been asked to express any opinion on the subject; and, if so, whether they are satisfied with this arrangement?

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL (A LORD of the TREASURY) (Wigton) (who replied) said: The Post Office has received from the Admiralty no such information as that referred to by my hon. and gallant Friend. No communication on this subject has, therefore, been made to the Colonies interested.

**POST OFFICE—POSTING LETTERS AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.**

MR. W. G. CAVENDISH BENTINOK (Penryn and Falmouth) asked the Postmaster General, Whether the officials of the General Post Office are acquainted with the arrangements which have been in operation for many years past on the Continent for posting letters at railway stations; and, why arrangements of a similar nature cannot be made in this country for transferring letters directly from railway station pillar boxes to Post Office travelling vans which are under the care of sorting clerks?

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL (A LORD of the TREASURY) (Wigton) (who replied) said: In some cases in England letters can be posted in the station. The box is cleared at certain hours, and the letters are transferred to the sorting van in precisely the manner indicated by my hon. Friend. The question whether, with the aid of the Railway Company and their officers, further facilities might be properly introduced at smaller stations is one which the Postmaster General is investigating.

**INDIA (MADRAS)—ALLEGED BRIBERY
OF A HIGH OFFICIAL.**

MR. J. F. X. O'BRIEN (Mayo, S.) asked the Under Secretary of State for India, With reference to the affidavit filed on the 12th ultimo in the High Court of Judicature, Madras, by Mr. William Francis Grahame, Madras Covenanted Civil Service, Sessions Judge of Tinnevely, to the effect that, in June 1884, he heard it publicly stated by a Native landowner of good position to Mr. Edward Turner, that his (Mr. Edward Turner's) immediate predecessor, as Chief Magistrate and Principal Collector of the Madura District, had been in the habit of taking bribes; and, whether he can explain why Messieurs Turner and Grahame, above referred to, for three years permitted such very serious allegations to go unnoticed?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (SIR JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.) (who replied) said: The Secretary of State for India has no knowledge of the affidavit referred to by the hon.

Member except from the newspapers. He will, however, call the attention of the Government of Madras to the Question on the Paper.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY—CONSTABLES ACTING AS BAILIFFS.

MR. SEXTON (Belfast, W.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether, on Wednesday last, a force of the Irish Constabulary acted in Gweedore, County Donegal, as bailiffs in the execution of warrants for arrears of seed rate, and made seizures after sunset, including a seizure of wool, the property of the managers of the Donegal Industrial Fund?

THE PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY (Colonel KING-HARMAN) (Kent, Isle of Thanet) (who replied) said: The warrants alluded to are especially addressed to the police, who are acting in their capacity as constables in the execution of them. The seizures referred to appear to have been made on the morning of Wednesday last. The agent of the Donegal Industrial Fund claimed the wool seized; and he was informed by the police that if he would make a declaration that it was the property of the Fund it would be given up. He, however, did not do so, and the wool was sold with the other seizures.

MR. SEXTON asked the right hon. and gallant Gentleman, if he was aware that the police lay in ambush near the house during the night, and at a considerable time before dawn made the seizure; whether, under the circumstances, the seizure was legal; whether the warrant was issued two and a-half years ago; and what steps would be taken to indemnify the owners of the property?

COLONEL KING-HARMAN said, he had no information upon the subject beyond that he had given to the House. He did not know how long the warrant had been issued.

MR. SEXTON asked the Attorney General for Ireland whether a seizure made before dawn was legal?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. GIBSON) (Liverpool, Walton) said, if the hon. Member put the Question on the Paper he would answer it.

Sir James Fergusson

THE LAW RELATING TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN—LEGISLATION.

MR. HOWELL (Bethnal Green, N.E.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, If the Government will, during the Recess, consider the advisability of bringing in a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to women and children?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.), in reply, said, he was not quite sure that he understood correctly to what branch of the law the hon. Gentleman's Question referred; but he would be happy to consider any proposal which might be made to carry out the object which the hon. Gentleman had in view.

THE MAGISTRACY—(IRELAND)—THE VACANT COUNTY SURVEYORSHIP OF KERRY.

MR. EDWARD HARRINGTON (Kerry, W.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, How long has the position of County Surveyor for Kerry been vacant; what steps have been taken to fill it; and, when is Kerry likely to have a County Surveyor?

THE PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY (Colonel KING-HARMAN) (Kent, Isle of Thanet) (who replied) said, the delay in the appointment of a County Surveyor for Kerry occurred in consequence of the Grand Jury dividing the county into two parts, with the view of appointing two Surveyors for the county. Some time had been occupied with the necessary medical examination. The Civil Service Commissioners had issued their certificate of qualification, and the appointment would be carried out at once.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE (IRELAND) ACT—ACCESS TO PRISONS.

MR. W. A. MACDONALD (Queen's Co., Ossory) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether persons who may be imprisoned under the Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act will be allowed to see their friends; and, if so, under what conditions?

THE PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY (Colonel KING-HARMAN) (Kent, Isle of Thanet) (who replied)

said, there will be nothing exceptional in the treatment of persons convicted under the Statute referred to. They will be subject to the general Prison Rules. Under these Rules, convicted prisoners are not entitled to receive any visit during the first three months of their imprisonment. During the following three months they are entitled to receive one visit.

MR. EDWARD HARRINGTON (Kerry, W.) asked if the right hon. and gallant Gentleman could say how the Government intended to separate young girls in the prisons from common prostitutes off the streets?

COLONEL KING-HARMAN: I will answer the Question if the hon. Gentleman will put it on the Paper.

MR. W. A. MACDONALD: Does the right hon. and gallant Gentleman mean to say that if Gentlemen, who may be hon. Members of this House, are imprisoned under the Crimes Act, they will not be entitled to receive any visits from their friends for three months?

COLONEL KING-HARMAN: I have already said so, Sir.

MR. W. A. MACDONALD: Ha! ha!

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

EXCISE—THE TOBACCO DUTIES— EXCESS OF MOISTURE.

MR. SEXTON (Belfast, W.) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, if he can state how many English tobacco manufacturers have been found in possession of tobacco containing moisture in excess of the proportion allowed by law?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): The number of English tobacco manufacturers who have been found in possession of tobacco containing more than 35 per cent of moisture is 51. The number in Scotland is 8; in Ireland, 12. They have all been cautioned.

UNITED STATES—SEIZURE OF ENGLISH VESSELS IN ALASKAN WATERS.

MR. GOURLEY (Sunderland) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether the seven vessels seized by American cruisers in Alaskan waters, and ordered to be released, have been liberated; and, whether Her Majesty's Government have published notices to British subjects in Canada

warning them against infringing the United States Fishery Regulations?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) Manchester, N.E.): The Dominion Government have not reported whether the order for the release of the vessels, against which legal proceedings had been instituted, was carried out, but this will be ascertained. Her Majesty's Government do not publish notices relating to public affairs in Canada; and there is no doubt that the Canadian people are fully acquainted with the Laws and Regulations of the United States.

PUBLIC HEALTH—PRECAUTIONS AGAINST TRICHINOSIS.

MR. C. W. GRAY (Essex, Maldon) asked the Secretary to the Board of Trade, Whether the Government are giving such attention to the report that a large number of persons on the Continent are suffering from trichinosis, caused by eating Hambro' bacon, that the people of this country may rest assured that all reasonable measures will be adopted to minimize the danger of such diseased meat being sold here?

THE SECRETARY (Baron HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth): The Board of Trade have received no information on the subject referred to by the hon. Member. They understand, however, that the Local Government Board issued a Memorandum in 1881 as to trichinosis and the cooking of meat. The question relating to the importation of trichinous meat appears to be one for the authorities of the Customs.

MR. J. O'CONNOR (Tipperary, S.) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty, Whether any of the contracts for the supply of bacon to Her Majesty's Navy had been placed in Hamburg; and, if he discovered that the trichinosis had appeared there, whether the supply would be stopped, and the contracts placed within the United Kingdom for good sound bacon?

THE FIRST LORD (Lord GEORGE HAMILTON) (Middlesex, Ealing), in reply, said, he was not aware of any contracts being so placed; but he could not answer the Question without Notice. He might state, however, that the principle of placing contracts was that, assuming quality and price to be equal,

they gave the preference to home contractors.

BRITISH HONDURAS—CASE OF MR. DILLET—JUDGMENT OF THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

MR. SHIRLEY (Yorkshire, W.R., Doncaster) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether he has considered the Judgment in the case of Mr. Dillet, barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, pronounced by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the 25th of March last; whether the Mr. Sheriff who is so severely censured in that Judgment is the same Mr. Sheriff who has recently been appointed to be a Judge of the Supreme Court at British Guiana; whether it is the fact that, when accused of a crime of which he was afterwards declared by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to be innocent, Mr. Dillet was kept in solitary confinement for 22 hours of the 24 for over three consecutive months, and was made to sleep during the whole of that time on the bare floor; whether such solitary confinement was in accordance with the law and the terms of his sentence; whether it is the fact that, about a month after Mr. Dillet's conviction, the Legislative Council of British Honduras passed a Law called "The Public Officers Protecting Ordinance, 1884," for the purpose of preventing the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, and the gaoler from being sued in action for damages by Mr. Dillet; whether, notwithstanding the circumstances of this case and the opinion expressed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Mr. Sheriff is still to be retained in Her Majesty's Service; and whether attention will be paid to Mr. Dillet's application for reappointment, his conviction having been quashed on appeal?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir HENRY HOLLAND) (Hampstead): I have given very careful consideration to the Judgment of the Judicial Committee and to all the circumstances of the case of Mr. Dillet, including a full explanation by Mr. Sheriff, which, unfortunately for himself, he did not bring before the Judicial Committee, as he was under the erroneous impression that his judicial conduct was not in question, and therefore did not appear before them by

counsel. Mr. Sheriff, whose action as Chief Justice of British Honduras is censured, was at the time one of the Puisne Judges of the Straits Settlements; but had been allowed by my Predecessor to exchange that appointment for a Puisne Judgeship of the Supreme Court of British Guiana before the decision of the Judicial Committee was given. It is not strictly correct that the Judicial Committee declared Mr. Dillet innocent of the crime charged against him, though they quashed the conviction on the ground of misdirection. There was nothing special in his treatment in prison, except that at first the Prison Rules were not strictly enforced. The construction of the prison and the requirements of discipline render it necessary that prisoners not undergoing hard labour should be confined to their cells. All prisoners are provided with a rug and head-rest, and sleep on the floor. Mr. Dillet's treatment in prison was in accordance with law and the terms of his sentence. It is the fact that on the 12th of November, 1884, an Ordinance was passed called the "Public Officers Protecting Ordinance;" but I am informed that it is not the fact that this Ordinance was passed for the purpose of preventing any officer of the Colonial Government from being sued by Mr. Dillet. The Ordinance is similar to Ordinances in force in other Colonies. After careful consideration of the circumstances of the case, I arrived at the conclusion that I should not be justified in advising the Queen to cancel Mr. Sheriff's transfer to British Guiana on account of a single instance of failure in the discharge of his judicial functions in British Honduras. I may add that the Chief Justice of British Guiana has expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with my decision. Mr. Dillet has not for many years held any appointment in the Colonial Service. He served for a short period, commencing in 1870, as clerk to his father, who was Clerk of Courts in British Honduras. His application for employment will be considered with other applications. As to the additional Question asked by the hon. Member, I have to say that no such Resolution was passed by the Court of Policy; but that a protest was signed by four out of five of the elective Members and sent home. The fifth Member refused to sign.

Lord George Hamilton

INLAND REVENUE—UNPAID LEGACY DUTY.

MR. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.) for Mr. DEASY (Mayo, W.) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Whether his attention has been drawn to a case in Ireland where the Commissioners of Inland Revenue have demanded Legacy Duty, after the lapse of about 50 years; whether it is alleged that the duty was paid in 1840; and, whether, having regard to the fact that nearly half a century has passed since the death of the testator upon whose property it is sought to recover Succession Duty, and to the statement that this charge was long since met, he will direct that no further proceedings be taken by the Commissioners?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (Mr. GOSCHEN) (St. George's, Hanover Square): There has been a case in Ireland where the Commissioners of Inland Revenue have recently demanded Legacy Duty which became due and payable upwards of 40 years ago. It is alleged that the duty was paid in 1840. The facts are these:—In 1840 a person died, leaving by will property to her sister for life, and afterwards to nephews and nieces. The duty on the sister's life interest was paid. On her death, in 1846, duty became payable on the gifts to the nephews and nieces, and it was for the executor of the will of the first-mentioned person to pay it. This he omitted to do. Application was not at the time made by the Department, as they were without information with regard to the sister's death. That information was only obtained at the beginning of this year, when a claim was at once made upon the representative of the executor who should have paid the duty. The money has been due to the Revenue for some 40 years, with interest. Directions cannot be given that no further proceedings be taken for the duty so long overdue; but, under the circumstances, the claim for interest will not be pressed.

MR. SEXTON (Belfast, W.) asked would the right hon. Gentleman consider whether he ought not to apply the Statute of Limitations with regard to such an old case as this?

MR. GOSCHEN said, there had always been considerable difficulty in ascertaining deaths which involved the

payment of Legacy Duty; and it had been the practice for some time past to go back a long way when duty had not been paid. He admitted that this was a very strong case; but, at the same time, he doubted whether in conformity with the ordinary practice and with safety to the Revenue, the claim could be waived.

WAR OFFICE (ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT)—DEPUTY COMMISSARY GENERAL.

MAJOR RASCH (Essex, S.E.) asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether officers of the Ordnance Store Department who have been advanced for field service have received promotions to the rank of Deputy Commissary General, to the detriment of officers of longer service and equal merit, but who have not served in the field?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horn-castle): There is one Deputy Commissary General who has been promoted to that rank for field service; but he is supernumerary in the rank, and therefore does not impede any officer's promotion to the rank.

HOME DEPARTMENT—USE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT IN MINES.

MR. KELLY (Camberwell, N.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether he is aware that as yet the use of the electric light has been adopted only in very few mines in the United Kingdom, and whether, in view of the fact that its general use would certainly reduce the danger of explosives from fire-damp to a minimum, or even secure the most absolute immunity from them, he will state what steps, if any, he is prepared to take in order to induce colliery proprietors and others to allow no portable lamps, otherwise than such as may be lighted by electricity, to be used by persons in their employ; and, whether his attention has been called to the Eclipse Miner's Safety Lamp, recently exhibited for several days in Committee Room E, and if he is aware that the leading mining delegates have not only expressed their approval of this portable lamp, which gives a far better light than the Metzler or any other improved form of Davey's Safety Lamp, and one which cannot

under any circumstances create danger by exposure to fire-damp, but also their determination to insist upon its general use?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.), in reply, said, he was aware that the electric light had been little used in mines; but he looked forward to that light being one of the best safeguards against explosion. He had seen several electric lamps, including the "Eclipse," and what he had seen made him sanguine that the problem of constructing a safety lamp such as would satisfy practical requirements would shortly be solved, if it had not been solved already. He would be glad to do anything in his power, when such a lamp was invented, to induce mine owners to adopt it; and he rejoiced to hear that Mining Delegates would use their influence in the same direction.

Mr. KELLY asked, whether the right hon. Gentleman could make arrangements for an exhibition of such portable electric lamps as would be useful in coal and other mines?

Mr. MATTHEWS: I am afraid I have no means at the Home Office to hold an exhibition either of lamps or any other articles.

LAW AND JUSTICE—CASE OF HENRY SKINNER.

Mr. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether it is the fact that a man named Henry Skinner was, on the 23rd of August last, sentenced by Mr. Montagu Williams to two months' hard labour for an assault; whether at the trial, in consequence of the magistrate's strong expression of opinion in favour of sending the case for trial, the prisoner's solicitor declared his intention of reserving his defence, and of calling his witnesses at the Assizes; whether, in spite of that, and without giving the prisoner's solicitor any opportunity of calling his witnesses, the magistrate proceeded at once to deal with the case himself; whether, under any circumstances, a magistrate has the right to refuse to hear witnesses called for the defence of a prisoner; and, whether he will direct a further inquiry into the case?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.), in reply,

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said, he was informed that in the case referred to the prisoner's solicitor asked Mr. Montagu Williams to send the case for trial. When told by the magistrate that he had no intention of sending the case for trial, the solicitor did not call any witnesses, though Mr. Williams said he would have heard any evidence that might have been produced.

HOME DEPARTMENT — ARREST OF WILLIAM DELANY, OF CORK, FOR NON-PAYMENT OF INCOME TAX.

Dr. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether he is aware that William Delany, of Cork, has been arrested at Cardiff for non-payment of Income Tax, and that he has no means of paying the same; and, how long it is intended to keep him in prison?

THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.) asked permission to answer the Question, as the subject concerned the Inland Revenue. Telegraphic inquiry was being made respecting the subject of the arrest of Mr. Delany, of which nothing was known at head-quarters. Perhaps the hon. Gentleman would give him the information in his possession in reference to it.

Dr. TANNER asked the hon. Gentleman, if he was aware whether Mr. Delany was resident in Cork or Cardiff; and, if he was arrested in Cardiff, for what reason had he been arrested?

Mr. JACKSON replied, that he had already stated that he was unable to obtain the information, because the arrest was unknown at head-quarters. If the hon. Gentleman gave him the information, he would forward it to head-quarters.

Dr. TANNER said, it was a fact that Mr. Delany had been arrested. He would put the Question down for tomorrow?

MUSIC—THE EDUCATION CODE (IRELAND) — THE CORK SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

Dr. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether, inasmuch as music is entitled under the Public Libraries (Ireland) Amendment Act of 1877 to be placed on an equal footing with science and art in Ireland, and that instruction in

music of an elementary character is already encouraged under the Education Code, and considering the success attendant upon the instruction given by the Cork School of Music, notably in the training of National School teachers, he will consider the advisability of giving an *ad interim* grant to the school, upon the same lines as the Parliamentary grant to the Royal Academies of Music in Dublin and in London?

THE FIRST LORD (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster), in reply, said, a Memorial in this case was received from the Corporation of Cork in December last, and had been considered by the Treasury. They had come to the conclusion that the Treasury could not be asked to make a grant in aid of the Cork School of Music.

TITHE RENT-CHANGE—LEGISLATION.

MR. J. G. TALBOT (Oxford University) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether, as Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to recommend the issue of a Royal Commission on the subject of Tithe Rent-Charge, he will give an assurance to the House that the matter shall receive the early attention of Parliament in the next Session?

THE FIRST LORD (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster), in reply, said, that the subject would receive the attention of Her Majesty's Government during the Recess; and he had every hope that it would be in their power to ask the early attention of Parliament to it next Session.

MR. H. GARDNER (Essex, Saffron Walden) asked, whether the Government would limit their proposals to the Bill of this year; and whether they could not see their way to extending the scope of the new Bill, so as to remedy the abuses of the Tithe Commutation Act of 1836, and to bring about a readjustment of the impost?

MR. W. H. SMITH said, he had already stated that the Government would give the matter their most serious consideration; and it must be obvious to the hon. Member that he could not now say what the result of that consideration would be.

IRELAND—BELFAST—GRANT OF A CITY CHARTER.

MR. SEXTON (Belfast, W.) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, When

the Irish Law Officers reported on the Petition for the grant of a City Charter to Belfast; what is the cause of the delay in finally dealing with the Petition; and, when he expects to be able to announce the granting of the Charter?

THE FIRST LORD (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster): I am sorry to say that I have not yet received the information which would enable me to give an answer to the hon. Gentleman. It has been in some way mislaid. I must ask him to repeat the Question to-morrow.

METROPOLIS—REGULATION AND INSPECTION OF THEATRES AND OTHER PLACES OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENT.

SIR ALGERNON BORTHWICK (Kensington, S.) said, he desired to put a Question to his right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department, of which he had given him private Notice. It was to ask whether Her Majesty's Government would this Session introduce a short measure conferring power on Her Majesty in Council to issue orders for the regulation and inspection of theatres and other places of public amusement, such orders to be valid until a more comprehensive measure could be adopted by Parliament?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): I am afraid that at this period of the Session we could hardly undertake to pass a Bill, however short, upon this subject. Her Majesty's Government are, however, fully sensible of the great importance of the matter to which my hon. Friend's Question relates; and I think I can undertake, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, that we will, at the earliest possible opportunity, offer practical suggestions to any theatrical manager who chooses to avail himself of them for securing the safety of the public in the practical details of the construction of a theatre.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND)—FATAL CONFLICT WITH "MOON-LIGHTERS" NEAR ENNIS.

MR. KELLY (Camberwell, N.): I beg to ask my right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland the following Question, of which I have given private Notice:—If the report is correct that Head Con-

stable Whelehan, of Ennis, was brutally murdered yesterday by Moonlighters near Lisdoonvarna, and that another member of the Royal Irish Constabulary was mortally wounded on the same occasion; and, further, whether it be correct, as reported in *The Globe* newspaper, that amongst eight persons arrested in connection with the assassination of Whelehan, one is from County Tipperary, and another from County Kerry.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): In answer to my hon. Friend, I think I had better read the information I have received from the District Inspector:—

"Copy of telegram, 12th September, 1887. District of Ballyvaughan: Sub-district, Lisdoonvarna: Townland, Ballygastel; House, Thomas Sexton. Police captured five Moonlighters last night. Head Constable Whelehan from Ennis killed. Constable John Connel, Andrew Donohoe, Patrick M'Dermot, seriously hurt. Two revolvers and ammunition captured. Five arrests."

Further telegrams from the Constabulary show that Sexton was occupying an evicted farm; that the Moonlighters were in his house and about to murder him when the police, who were in ambush, rushed in with the above result. The District Inspector adds—

"Police behaved splendidly; five men arrested inside house, and two more this morning, who were identified. Sexton had been summoned by League and censured; he promised to give up evicted farm, but did not do so, therefore the gang went to shoot him. They entered the house and were about to shoot him, when the police, who were in ambush, were on them."

Dr. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid.): May I ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant how it is that when Questions are addressed to him on matters of burning and Imperial consequence at the present time he always finds it necessary to ask for Notice; whereas—

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order! The hon. Gentleman is not respectful to the House.

Dr. TANNER again rose—

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order!

THE TRUCK BILL—PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. BRADLAUGH (Northampton): wished to make a personal statement, of

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which he had given Notice to the hon. Members for West Nottingham (Mr. Broadhurst) and Haggerston (Mr. Cremer). In *The Times* of that day the hon. Member for Haggerston was reported to have said that the hon. Member for West Nottingham had placed several Amendments on the Paper to the Truck Bill; but was led by Mr. Bradlaugh to leave the House, in the belief that the Bill would not be taken. He begged to assure the House that if the hon. Member for West Nottingham was under such an impression it was an erroneous one, and nothing he had said could have conveyed it to him. He had waited many nights to get the Bill through, and did not in any case abandon the hope of doing so till after half-past 1, and he always informed hon. Members of his intention to proceed with the Bill on every possible occasion.

PUBLIC MEETINGS (METROPOLIS)—

THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

Mr. PICKERSGILL (Bethnal Green, S.W.) said, that he desired to put to the Secretary of State for the Home Department a Question of urgency and public importance, more immediately affecting his own constituents. On Saturday night a meeting was held at Hackney Wick, under the presidency of Mr. James Branch, of Bethnal Green Road, to protest against the action which the Government was now taking in Ireland. The meeting was a peaceful and orderly one; but it appeared that on Sunday the police visited the business premises of the chairman, and made inquiries from him, and also for the names of those who took part in that meeting. He wished to ask by whose directions those inquiries were made, and whether their object was to intimidate persons in the exercise of the right of free speech?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): I have no knowledge whatever of the circumstances which the hon. Member has stated. I must ask him to give Notice of the Question.

Mr. PICKERSGILL: Will the right hon. Gentleman make inquiries?

Mr. MATTHEWS: Certainly.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

—o—

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

(Mr. Courtney, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jackson.)

COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed,
 "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND)—
 RIGHT OF PUBLIC MEETING—FATAL
 RIOT AT MITCHELSTOWN.

OBSERVATIONS.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT (Derby): Sir, it appears to me that it is not improper to take this Constitutional opportunity of asking the attention of the House, and of demanding from Her Majesty's Government some explanation of the remarkable, and I will say deplorable, results of the policy which the Government are pursuing in Ireland, and especially with regard to the right of public meetings. When I first gave the Government Notice of my intention to call the attention of this House to the circumstances of their interference with public meeting, it was before the recent fatal events at Mitchelstown on Friday last. Upon that subject I feel the necessity and propriety of observing great reserve, from the fact that those events must necessarily become the subject of judicial inquiry; first of all, of the Coroner's inquest; and, secondly, it may be of a higher and more serious tribunal; but upon that unhappy event I will only say that, unfortunately, the history of this country and of other countries teaches us that such events as these are the usual and the necessary results of a violent and unconstitutional action on the part of the responsible Government of the Crown. The policy of coercion has, in former days, led to similar results in this country, and it is natural enough that it should bring forth the fruits of blood. You cannot expect to gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles.

Therefore, Sir, the only thing I can say is this—that the House, under those circumstances, is entitled to know what are the instructions which the Irish Government have given to the Irish

police and to the military forces in Ireland with reference to their action at public meetings. Do not let us be told that these are confidential instructions which ought not to be revealed. The Chief Secretary for Ireland has no difficulty whatever in revealing these instructions when he chooses. I think the first fruit of his administration in Ireland was the open telegram to the police, which was couched, I think, in these words — "Do not hesitate to shoot;" and I want to know whether those instructions are the general instructions of the Irish Government to the Irish police? Sir, the instructions to the police in England are of a different character.

We have been told, by many Conservative candidates at the last Election, and, I think, by all the Liberal Unionist candidates, that what they desired was a similar treatment for Ireland and for England. The instructions to the police in England with reference to public meetings I will read from the orders to the police in London —

"In the case of public meetings the police are not to interfere with persons attending political meetings, unless specially ordered by the Commissioner" —

that is, the Chief Commissioner. [An hon. MEMBER: Hear, hear!] Yes; and what we want to know is whether the interference on this occasion was ordered by the head of the police in Ireland, in order that we may see whether there is similar treatment in Ireland and in England. The next instruction is —

"The police on duty at the entrance, and in streets near the public building where the meeting is held, are not to enter the building or to interfere, unless to suppress an actual breach of the peace, or to take into custody any person committing any act for which the police would be entitled to arrest him."

Although confined in terms to political meetings, the above instructions are applied in practice to a great variety of bodies, and to meetings out-of-doors as well as indoors.

Well, Sir, there is another question that I should like to ask. There has appeared in the papers to-day an announcement which I cannot but regard as a very grave one, and it is that the administration as Permanent Under Secretary in Ireland by Sir Redvers Buller has come to an end. It is a singular moment indeed for a person filling that responsible position to retire.

I shall be glad to know if it is the fact, and what are the reasons for that retirement? I remember the noble Lord the Member for Devonshire justifying his vote on the policy of coercion on account of the well-known clemency of Sir Redvers Buller, who was to have the administration of that policy. Well, Sir, General Buller was the one—I was going to say the only—Member of the Irish Administration who could be expected to temper justice with mercy. He at least has expressed in public what we have heard from no other Member of the Irish Administration—a personal sympathy with a suffering people. And it is just at the moment when this new policy is adopted, which is already stained with blood, that Sir Redvers Buller is no longer to be at the Castle at Dublin; and if that be the case, I suppose it is because he is to be replaced by someone who is deemed fitter to do the work which is to be done.

I desire to call attention to the policy of the Government and the principles upon which they say that policy is rested. I venture to say that the principles as enunciated, I think, on Friday last by the Chief Secretary and by the responsible Law Adviser of the Irish Government, are the most dangerous and the most unsound doctrines in respect to the right of public meetings that have ever been proclaimed in this country. I desire, in the first place, to observe that this is not a question which affects Ireland alone. Those principles are not principles applicable at all exclusively to Ireland; they affect every subject of the Queen in every part of the United Kingdom.

Analogies were drawn the other night from circumstances which occurred under the Administration of Lord Spencer. What were those circumstances? Special powers had been granted upon a special application to Parliament under the Act of 1882, and no precedent derived from that period under the Crimes Act of 1882 is of the smallest value for the present consideration. The Government asked for and obtained special powers. Why? On account of the prevalence—the unfortunate prevalence—of crime in Ireland at that period which culminated in the murders in Phoenix Park. I was in a great degree responsible for the obtaining of that Act, and, therefore, I

know upon what grounds those powers were asked for. They were asked for upon the advice which we received that no such powers existed at Common Law. Therefore, the powers in that Act were granted that “the Lord Lieutenant may prohibit any meeting which he has reason to believe to be dangerous to the public peace and safety.” Why were those powers granted in the Act of 1882? Because without that Statute those powers did not exist.

Now, the exercise of that power under the Act of 1882 was described by the Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1884—I think it was upon the Address—and I am correctly describing it when I say that it was actually employed in several instances for about 12 months, but as the country quieted down that power ceased to be employed. I am not speaking here of the cases in Ulster, where the difficult question arose of the collision of hostile bodies of different parties; I am speaking of the suppression of public meetings, specially with reference to the danger that might indirectly arise from them in the district where they were held. As soon as the country quieted down it was the policy of Lord Spencer to allow public meetings everywhere. I think they were generally allowed in 1884, they were allowed in 1885, they were allowed under the Government of Lord Salisbury in 1886.

In 1887—this year—the Government came to Parliament. They asked for special powers in reference to Ireland; but they made no demand for special powers in respect to public meetings. They made a special merit of this. The Liberal Unionists went about the country, saying this is a moderate Bill, that it contained no legislation against public meetings, as there was in the Bill of 1882. There was no cause to ask for it, and the Government either thought it was not wanted, or did not dare to ask for it. The country had been tranquil for three years. Any attempt to suppress public meetings upon the grounds now alleged, had been early disused, even while the Crimes Act was in force. If the Government had asked for it, they could not have obtained it in this House. The Liberal Unionists have swallowed a great deal; but there were some things which they could not stomach, and I doubt whether a demand for the suppression of public meetings

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in Ireland could have been obtained from those who pledged themselves to equal treatment of Ireland and England. What happened to the Government when they proposed to change the venue to England? They had to drop it. When they proposed to do away with trial by jury in Ireland, and substitute Judges, they had to abandon the demand; and if they had proposed to stop public meetings they could not have carried it.

What the Government are now doing is, not having asked for powers, to proceed just as if they had asked for and obtained these powers. What is the claim of the Government in respect of public meetings? It is very important to see, first of all, that they do not pretend—in the case of the Ennis meeting, which they proclaimed, it is not pretended—that the avowed object of the meeting was unlawful. It is not asserted that at that meeting, or arising immediately out of that meeting at that place and time, violence on the spot was feared. That was admitted—frankly admitted by the Chief Secretary. [Mr. A. J. BALFOUR dissented.] Oh yes; he said there was not likely to be disturbance, because opinion was all on one side. That is the reason why there was no apprehension of tumult or disturbance, and that is the reason why the Government were determined to suppress that meeting. The more certain it was that this meeting was an expression of the unanimous sentiment of the district, the more determined were the Government to suppress it.

What is the astounding position of law contended for by the Government? I am taking it from the mouth of their most responsible Member, the Law Adviser of the Government of Ireland. I ask the attention of the Attorney General for Ireland to his own words. He said—

“The ground on which the Government proclaimed that assembly as an illegal one, was under the common law.”

The common law! I ask the attention of the House and of the nation to this language.

“The common law enabled a responsible Government to declare that it would suppress and prevent the holding of an assembly which it regarded upon the evidence before it as calculated to cause public disorder, or to be called for an improper purpose.”

For an improper purpose!

“It was impossible to say beforehand, from the mere statements of the placard, what the actual circumstances of the meeting would be, or what would be the danger of the meeting. There was no doubt that many references would be made at this meeting to the action of the Government in proclaiming it.”

Now, that is the ground upon which the Government claim the right to suppress meetings not in Ireland alone, but in England, in Scotland, and in Wales, because, in their opinion, it is an improper purpose to denounce the conduct of the Government. These are the principles upon which a responsible Government are prepared to deal with the right of public meeting in a free country.

I will ask leave to examine into that doctrine and the claim which it involves. I will venture to say that if that is true, or anything like the truth, no public meeting can be held anywhere in this country, except at the will and pleasure of the Government. The Government may declare any meeting unlawful, and suppress it if it is held for what, in their opinion, is an improper purpose. What is an improper purpose? If you say “treason,” we know what that means. If you say “sedition,” that has a legal meaning. [“Hear, hear!”] Yes; but why have you not the courage to say so? This is not the loose language of a layman. This is the language of a lawyer, who knows the importance of the meaning of the terms which he is employing. Why does he not say that the meeting was treasonable or seditious? Why does he skulk behind such language as I have quoted? I claim the right for any meeting, whether in Ireland or in England, to denounce the Executive Government. I claim the right for any public meeting to denounce the action of the Legislature.

Public meetings of this kind have been held—happily, they were held—in former days when the Government and the House of Commons violated the Constitution, in the case of Wilkes, in the case of the American War, in the days of Reform, and in the days of the agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws. Why, what was the object of such meetings, except to denounce the Government and the Parliamentary majority by which that Government was

sustained? These meetings were hostile to the Government and to the majority of the House of Commons. You may hold meetings even hostile to the House of Lords. I have attended a meeting held under the presidency of my noble Friend the Member for Rossendale (the Marquess of Hartington) in the park at Chatsworth, to denounce the House of Lords for their conduct in respect to the franchise; and I have no doubt that in the opinion of the Government of to-day and of the present Law Officers, that was a most improper purpose, and the meeting should have been suppressed. So much for the improper purpose that enables the Government to suppress a meeting.

Now, Sir, I will take another branch of the argument of the Attorney General for Ireland, where he says that he may suppress meetings which are calculated to cause public disorder. He does not say public disorder at the meeting, nor as a necessary consequence of the meeting. In the passage that I have read, it was to be on the hypothesis of what the speakers might say at the meeting. But it was not one hypothesis only. It is on a calculation of what it was possible the speakers might say, and what might be possible consequences of what the speakers might possibly say. That is the ground on which public meetings in this country are to be put down. We have heard of constructive treason, and I do not think the opinion of the people in this country is favourable to the doctrine of constructive treason; but the Attorney General for Ireland's doctrine of constructive impropriety is one of the most extraordinary doctrines ever propounded to restrain the rights of a free people. People are to be condemned not for what they say, not for what they do, but for what the Attorney General for Ireland or a Resident Magistrate may think it possible they may say, and, in consequence of the possibility of their saying it, somebody else may possibly do. That is the doctrine of the Government on the subject of the right of public meeting. If people say what is treasonable or seditious, they may be punished for it. ["Hear, hear!" from the Ministerial Benches.] Then, why do you not take that course? Why do you not wait till you know what they say, and then punish them? But these Rhadaman-

thine statesmen are determined to punish people for treason and sedition before they have done the one or said the other. It is to be left apparently to the imagination of the Executive Government to determine the right of the English people to public discussion at all.

And that a responsible Government has the courage—I was almost going to say the impudence—to affirm is the Common Law and the Constitution of England. I take the liberty to denounce that doctrine. I say it is not the Common Law—it is not the Constitution of this country. It is a flagrant breach and denial of the fundamental principles of both. It is wholly incompatible with the existence of a free Government, or with the rights of a free people. Now I venture to say that no such claim as was made by the Government on Friday night has ever before been advanced by the worst men in the worst time of the history of this country. I have no doubt they have taken for their model the statesmen who persecuted Mr. Wilkes; they have taken for their example the Government of Lord North, who lost the American Colonies; but I will pay them the compliment of saying that they have outdone both.

I will show the House that, even in those times, no such pretension was made such as that which is put forth by the Government now. One feels almost ashamed to be called upon to vindicate the fundamental principles of English liberty at this time of day; but if I may be allowed to make a brief reference to the history of the right of public meeting in this country, I can demonstrate and prove, up to the hilt, that the principles proclaimed by the Government are directly in the teeth of the Common Law and of the Constitution of this country. During the whole of the 18th century the right of public meeting, was, I think, hardly invaded at all. It [was by the right of public meeting in the most turbulent times and in the most disturbed districts, that the great problem of the liberties of this country was satisfactorily worked out. From the time of Sacheverell down to the Exeise disturbances in the time of Walpole, through the time of Wilkes and through the American War, public meetings were the great instrument by which a misguided King and a corrupt

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Administration were restrained by the English people. What do you suppose George III. and his Ministers thought of the meetings which shouted for "Wilkes and Liberty"? What do you suppose they thought of the meetings during the American War? No doubt, they imagined that they were held for most improper purposes, and were likely to lead to public disorder. But they never attempted, as far as I know, to suppress them.

The first great attack on the right of public meeting in England made in Parliament was made in the white terror which arose out of the fear of revolutionary principles—French principles, as they were called. Very strong language was employed at that time. The language used in Parliament then was less polite than the language used in Parliament now. ["No, No!" *from the Ministerial Benches.*] Well, I am sure if any Member of the present House of Commons was to use such language as was used by Lord Chatham, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, and Lord Erskine, he would have been suspended long ago. I will read the language held in those days to a Government which violated the principles of the Constitution. Lord Chatham said—

"The Constitution has been grossly violated. The Constitution at this moment stands violated. Until that wound be healed, until the grievance be redressed, it is in vain to recommend union to Parliament, in vain to promote concord among the people. If we mean seriously to unite the nation within itself, we must convince them that their complaints are regarded, and their injuries shall be redressed. On that foundation I would take the lead in recommending peace and harmony to the people. On any other I would never wish to see them united again. If the breach in the Constitution be effectually repaired, the people will of themselves return to a state of tranquillity. If not, may discord prevail for ever. I know to what point this doctrine and this language will appear directed. But I feel the principles of an Englishman, and I utter them without apprehension or reserve. The crisis is indeed alarming; so much the more does it require a prudent relaxation on the part of Government. If the King's servants will not permit a Constitutional question to be decided on according to the forms and on the principles of the Constitution, it must then be decided in some other manner. And rather than it should be given up, rather than the nation should surrender their birthright to a despotic Minister, I hope, my Lords, old as I am, I shall see the question brought to issue and fairly tried between the people and the Government. My Lords, this is not the language of faction; let it be tried by that criterion by which alone we can distinguish

what is factious from what is not—by the principles of the English Constitution. I have been bred up in these principles, and know that when the liberty of the subject is invaded and all redress denied him, resistance is justified."

Those were days when violent conduct on the part of the Government required strong language and plain speaking on the part of those who did not intend that the rights of the people should be sacrificed. Those were days when people did not scruple to say what they thought, and say it in a very plain manner.

When language of that kind was held, there was no attempt to suppress public meetings until the unhappy period of 1795, when the celebrated Treason and Sedition Bills were introduced by Mr. Pitt. What was the Common Law at that time? It could not be more clearly shown than it was by the introduction in that Bill of a new doctrine. Erskine said—

"One of the clauses in the Bill lays down that in case such meeting shall, by reason of any special circumstances, become dangerous to the public peace in the judgment of two or more magistrates, they may suppress it."

That is the very doctrine which the Attorney General for Ireland declares to exist at Common Law. But Mr. Pitt did not think so, and the men who advised him did not think so, and that was the reason why he introduced the Bill of 1795; and Erskine truly said that this was a—

"Discretion of a most dangerous kind given to the magistrates for the first time."

Well, there were giants in those days; there were great prerogative lawyers, but they did not dare to hold the language which has been held by the Attorney General for Ireland. The object of the Bill was stated by Mr. Pitt's Solicitor General in these words—

"In order to prevent destructive views from being pursued under specious pretexts a magistrate was authorized to put an end to a meeting if his discretion suggested the necessity of such an exercise of authority."

That is the Attorney General for Ireland's doctrine of improper views which he says exists at Common Law, but which the Act of 1795 was expressly passed to authorize. I need not say that the Liberal Party and men who had a regard for the principles of liberty resisted that legislation. Anyone who wishes to understand this question cannot do better than read the debates that took

place at that period. The argument in favour of the Government was stated in a speech of most luminous eloquence by Sir William Grant. Did he pretend that any such right as is claimed by the Attorney General for Ireland exists at Common Law? No; he said that the Bill was an "infringement" of the Common Law, but that they must suppress part of the Constitution in order to save the rest. I think history has pronounced upon the results of the policy of 1795. It was, I believe, the cause of most of the domestic mischief that followed.

Erskine said of that Bill—

"The people are the proper judges of the grievances under which they labour"—not two Resident Magistrates—"They may think the measures of administration a grievance, yet under this Bill a magistrate is to be the judge of the nature of the complaint, however respectful and inoffensive, and may even pronounce a requisition which censured the ruinous measure of a Minister or proposed a reformation of abuses a crime against our law. Our ancestors were content to wait till some overt act appeared which was the subject of punishment; but under this Bill the determination of a magistrate is to interfere between the people and the assertion of their rights and the complaint of their grievances."

He concludes with words which were true then, I believe, and which I am sure are true now—

"Depend upon it the people of England, unless they are lost to all sense of freedom and of national honour, will not and ought not to submit."

But this policy of Mr. Pitt's in 1795 was a modest policy compared with that of the present Government. That Bill suspending the rights of the Constitution, and violating the doctrine of the Common Law, was limited to three years; but if the Attorney General for Ireland is right, the power which he arrogates is unlimited in point of time. I will pass to one other epoch. The coercive policy of Mr. Pitt passed out of his hands into an inferior grade. We are on a descending scale in connection with this subject. It passed from Mr. Pitt to the hands of Lord Sidmouth and Lord Castlereagh, and at last it has descended into the hands of the right hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. A. J. Balfour).

We had experience of what this policy of coercion effected. We had 25 years of resolute government under a Tory Administration, and then came the Manchester massacres in 1819. What did

25 years of resolute Tory government do for this country? It reduced the country to a condition of discontent and disaffection compared with which the condition of Ireland now is tranquillity itself. You had a starving people, unjust laws, public discontent, and a seditious spirit. After the peace the laws against seditious meetings had expired, and the Governments of Lord Sidmouth, Lord Castlereagh, and Lord Liverpool had to rely upon the Common Law, and the Manchester meeting took place. You have now successfully reproduced Peterloo, and it is well to examine, therefore, what was the history of Peterloo, and what was the law at the time. The original meeting called at Peterloo was for an unlawful purpose, unquestionably, and it did not take place. The second meeting was for an object ostensibly lawful; but the magistrates and military suppressed that meeting by force, and there was considerable loss of life. But if the Attorney General for Ireland's law is good, there could be no difficulty whatever in justifying the proceedings of the magistrates at that time. However, the innocent Law Advisers of Lord Sidmouth and Lord Castlereagh had never dreamt of the doctrine we hear broached from the Front Bench opposite to-day.

Lord Eldon was the Adviser of the Government. Now, Lord Eldon was a great common lawyer. Lord Brougham said of him that though a most unscrupulous politician, he was a most scrupulous lawyer, and nothing what could induce him, as men had been induced before and since his days, to pervert the doctrines of the law to serve political purposes. The law was the religion of Lord Eldon, and he was incapable of mis-stating it, and immediately this meeting took place at Manchester, he wrote to Lord Sidmouth, and said—

"The dispersing of the meeting with force so early can only be justified in considering it as a riot actually commenced, and a rebellious riot."

In this there is no trace of the doctrine of the present Attorney General for Ireland. Lord Eldon goes on—

"When the advertisements for the meeting stated no illegal purpose, whether the meeting would be illegal could only be determined when it took place, and the magistrates could not advertise against it."

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That was the opinion of Lord Eldon. I suppose he knew nothing about the law; it is only the Attorney General for Ireland who knows the law. [*Laughter.*] Well, what becomes of your doctrine of anticipation of what speakers will say, and what will be the consequences of what they will say? In *The Life of Lord Eldon* you will find two remarkable letters, which he wrote to his brother, a lawyer not less eminent than himself. In one of these he says—

“Without doubt the Manchester magistrates must be supported, but they are generally blamed.”

We know what Lord Eldon meant by that.

“For my part, if the assembly was only an unlawful assembly that task would be difficult enough in sound reasoning.”

That means that a mere unlawful assembly should not be dispersed by armed force.

“If the meeting were an overt act of treason, the justification is complete.”

You will find that Lord Eldon, throughout the whole of the controversy, maintained that to justify the magistrates and police in suppressing a public meeting by force it must be shown either that the meeting amounted to a riot, or that it was act of treason. Now, as to the alleged right of stopping such a meeting as the Peterloo meeting by the Common Law, let me read this extract from a letter written by Lord Eldon to Sir Walter Scott—

“In fact, the state of our law is so inapplicable to existing circumstances that we cannot meet the present case. I am as convinced as I am of my existence that if Parliament does not forthwith assemble there is nothing that can be done but to let these meetings take place, reading the Riot Act if any riot takes place.”

That is the Common Law of England as stated by Lord Eldon. It is and always has been the Common Law of England, and we are here to-day to protest against this perversion of the law by the Attorney General for Ireland.

I cannot weary the House with a protracted legal argument and quotations from a series of cases; but I venture to say that the same doctrine has been maintained ever since in all the books I have ever read. In the case of Hunt, who was tried, the Judge, Mr. Justice Bailey, said—

“Wherever a meeting, from its general appearance and all the accompanying circum-

stances, is calculated to excite terror, alarm, and consternation, it was illegal;”

and, no doubt, when a meeting was held by armed people, by drilled people, in those days when people came in military array with arms in their hands, they did inspire terror; and I admit at once that that is an unlawful meeting. You do not pretend that any such thing took place at Ennis. An old authority cited on all these cases, Hawkins, says—

“The meeting of a great number of people under circumstances of terror which cannot but endanger the public peace,”—

that is, the apprehension of riot or circumstances that lead to the immediate apprehension of riot at the meeting itself, and he further says—

“Meetings where people come together armed and in a warlike manner,”—

these are unlawful assemblies. Precisely the same doctrine will be found to be laid down by the Judge in the Chartist case, in 1839, in the cases of “*R. v. Vincent*,” and “*R. v. Neale*.”

I might come down to our own days; I would cite the opinion of two eminent Tory lawyers not 20 years ago. The Tory Party has made progress since then, and the noble Lord opposite (Lord Randolph Churchill) talks of the Tory democracy; but upon this question, what was the doctrine of Tory lawyers in 1868? It was this—

“We think that meetings and processions”—not prohibited by Statute—“not amounting to unlawful assemblies, cannot legally be prevented simply because they may lead to breach of the peace. But where the objects of the meetings or processions, and the conduct of the persons assembling together, are such as to inspire terror in Her Majesty’s subjects, and to tend to the disturbance of the peace, then the meeting might be dispersed and persons prevented from joining it.”

This is the Common Law of England, but it is not the law of the Attorney General for Ireland, who lays down that meetings are to be proclaimed, not because there is anything about them that inspires terror, but because there is some anticipation that somebody may say something that somebody may imagine to be dangerous. If you allege that meetings are held with a treasonable purpose, treat them as such; if you apprehend they will lead to riot, treat them as such. But short of that you have no right to suppress them by force. [“Hear, hear!”] I am glad to hear

an hon. Gentleman on that side agree with me in commending that doctrine; that was the ground upon which the Clontarf meetings were proclaimed in the time of O'Connell; the Proclamations set forth that the meeting was to be one of men with arms and in military array, and that it designed to affect alterations of the law by demonstrations of physical force. You have not said that of the Ennis meeting; you knew you could not say it.

I say nothing about the celebrated Hyde Park riots and the Phoenix Park meeting; those do not bear upon the right of public meeting, but upon the rights of the Crown in the Royal Parks; and so I intend to say nothing about those cases. I may say a word in reference to the Salvation Army meetings, as I had to do with them myself. I had been advised, as my Predecessors had been, that if you thought a meeting would lead to disturbance, not on account of the conduct of the people who called the meeting, but on account of the conduct of other people who called an opposition meeting, then you had a right to stop both meetings. That was the opinion of the Government, supported by the Law Officers of the Crown; but the Court of Queen's Bench determined there was no such right.

Well, the Government proclaimed the Ennis meeting; and those who summoned that meeting, the Nationalist Party in Ireland, had the wisdom not to resist the armed forces of the Government. They have been scoffed at; they have been mocked by the Tory Press and by the Unionist Press of England; and I have no doubt that these parties were only too anxious to see Peterloo revived. ["Oh, oh!"] I read in a daily newspaper an expression of regret that only rifles were used at Mitchelstown, and the expression of a hope that machine guns would be sent to Ireland. ["Name, name!"] It was *The St. James's Gazette* of Saturday. I do not know whether they have been sent or not; but I would advise hon. Members to turn to the comments of *The Times* upon the meeting, in which everything was done to taunt the Irish people with cowardice—the most detestable and scandalous language that ever degraded the Press of a free country was used for the express purpose of provoking the Irish people to resist the Government.

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Anyone who will read the Unionist papers of last Monday morning will see that what with machine guns and evictions by Irish landlords, there would be very few of the Irish people left if the policy they advocated were allowed to work itself out. I hope the Irish people will persist in the prudence they have exhibited. ["Oh, oh!" and a laugh.] I dare say the hon. Gentleman who laughs does not wish that they should. It would, no doubt, answer his purpose a great deal better that they should spit themselves on the sabres of your Hussars.

But they have much stronger weapons to rely on; they do better to rely upon the public opinion of this country. If there is anything dear to the British people it is the right which this Government have unconstitutionally trampled upon—the right of public meeting; and I invite the Government to try the experiment of their Common Law doctrine upon the British people, who will make short work of them and their doctrine. The Attorney General for Ireland is going to put down meetings, because he anticipates that speeches will be made against the proclamation of the League; that is his definition of an improper purpose.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. GIBSON) (Liverpool, Walton): I am sorry I must intervene; but the right hon. Gentleman has not referred to the context of my speech. I distinctly called attention to the fact that speeches were directed, and would be directed, to incite the conspiracy against the enforcement of the law.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: The speeches that have never been made rest exclusively upon the imagination of the Attorney General for Ireland, and he can imagine any speech upon the subject exactly as he chooses at any moment and upon any occasion, and as he supposed one speech for a man who had never made it last Friday, he may imagine another speech for the same speaker to-day. There was no limit, except in the imagination of the right hon. and learned Gentleman, to the topics he may suggest, as he claimed for the Government the right to anticipate what speeches may be made. Then I will tell him, if these are improper purposes, they will be pursued by us in

every corner of this country; we shall denounce the conduct of the Government in proclaiming the League and in proclaiming the meeting at Ennis. What we shall say as to the conduct of the Government in firing upon the people at Mitchelstown must depend upon the evidence produced in that case.

But, Sir, we have no objection to the Government pursuing this policy; it will enable us to make the people of this country understand exactly what the Unionist policy requires. We have always said that it meant coercion, and coercion of an extreme kind, founded upon more violent doctrines than had ever yet been known or heard of in this country. It is well that the people of this country should understand what is the policy of the Government and of the Liberal Unionists. They were pledged against coercion; they promised equality of treatment for England and Ireland. Do you dare to treat England as you are treating Ireland now? You made the pretence, and we denounced it as a false pretence, that your Coercion Act was intended to put down crime.

What crime have you put down? What crime have you attempted to put down? You have arrested an editor and have proclaimed a lawful meeting; you have fired upon a mob; but what crime have you put down in Ireland? The object of your policy, as we always affirmed it was intended to be, is to stifle opinion, to crush the sympathies and the sentiments of the Irish nation, which you govern against its will. You are determined to exemplify what was so well said by the right hon. Member for West Birmingham (Mr. J. Chamberlain) when he described the Government of Ireland to be a Government like that of Austria in Italy and like that of Russia in Poland.

You talk of a mandate; you have no mandate for such a policy as this from the people of this country. Is your policy that which was proclaimed by the noble Marquess the Member for Rossendale at the last Election? Is it the policy that was preached at Birmingham at the last Election? Is my noble Friend going to take the responsibility of advising this policy of proclaiming public meetings? I am not surprised that when the League was

proclaimed, he said he did not advise it, and he had told the Government the opinion of this country would not sustain it. Does he think the public opinion of this country will sustain this policy?

My noble Friend says he is not responsible; he washes his hands of the affair. When I was reading those great debates, that storehouse of national eloquence, I came across a singular passage in the great speech by Mr. Fox. He said—

“Even in the reign of King William, the Marquess of Hartington took the side of liberty. Perhaps he might be laughed at for the superstitious veneration in which he held the names of some great and ancient families in the kingdom. There was no one for which he had more respect than that of Cavendish, and sorry was he to see that in a question of such great constitutional importance not one of that illustrious family, which had so many seats in Parliament, was to be found either in the minority or in the adverse ranks.”

Well, that is not so on this occasion. My noble Friend, with his great authority, will tell us to-night whether he is in favour of, or against this policy of putting down the right of public meeting; he will let us know where we are, and what title the Unionist still claim to the adjective “Liberal.” It is impossible for him to say he will not take any responsibility in this matter. Any man who supports the Government in such a policy as this is responsible for that policy and for all that follows from it. In my opinion, the criminality and the injustice of this policy are only equalled by its folly. The thing you are attempting to do you will not—you cannot—succeed in accomplishing.

Permit me to read to the House one more passage from the speech of Mr. Fox. [An hon. MEMBER: No.] I will say to the hon. Member opposite that it would do him good if he would read a little of the history of his country. He would then be ashamed of the Government he supports. Mr. Fox says—

“What is the benefit expected to be derived from all this? Are provisions like these likely to alter the minds of men? Are they calculated to prevent communication and stifle the opinions and discontents of a people? If it were a new and an abstract question there might, perhaps, be a difference of opinion upon the subject; but, unfortunately, a book is laid open to us in which we may read in most legible characters the true character and consequences of such a measure—that book is the kingdom of Ireland.”

Now, this was spoken in 1797, just before the events of 1798—

"In the year 1794 a Convention Bill was passed in Ireland to prevent meetings of the people. What was the consequence? Ministers boasted of the success of the measure; they flattered themselves they had succeeded in preventing meetings; but I have now the authority of the Parliament of Ireland for saying that what they had prevented publicly had been done in private; and that ever since the year 1791 meetings of the people had been held which, up to the year 1794, were small and insignificant—small because, up to that time, they had still the power of meeting in public and discussing their grievances openly and without reserve. Up to the year 1794, then, they were small and harmless; but then comes the Convention Bill that forces them into clandestine and secret meetings by midnight."

And then he says this—

"You tell the people that when everything goes well, when they are happy and comfortable, then they may meet freely to recognize their happiness and pass eulogiums on their Government; but that in a moment of war and calamity, of distrust and misconduct, it is not permitted them to meet together, because then instead of eulogising they might think proper to condemn Ministers."

That is what you are afraid of. Mr. Fox exclaims—

"What a mockery is this! What an insult to say that this is preserving to the people the right of Petition—to tell them that they shall have a right to applaud, a right to rejoice, a right to meet when they are happy, but not a right to condemn, not a right to deplore their misfortunes, not a right to suggest a remedy. I hate these insidious modes of undermining and libelling the Constitution of the country."

Those are principles and doctrines which, in my opinion, are worth remembering at this moment. The truth is that, as Mr. Fox wisely said, the greater the prevalence of discontent the more necessary and salutary is the remedy which public meetings supply. As I spoke of the Peterloo massacre, I may remind you that the six Acts passed in consequence are names of opprobrium in the history of this country. But you are a great deal worse; you are acting as if you had got the six Acts. When those Acts were passed, and that Government acted upon the authority given them by Parliament, the immediate consequence was the Cato Street Conspiracy.

You are going to proclaim meetings all over Ireland, and the forces of the Crown and the Irish people are to play hide-and-seek and to dodge each other throughout the country. Is that a

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dignified or a glorious position for a responsible Government? You hold just so much of Ireland as you occupy with your troops and police. Every spot that is evacuated by those forces comes under an influence that is hostile to your rule. ["No, no!"]

COLONEL SAUNDERSON (Armagh, N.): Ulster.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: But the hon. and gallant Gentleman has not got all Ulster to himself. I want to know whether this will bring tranquillity to Ireland? The boast—the foolish boast—of the Chief Secretary for Ireland that the Irish people have fled before the very sight of his Coercion Bill—

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (MR. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): I never boasted that.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: Oh, yes; I heard him myself. He said the tranquillity of Ireland was due to the fear of the Bill. Foolish and vain-glorious language.

Ah! Sir, perhaps Cromwell might have given the sort of tranquillity that you wish to Ireland. But then the difficulty is, first of all, that you are not Cromwell; and, in the next place, that if you were, the English people would not support you. I hope that these meetings will continue to be held in all parts of Ireland. Let the Government suppress them if they will. I hope they will not meet with a forcible resistance. But public meetings in England, I tell the Government, shall supply their place. For every meeting that you suppress in Ireland you shall lose a dozen seats in England. We will denounce your Proclamation of the League, which you will not allow to be done in Ireland, at public meetings in England.

AN IRISH MEMBER: We denounce it in Ireland.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: Will you dare to suppress them? Will you dare to suppress the reports of those meetings in the Irish newspapers? I dare say you will. You are getting on fast. You swore by all your gods that you would never touch the right of public meeting. You have done it already. You were not going to interfere with the Press. That will be the next thing. You will go on, as is the case with all Governments which are

weak, from violence to violence. The Government have entered upon a course from which there is no issue except defeat; but in spite of your police and Hussars and your Parliamentary majority, you will have to do with antagonists who are stronger than your troops, and who are the masters of your majority. What we invoke against you, and what is more powerful than all, are the sympathies and convictions and the public opinion of the English nation. You say, "Oh, all this is done in the name of the Union." But when the English people are satisfied that the Union can only be maintained by blood, you may depend upon it the Union is in a bad way.

But the Union is not your real object; I have always said so. The Duke of Abercorn was kind enough to state it very clearly. He did not care "about the base pretences of supporting the Union."

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON (Middlesex, Ealing): He used the word "bare," not "base."

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: Oh, I beg pardon; it is not base—the bare or naked pretence of supporting the Union. The "pretence" of supporting the Union! That is not what he or his distinguished relative means. What they mean is a far more important thing. It is the rent. That is the real object of the plan of your campaign. I have consulted Lord Spencer on this question, and he tells me that there never was a public meeting about to be held in Ireland that the landlords did not beg for its suppression. Of course they did; always the landlords and generally the magistrates. He would not give in to that policy, and greatly he was attacked for it. You are embarked on the impossible task of exacting impossible rents. The public opinion of Ireland is against you; and that is why you are determined to put down public opinion in Ireland. What has become of your boasts? Why, all your boasts have vanished. You were going to stop evictions; but I take up the newspaper and I read that evictions are going on every day. What is the meaning of that? We have had no explanation from the Government. Then I saw a speech of the hon. and gallant Member for North Armagh, delivered somewhere in the North. He said it was all

right now, and in three months they would have it all their own way. He is in the secrets of the Government. He knew what was going to be done at Ennis. Perhaps he knew what was going to be done at Mitchelstown. He went down to tell the people that the Irish landlords would have it all their own way in three months. But do not let him be too sure. The Chief Secretary for Ireland the other day—I read it with great regret—used the word "retribution." [*Opposition cheers.*] Yes, this firing on the people was the "retribution" in the opinion of the Chief Secretary for Ireland. I think it is a most unwise, a most unsafe, and a most unstatesmanlike word to employ; but I have no doubt it justly expressed the policy, the principle, and the sentiment of the Government upon this subject. Well, you may suppress meetings; you may charge with your Hussars; but there is a force stronger than either—a force which is the master of Governments—a force to which Parliamentary majorities must succumb. It is to this force that we appeal. It is a force which speaks with a voice which must and which will be heard. And, in my opinion, if there is one lesson which the history of politics teaches more clearly than another it is this—that a cause which cannot bear to be discussed is already lost.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Before, Sir, I come to the main substance of the astonishing speech we have just heard—a speech which I confess surprised me almost more by the total absence of the ordinary good taste which distinguishes Ministerial speeches in this House, as by the extraordinary hollowness of the arguments advanced—I will relieve the right hon. Gentleman's mind upon two questions which he asked me in the earlier part of his remarks. He has asked whether I will lay upon the Table of the House or communicate to the House the special instructions given to the police in dealing with public meetings. So far as I know, Sir, the instructions under which the police are now acting in Ireland are precisely the instructions under which they acted when the right hon. Gentleman himself, as Home Secretary, was largely responsible for the government of that country. The second point on which he desired to be reassured related to Sir

Redvers Buller. The right hon. Gentleman, it appears, saw in the morning newspapers a statement to the effect that Sir Redvers Buller was about to give up his appointment, and with characteristic charity he jumped to the conclusion that Sir Redvers Buller was leaving his appointment because he differed from the policy of Her Majesty's Government. [Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT dissented.] The right hon. Gentleman, at least, suggested that. Now, I think it is extremely inexpedient to drag into debates in this House the opinions of permanent officials; and I am not going further to discuss Sir Redvers Buller's opinions more than to say this—that I know no man who would hesitate less to leave the service of any Government of whose policy he disapproved. Sir, I have acted during the whole time I have been in Office in absolute and entire harmony with Sir Redvers Buller on every single point of administration that has come up for discussion.

MR. SEXTON: Has he resigned?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: He has not resigned; but, as the House has long known, his appointment was a temporary one; and I regret to say that he desires to return to his duties in another office under the Crown—[*Ironical laughter*—] but, as I have said so much, let me add this—that if hon. Gentlemen suppose that Sir Redvers Buller's retirement from the office of Permanent Under Secretary in Ireland is due, in the slightest measure or degree, to any difference of opinion between himself and me, the supposition is entirely and absolutely baseless; and I give it the most unqualified contradiction. I now proceed to the main substance—if I may call it substance—at all events to the main part of the speech which the right hon. Gentleman has just delivered. He told us that we had had the impudence to describe the doctrines of Common Law as justifying the action of the Government. I will pledge myself, in the course of a few minutes, to convince the House as to which quarter of the House and to which individual in the House the term impudence is most properly to be applied. The right hon. Gentleman has given us a very long and learned dissertation on the principles of law. [An Irish MEMBER: You need it.] The

right hon. Gentleman went back chiefly to the year 1795, and also to other precedents before that. I do not think, as far as I can recollect, that he condescended to quote any precedent less than 80 or 100 years old.

MR. SEXTON: Ten years.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I do not know at what period of the right hon. Gentleman's career he learnt his law. I believe that is a subject on which biographers of the right hon. Gentleman have had many searchings of heart. At all events, about one fact there can be no doubt, I presume. It is not since 1881 that the right hon. Gentleman learnt his law. It was in the earlier stages of his distinguished career that the right hon. Gentleman devoted himself to those legal studies the fruits of which he has given to the House this evening. I confess that I was surprised while the right hon. Gentleman was dealing with all these precedents, and showering upon us quotations from Fox and Eldon, that he did not go to more recent experience and deal with precedents which are in the recollection of many hon. Gentlemen opposite. Will it be believed that under the Common Law powers which we have used in this case, Mr. Forster, the right hon. Gentleman himself, and the right hon. Member for Mid Lothian, so far as my researches go, proclaimed no fewer than 130 meetings? The right hon. Gentleman says that we have based our action—that was his phrase—on the example of the worst of men in the worst of times. The times from which we have drawn our precedents are the last 10 years; those, I suppose, are the worst of times. When I look for the worst of men, where am I to find them, except on that Bench where still sit the relics of that Ministry? Sir, the right hon. Gentleman said that our ancestors before they proclaimed meetings waited until overt acts were committed.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: No; I did not.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Of course, I do not wish to press the right hon. Gentleman on any point which he disputes, and as to any phrase which he says he did not use; but I certainly caught in the course of the right hon. Gentleman's speech the words "overt act" recurring. Unless they had some relation to the

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argument I alluded to just now, I do not see in what connection the right hon. Gentleman introduced the phrase.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: The words "overt acts," no doubt, were used in my speech; but the words were quoted from Mr. Erskine. I do not think I used them myself at all. [Mr. A. J. BALFOUR: Hear, hear!] They occurred in a quotation from Mr. Erskine, and what I said, or what I intended to say, was this—it must either mean an act of riot at the meeting, or an act perpetrated at the meeting which made disturbance of the peace at that meeting probable and imminent, rather than consequential.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Now, Sir, I will deal with the method upon which the right hon. Gentleman's Government applied that principle in a few moments. In that connection I should like to read to the House the views of the right hon. Gentleman, expressed in 1883, on the subject of public meeting—

"Public meetings," said the right hon. Gentleman, "might no doubt be considered as a source of light; but they ought to have some regard to the atmosphere into which the light was carried: and it would be the height of recklessness to carry a light in the form of a naked candle into a chamber filled with explosive material."

I want to know what meaning is to be put upon these words if they do not mean that the general condition of the district and the country in which the meeting is held are a ground for proclaiming it? If the right hon. Gentleman, however, is not satisfied with that quotation, I will give him another. The right hon. Gentleman has been loud in his announcements that we dare not deal with England as we dealt with Ireland. I take the view that the condition of Ireland renders different treatment necessary. Does the right hon. Gentleman dissent from that view? Apparently he does. He did not dissent from it six years ago. [Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT: Hear, hear!] On June 15, 1882, the right hon. Gentleman said—

"Everybody knew that the feeling of the community in England was on the side of the law, and therefore meetings might be held without danger in this country which would be altogether unsafe under the present condition of Ireland. It was upon that ground that meetings had been prohibited within the last two years in Ireland, and upon that ground alone."—(3 *Hansard*, [270] 1290.)

I have heard the right hon. Gentleman

use an expression that he thought the quotation I have just given to the House referred to what was done under the Crimes Act of 1882. The right hon. Gentleman was premature. The last sentence I have read—

"It was upon that ground that meetings had been prohibited within the last two years in Ireland, and upon that ground alone"—

shows conclusively that the action of his Government with which at that time he was concerned to defend was taken, not under the law of 1882, but under the Common Law.

MR. PARNELL (Cork): How many of the 130 meetings were proclaimed under the Common Law?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: All. They were not proclaimed under the Statute of 1882. I will take up that interruption. The right hon. Gentleman has drawn, or has attempted to draw, a wide distinction between the action of the Government subsequent to 1882, when they had Statutory powers, and their action before 1882, when, as I have said, they proclaimed no fewer than 130 meetings under the Common Law. I say, Sir, that no such distinction can be drawn. The right hon. Gentleman appears now to hold that the Government, in taking Statutory powers in 1882, meant to deal with public meetings on a different principle, and not merely under a different procedure, from that used before. That view is directly contradicted by the statements made by the Government of that day, including the right hon. Gentleman himself and the right hon. Member for the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow (Sir George Trevelyan) when they were dealing with the clause in the Act of 1882 under which they took those exceptional Statutory powers. What did the right hon. Gentleman say with regard to this clause under which he thinks a distinction can be drawn between actions subsequent to 1882 and actions before that date. He said—

"As regarded the first part of the clause, it was only intended to confirm and sanction what had been done and what was being done. With regard to the second part, it was intended only to give a more summary and complete power of stopping public meetings. It must, therefore, not be supposed that now, for the first time, the stoppage of public meetings was suggested."—(*Ibid* 1,321.)

I may be wrong, but I think the right hon. Gentleman will be very careful in

gested other than intimidation and outrage, and the man who gets up in Clare and says—"While I live there shall be no land-grabbing in Clare," says, in effect—and who doubts that he says in effect?—"So long as I live I will take care, by intimidation or by outrage, that land-grabbing shall not exist."

Mr. DILLON: Mr. Speaker, I say that that is absolutely false.

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR: Does the hon. Gentleman mean to say that the words themselves or my interpretation is false?

Mr. DILLON: Your interpretation.

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR: Very well; that is a matter which I entirely leave to the House. If the hon. Gentleman can show to the satisfaction of the House that any other efficient means of stopping land-grabbing exists than the two means I have mentioned I will, of course, not press that point upon the attention of the House. I may quote some observations which the hon. Member made, not on the day of the meeting, but on the day before. What did the hon. Member say? Speaking of the Government, he said—

"I will tell you the fear that is in the heart of these men; they fear, and I hope, that the Coercion Act has no terrors for the men of Clare, and when the proclamation of the League goes forth in Clare the League will continue to live in spite of the proclamation."

That, no doubt, accurately represents the wishes of the hon. Gentleman, but I say that such a speech made at Clare on the day before the meeting is a perfectly sufficient proof that one of the objects that the hon. Gentleman had in view in holding that meeting was to defeat the law of the land. [Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT here made some remark which was inaudible in the gallery.] The right hon. Gentleman really appears to suppose that there is some analogy between a Corn Law meeting and a meeting which is by law an illegal meeting.

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT: I did not do anything of the kind.

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR: Well, perhaps I misheard communications going on between the right hon. Gentleman and his right hon. Friend—

Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT: If the right hon. Gentleman will allow me, I will tell him what passed. The right hon. Gentleman said that it was a meeting against the law of the land, and I said that in old days a Corn Law meet-

ing was a meeting against the law of the land.

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR: Surely the right hon. Gentleman, with his legal acumen, can see a distinction between a meeting which is called together to produce legislation for altering the law of the land and a meeting which is called together to defeat the operation of the law actually in existence. The hon. Member for East Mayo has constantly denounced what he describes as outrage—and, I believe, sincerely. We do not agree as to what outrage means, because the hon. Gentleman never includes what I regard as the very worst form of outrage—namely, intimidation. But when the hon. Member speaks at a meeting like the meeting at Ennis, and says that while he lives land-grabbing shall be put down, does he not know that he is doing all that in him lies, unconsciously, no doubt, and unwittingly, to promote the monstrous crime of the kind of which I gave an account to the House to-day, in which there was a conspiracy to murder a man for no other reason whatever than that he took an evicted farm, and as a consequence of which three policemen, who were doing their duty in protecting the victim of the intended outrage, were injured, and one of them was killed? Is not that a comment on the freedom of speech of which the right hon. Gentleman has lauded?

Mr. DILLON: I rise to Order. I think the right hon. Gentleman is pressing his argument beyond what is just in seeming to intimate that this crime is the comment upon what he calls freedom of speech, when he ought to remember that he denied freedom of speech to me at Clare.

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR: The hon. Member says that I denied him freedom of speech at Clare. I will not argue that point now, but the contention of the hon. Gentleman the Member for Wednesbury (Mr. P. Stanhope) was that the hon. Gentleman made all the speeches that he intended to make, and that in effect nothing was done whatever to destroy that freedom of speech so dear to the heart of the right hon. Gentleman. Is it not absurd to describe meetings of this kind as meetings in favour of free discussion? It is a cardinal principle of English policy that you should submit to the propagation of

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error rather than strangle truth, and it is because I hold that proposition that I claim to be as sincerely the friend of freedom of speech as any man in this House. But, Sir, it is not freedom of speech; it is a monstrous perversion of terms to describe as freedom of speech a meeting called together for the purpose of defeating the law and promoting intimidation and outrage.

MR. LABOUCHERE (Northampton): Where do you get that?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I get it from the speech of the hon. Member for East Mayo, in which he said that he had objects which practically could only be produced by intimidation. Possibly the hon. Gentleman does not consider that outrage. I do. And I say distinctly that in the speech of the hon. Member for East Mayo there was an incitement to the tenants of Clare to behave as the tenants of Bodyke have behaved. It is monstrous to describe the action of the Government as an interference with the freedom of speech, or to compare a meeting of this kind with a meeting intended to propagate by fair argument and fair discussion the reform of the law. It is nothing of the kind. The right hon. Gentleman tells us that this Government has proved itself to be anxious to interfere with meetings. I have told the House that, under the Common Law powers of Mr. Forster, 130 meetings were suppressed, including every form of meeting. Subsequent to the resignation of Mr. Forster, and the resignation of Lord Cowper, Lord Spencer, for reasons which I have not been able to discover, used the Common Law powers to proclaim a meeting; but, as a rule, he acted under the statutory powers, which were avowedly intended not to increase the scope of the law, but merely to improve its machinery. How many meetings Lord Spencer under those statutory powers proclaimed I am not aware; but it was a very large number.

MR. PARNELL: Were those 130 meetings of which the right hon. Gentleman speaks meetings called for the purpose of listening to speeches, or were they assemblies of people which were proclaimed as illegal in consequence of sales of cattle at evictions?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: They were of every kind. I carefully stated to the House that this was the number of times, as far as my researches had gone,

in which these Common Law powers, which have been denied, were used. The hon. Member was not in the House during the learned disquisition of the right hon. Gentleman, or he would have seen the point of my remarks. These Common Law powers, the existence of which Mr. Fox and Lord Eldon were called into Court to disprove, were exercised 130 times by Mr. Forster.

MR. PARNELL: Can the right hon. Gentleman tell us how many meetings, in the ordinary sense of the word, called for public discussion and to listen to public speeches were so proclaimed?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I have found about 30; there may be more under Mr. Forster; and I would note, as the hon. Gentleman has reminded me of it, that if you examine the grounds, as I have done, on which Mr. Forster proclaimed the meetings, you will find that, as far as evidence was officially stated, they were incomparably weaker than the grounds on which we have thought fit and right to exercise the powers. Now, compare the action of the present Government with the action of the Government of which the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. W. E. Gladstone) was the head. I make out that since this Government came into Office 317 meetings have been permitted. Twelve were prohibited, and of these 12 only eight were prohibited by the action of the Executive Government, and of these eight some were prohibited simply because they would lead to collisions between hostile meetings of different religious denominations. Surely those figures may be taken to heart by any critic who has the hardihood to assert that we desire to interfere with public meetings and wish to stifle the voice of the Irish people. I really do not think it is necessary for me to go further into this question. I have shown, and I think conclusively, that if ground ever existed for proclaiming a public meeting under the Common Law, that ground exists now. I have shown that, by the constant and reiterated practice of right hon. Gentlemen who criticize us, that Common Law right does exist; and I have shown that Clare, even in disturbed Ireland, is exceptionally disturbed. I have shown that immediately after the meeting a crime has been committed of the very kind which that meeting was calculated to produce; and if I have not

been able to convince the House and the country that in proclaiming this meeting we have been influenced by a desire simply and solely to limit outrage and intimidation, and with no desire whatever to limit true freedom of speech and discussion, however hostile and unfavourable to ourselves, it will be difficult to imagine by what kind of argument conviction in such cases can be produced. I am reminded by the noble Lord (Lord John Manners) that I have omitted to answer the appeal of the right hon. Gentleman as to why, as the law stands, evictions are still going on. I thought it would be an insult to the right hon. Gentleman to answer it. It depends not upon the Executive, but on the interpretation of a Statute. I do not wish to flatter the right hon. Gentleman in any way; but I believe he is as well qualified to interpret the Statute if he only devotes his mind to it as I am, and for that reason alone I forebore to answer the right hon. Gentleman. But I am bound to say one or two words upon a question which the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby only touched upon parenthetically, but which he contrived to misrepresent in the most astonishing manner. The right hon. Gentleman never allows us to forget that he once signed himself "Historicus." He never now makes a speech in this House without ladling out the contents of his historical note-book, and dragging into his argument every historical event, whether remotely or not remotely connected with the subject, which he thinks can point a dart against the Government. He has chosen to draw a parallel between the unhappy and deplorable events at Mitchelstown and the massacre of Peterloo. I am not going into a discussion of Peterloo; but this, at any rate, is quite certain about Peterloo—that the Yeomanry on that occasion were not acting in self-defence. Nothing, however, can be more certain than that the whole action of the police at Mitchelstown was not only under the most tremendous provocation, but absolutely in self-defence. ["No, no!"] I will tell the House the leading facts. In the first place, the meeting was held in defiance of the law; it was held to celebrate the defiance of the law. ["No!"] There can be no doubt that what I say is true. Mitchelstown is a remote and difficult place to get at from a railway

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station, and not at all a likely place to be chosen, under ordinary circumstances, by errant Members of Parliament in search of an audience. But Mitchelstown on that particular day was occupied with a very important legal transaction—namely, the trial of the hon. Member for North-East Cork (Mr. W. O'Brien); and it will hardly be denied, even by the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Labouchere), that the public meeting had some reference and relation to that trial.

Mr. SEXTON: The meeting was held two hours after the trial had closed.

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR: The hon. Member appears to think that the fact that it occurred two hours after the trial shows that it had no connection with the trial. He ought to have read the speech of his hon. Colleague the Member for East Mayo, which was interrupted by the unhappy series of occurrences now familiar to the House. The hon. Member said—

"The day is nearly over when men will act towards the people of this country as these men have acted to-day in the Court House at Mitchelstown."

Mr. DILLON: I should like to know where that report comes from. That is a specimen of the work of the Government reporter. It is not accurate.

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR: I am quoting from *The Freeman's Journal*.

Mr. DILLON: I do not care what the right hon. Gentleman quotes from. I never used the words.

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR: Well, although not an unimportant consideration, it is not vital to the case, and I will not press this any further; for it is clear, on the very face of the proceedings, that the meeting had relation to the proceedings in the Court House. I will not further consider the legality or illegality of the meeting; but I will deal with the second point—namely, that the police, in taking steps to have the speeches reported at this meeting, were not only acting within their undoubted right, but that they would have been guilty of gross neglect of duty had they failed to do so. The third point is that unless they brought up their reporter from the outside of the crowd to a more favourable position it would be impossible for the Government shorthand-writer to adequately hear the speeches. It would be impossible to report the speeches correctly on the outside of a

large and excited crowd, and the attendance of this is required to establish the fact that even *The Free Press* reporter, who no doubt was in a most favourable place and trained with great consideration, was not able to understand his recent interview—so fortunate as to correctly report the words of the hon. Member for East Kent. There can be no manner of doubt that the police, in trying to do their ordinary duty, and place their regiments in proper place, did so without any undue violence or without any violence at all. Some one who was said to be the hon. Member for Tipperary—and that has not been denied—showed us that the words were to "close their ranks" and "order the police in." The order was not exactly obeyed. Showers of stones were thrown at the police, and they were armed with blackthorns before they drew their batons. [Mr. LAMBART: Yes, sir.] It was not until they were driven into disorder and routed by a charge of the men on horseback, who according to the account in *The Freeman's Journal* might be described as being in military array—it was not until they were killed, wounded, and forced to fly to the barracks—until the majority of them gathered in the barrack, which was attacked and the door broken, that it was found absolutely necessary to resort to firearms—firstly, for the purpose of protecting the barracks; and secondly, for the purpose of protecting the unhappy police stragglers who were still left outside. ["No, no," said "Hear, hear,"]

MR. LABOUCHERE said. He rose to explain—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! The right hon. Gentleman is in possession. The hon. Member will have an opportunity of addressing the House later on.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I know the hon. Gentleman is going to address the House, and he will then be able to make any explanation he desires. I hope he will allow me to give my account of the matter. What was the character of the combat which ended thus disastrously to the police, and, in the end, to the crowd? Some hon. Members, on Saturday last, chose to cast doubt on my statements because they came from official sources, and therefore came, as they were pleased to say, from a tainted source.

DR. TANNER: I said it was a telegraphic statement.

[illegible][illegible]

The policeman who, in the exercise of his duty, was treated in this horrible and barbaric fashion, has, by the testimony he has given us, shown that he was only saved from immediate death by the fire from the barracks. The fire from the barracks had two objects—it had, first, the object of protecting the police who had sought refuge within the barracks; and, secondly, of protecting those few scattered members of the force who were, like that unhappy man, crawling wounded to the barracks. It was not a random fire—it was not the fire of men in a panic, or of men who had lost all self-control owing to the treatment they had received, natural, in my opinion, as such absence of self-control would have been. It was the deliberate fire of men acting under the orders of their officer, who instructed them to fire only at those portions of the mob attacking the barracks, and who did their best to direct their fire at those who were guilty of this assault. As the right hon. Gentleman opposite must be aware, on occasions such as this, when you are dealing with police or soldiers, you cannot expect absolute accuracy of aim; and it is impossible to say, if the order to fire is once given, who will be the victims. That, no doubt, is a conclusive reason for de-

ferring to the last dread necessity the act of firing. It has never been a reason, and, if I have my way, it never will be a reason, for not firing when self-defence and the authority of the law actually require it. [*ironical cheers.*] I am amazed at the right hon. Gentleman who was Home Secretary, who was responsible for five years for the peace of the community, that he, of all Members of this House, should cheer that sentence ironically. Now, that I believe to be an accurate account of what took place on this occasion. [*Cries of "No!"*] If that account be accurate, and be it remembered that the most tragical and horrible part of it was taken, not from official reports, but from *The Freeman's Journal*—if that account be accurate, or anything like accurate, the conduct of the police stands out absolutely justifiable; and however much we may deplore—and none deplores more than I do—the fatal issues of last Friday's struggle, I am of opinion, looking at the matter in the most impartial spirit, that the police were in no way to blame, and that no responsibility rests upon anyone except upon those who convened the meeting under circumstances which they knew would lead to excitement, and which might lead to outrage. Perhaps the right hon. Gentleman will allow me, in conclusion, to make some reply to the candid criticism which he has made on the action of the Government. He has told us that our motives are simply to enable landlords to collect rents. How he could have used that expression in the face of the Land Bill which we have just passed I am utterly unable to say. I want to know whether the right hon. Gentleman really looks with the satisfaction with which he appears to look upon the scenes which are now being enacted in Ireland? He and his friends and allies below the Gangway are always telling us and the country that their day is about to come—that victory is assured to them. Be it a few months sooner, or be it a few months later, they say that the crisis can have but one end. If that is so, surely the right hon. Gentleman might exercise a little patience, and not try to press on the inevitable hour of his triumph by means which he deplores in set terms, but greatly, though unwittingly, encourages by his action. The words ever upon the right hon. Gentleman's lips are liberty, jus-

tice, freedom of speech; but the actual weapons which, so far as I can observe, are used in this Irish contest are obstruction in this House, outside this House resistance to the law, violence, and intimidation, which is, in my opinion, worse than violence. When I appeal to the right hon. Gentleman not to inflame further the passions of an already excited people, and not to drive them on to fatal resistance to the law, I do not do so because I entertain the slightest idea that the cause of liberty, founded upon order, which was once dear to both Parties in this House, of which the right hon. Gentleman was himself at one time a defender, but which appears now to have lapsed to the guardianship of only one of the great political Parties—I do not appeal to him in that cause, because I know I should appeal in vain. But surely the right hon. Gentleman might consider the position of the unhappy Irish peasants, of the policemen—indeed, of every class in the community in Ireland, whose lives and whose property are the counters with which the right hon. Gentleman plays his political game. The hon. Gentleman the Member for Northampton, in the speech he made three nights ago, said that every eviction made, every meeting suppressed, was an additional nail in the coffin of the Tory Government. The inference is plain—that those who desire above all other ends to cause a Tory Government to fall do all they can to produce these evictions and to stimulate these disorders. The course which the Government should pursue appears to me to be perfectly plain. We do not waver from the policy which we have all along laid down. We believe that by a firm administration of the law, and by a not less firm determination to do all that we can to remove every social difficulty which foment the historic discontent of Ireland—we believe that by that policy, carried to its legitimate conclusion, we shall ultimately be able to make one united people of the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. We know that we shall have no assistance in that great task from hon. Gentlemen opposite. We know that the very tools with which they work are the social discontent of the Irish tenants. We know, therefore, that everything we do to mitigate that discontent, and to alleviate—I will not say the injustices, for there are none—the

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causes of discontent which still rankle in that country—will be met by hon. Gentlemen opposite with the most unmitigated hostility. In spite of that conviction, we shall pursue, undismayed by their criticism and unmoved by their attacks, to the best of our ability, the policy which we believe to be founded upon justice, and which, in the long run, must end in the conciliation of the great community with whom we desire to live in peace and amity.

Mr. LABOUCHERE (Northampton): It is perfectly true that I said, at the Rotunda in Dublin, that every eviction and every meeting suppressed was a nail in the coffin of the Tory Government; but it by no means followed I desired there should be evictions or suppressions of meetings. I believed that the Coercion Act was a nail in the coffin of the Tory Government; and I did my best by my votes to prevent the passing of the Coercion Act. The right hon. Gentleman has singularly failed in answering the eloquent and weighty Constitutional speech of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby. What has been his answer? Simply personal abuse and a specious *tu quoque*. I am not concerned with what the right hon. Member for Derby did when he was Home Secretary; and I do not think that the Chief Secretary for Ireland is a fitting person to explain what did take place, or that we should place great credit on what he says. At the same time, admitting, for the sake of argument, the Chief Secretary is right in his statement regarding the action of the right hon. Member for Derby, that only proves that his principles are better than his practice. In regard to the law, my right hon. Friend has laid down what the law is, and has cited great lights of the law in past days; and the Chief Secretary has not even attempted to controvert the dicta of these eminent lawyers. The right hon. Member for Derby has said he would not enter into the case of the Mitchelstown meeting, as it was *sub judice*. I confess I have not the sanguine views of my right hon. Friend, and I was somewhat surprised he said that, because we know that in reality the matter is not in any sense of the word *sub judice*. It is true that a Coroner's inquest is going to take place; but we had a Coroner's inquest into the death of Hanlon, in which the

verdict of the jury declared the Chief Superintendent of Police guilty of murder; and what did the Government do? They refused to prosecute; and it appears that so strange is the law in Ireland, or the administration of the law, that when the Government refused to prosecute in a case like this no other person can prosecute. We have also seen Captain Plunkett sent down to inquire into the matter; but I do not think any inquiry on the part of Captain Plunkett will satisfy anyone on this side of the House. But the Chief Secretary for Ireland has not sheltered himself under the plea that this matter is *sub judice*. He has boldly discussed this question of the meeting, and he has stated what, in his belief, really took place. Now, if the right hon. Gentleman had been there, and then came here and told us what he had seen himself, I should have credited it; but I want to know from whom he received his information? There was only the Chief Inspector there and the Resident Magistrates, Captain Seagrave and Mr. Eaton, so that he must have got his information from these officials, who were the only persons, in fact, from whom he could have got it. But they are the parties criminated. We cannot accept their statement of what took place. Now, Sir, I was there. I was in a position which enabled me to see very clearly what took place. I am not a novice in these matters. I have been in a great many *emeutes* on the Continent. I have been a reporter in some cases, and I have not only been in a position to see, but I have also been in the habit of chronicling what I did see. I will state to the House what really did take place. The right hon. Gentleman commenced by saying that the meeting was a disorderly meeting, because it had been called in order to protest against the action of the Government in regard to the hon. Member for North East Cork. That is not precisely correct. It may have been intended to make a demonstration when the hon. Gentleman intended to go there; but the right hon. Gentleman will remember that the hon. Member for North-East Cork had announced his intention not to go there, and it was fully known he was not going there. Under these circumstances my hon. Friend the Member for East Mayo announced his intention of going to see

what took place and comforting these people, and to tell them they had friends not only in Ireland but in England. When my hon. Friend said that I also stated I intended to go; and the hon. Member for Northwich and the hon. Member for Merionethshire also said they intended to go. We went down; and the train arrived at Fermoy. This is about 15 miles from Mitchelstown, and when we were within a mile of the latter place we were met by a procession with flags and trumpets, and a certain crowd accompanying it. Most stringent orders had been given to these people—I was shown the orders, which I can also show to the right hon. Gentleman—to obey absolutely their leaders; not to throw any stones or make any disturbance, but simply to demonstrate, and do nothing more. We entered the town with this procession, and pulled up in the market place. Mitchelstown is a very small provincial town, with very wide streets, and a few of them. In the midst of the town there is this market place, which is, perhaps, as large as Trafalgar Square. The market place slopes, and at the top is the main street of the village, and I ask the House to remember this—there are two police barracks—one is the permanent police station, a little way beyond the lower corner of the market place on the right hand side, and the other is a temporary police station used by the police on this occasion, and faces the market place. When we arrived there we got into a brake which formed one portion of the procession. This brake was mainly tenanted by priests, the Mayors of Cork and Clonmel, and a few other gentlemen. Mr. Mc'Carthy, a parish priest of the neighbourhood, was appointed chairman, and the crowd naturally formed round. My hon. Friend the Member for East Mayo said to me—"Let us cut this as short as possible; they will send the police and military into the town. They will attempt something, and something may occur if we go on long. I suggest that we say a few words and ask the people to disperse." I at once assented. My hon. Friend then got up on the front side of the brake to say a few words, and at that time, or perhaps a minute before, I saw a body of police drawn up in a line in the lower part of the market place. They had a reporter with them,

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and they pushed their way to within a short distance of the platform. The Chief Secretary for Ireland said the police were at such a distance that they could not hear; but the fact is, I do not think they were at a greater distance than I am at this moment from the reporters in the Gallery. There is not the slightest doubt they could hear. The right hon. Gentleman says he could not hear because the reporter of *The Freeman's Journal* could not hear, although he was in the brake. That proves nothing, because if a man could not hear in the brake why should this reporter want to come nearer? The fact is he could have heard very well. The police pushed their way to within a short distance from the brake; but they could get no further, the people were so tightly packed. I will give an instance of this. When we came there we got out of our carriage and we were all going on to the brake, which was, I suppose, five yards away. I was delayed a moment, and I was at least two minutes trying to get through these five yards, the people being so crowded that it was almost impossible to push through them. How, then, was it possible for the police, three abreast, without great violence, to push their way through such a dense mass as this? The Chief Secretary for Ireland says that the hon. Member for East Tipperary said—"Close your ranks against the police." I certainly did not hear it said. He may have said it; but I can assure the House of this, that there was the greatest anxiety on the part of those on the brake to get the reporter there. Someone may have said—"Close your ranks against the police," because they could not get farther; but I say distinctly there was an anxiety on the part of those in the brake that the reporter should get on to the brake. We had not the slightest objection; we were not ashamed of what we were going to say. We were not afraid, and we had not the slightest objection to the reporter being present; but the fact was there was the physical impossibility which anyone must recognize of persons forcing their way through people wedged together like this. Our brake was at the top of the market place, the people were all in front, and why on earth did the reporter not go to the outside of the meeting and down the other side? He could have

easily got in that way, and we should have been glad to welcome him there; but the police deliberately tried to force their way right in front where the people were wedged in as much as possible. I then saw these dozen police with the reporter in their midst stop. I supposed then they were satisfied, and saw they could not get further. My hon. Friend the Member for East Mayo made one or two observations, and then the police fell back, and I thought, perhaps, they were going round. Let me observe we did not see the Resident Magistrate at all. If the Resident Magistrate had shown himself at all and said he wanted the reporter to pass, one would have let him pass; the difficulty was that the reporter did not come alone, but with this body of police. The hon. Member for East Mayo went on speaking, and the horsemen—not this wonderful regiment I see mentioned in *The Times*, but some 20 horsemen—closed round outside the meeting in order to hear. [An Irish MEMBER: They do it at every meeting.] Suddenly, after this advance guard had fallen back and joined the other, they all rushed forward. I am told they came to where these horsemen were, and one of the policemen drew his sword and wounded one of the horses. I believe the hon. Member for Northwich saw this done. Immediately there was a scrimmage. The horses, of course, plunged. The police drew their batons and rushed on the people, striking right and left, and, as was natural, the people did their best to resist. There were exceedingly few people who had thick sticks—a number had switches; but I am perfectly certain not above 50 people were at any moment fighting with the police, who were about the same number. There were a number of women and children further in the crowd. These policemen were rushing about like maniacs, and I say the people had a right to resist this attack. The attack, I assert—and I saw it as clearly as I see the First Lord of the Treasury this moment—the attack was deliberately made by the police and not by the people. The police commenced and continued it, and the people were defending their wives and children, as they had a perfect right to do, and I am delighted to think that they did it. The next thing that happened was the police ran

away. Captain Seagrave may have been amongst them; but it appears he deserted them on this occasion, and went to a neighbouring inn on the right of the market place. The police were pursued by a very few people, for a number of priests got in the way and did their best to drive the people back and separate them from the police. Anyhow the police disappeared round the corner. It is possible there may have been some stones thrown at the barracks, but I can only say there were exceedingly few people near. The people naturally came to where the meeting was. The police ran into the barracks and shut the door of the barracks, and then my hon. Friend the Member for East Mayo went there, and, I dare say, he will explain what took place. All we know is we heard firing immediately after the people near the barracks were separated in ones and twos, and the aim of the police was deliberate, considering the number of shots fired, and that there were three people hit, one being killed, and a second dying. But here is a remarkable fact. The man who was killed in the market place had a hole in the top of his head and another on his forehead, and the medical man who examined him said it was absolutely impossible for the bullet to have passed from one wound to the other, and that he must have been hit by two bullets. Does that not show that the police aimed deliberately? If you fire at the people who are not massed together, and you find three persons wounded, one of them in two places, you know the police have taken deliberate aim. The right hon. Gentleman said some of these police were in the market place, and that one of them crawled into the barracks; but I think that is a very mythical account, and I am plainly certain, from the action of the priests, that they would not have allowed such conduct as that which the right hon. Gentleman described. The people were entirely under control. There was no idea of any attack on the barracks, and there was no sort of danger of the police being attacked in the barracks. Why, this barrack is where the police permanently reside. There is an iron door and iron shutters, and after they had slammed the door how can anybody suppose these few persons in the streets, even admitting a few stones were thrown, would be able

to force their way? I will admit that the door of the barracks was open, but I am told that the door was forced open by some of the police, in their desperate efforts to get in; but anybody knows if half a dozen police were standing there with bayonets fixed and threatening to fire they would be able to hold their own. This was a deliberate attack on the part of the police. My hon. Friends the Members for Northwich and Merionethshire got on the brake and joined the Mayor of Cork in urging the people to clear the streets for fear of further bloodshed. I remained on the brake, because I was anxious to see what would take place, besides it was a good place to take notes. I have already spoken of one police station, but while the people were separated in groups in the market place a number of police ran out of the other station. They came in loose formation with staves in their hands, batoning and bludgeoning everybody they came across. The people ran away, and those behind, very naturally, began to throw stones. The stones passed by the brake; most of them passed directly over my head, and they were not very large. The police ran into the house of a priest, and took shelter there, and then the market place was clear. I got down from the brake, and the hon. Member for Northwich and I went to the principal police station to ask what this meant. I saw Captain Seagrave, and I asked what this disturbance meant. I want the House to notice that he did not say the reporter had been refused admission, but he said, "You have no right to hold a meeting in the market place." I asked why, and he said, "I forbade the bands to play this morning by the Court House." I asked him, "You don't forbid a meeting in the market place, do you?" and he did not answer. Captain Seagrave is an exceedingly weak and foolish man, unfitted for the responsible position in which he was placed; but, considering the circumstances, he behaved in a gentlemanly way with me, but at the same time he was very reticent in the matter. I told him the Court was not sitting, and, even if it were, how did that include a meeting in the market place, and also how were we to know the meeting would not be permitted, but he would not answer me. I also asked him if there had been any Proclamation with

regard to this meeting, and he said, "No." He also said the Riot Act had not been read. He next told us that we might hold the meeting in another place, and that his reporter must be there. I said there would be no objection, and we would guarantee the absolute inviolability of the reporter, and also of a couple of policemen if sent with him; but he replied no, that he must send a number of men. While we were discussing this an inspector called him aside, and, immediately, Captain Seagrave said, "I forbid a meeting anywhere." I said, "This is most extraordinary. Five minutes ago you told us we might hold a meeting outside the town, and now you object. I don't understand the law of this in any sort of way." He then said, "I am going to have out the military," and I said, "I think you are making a great mistake. The Square has been cleared, and we are doing our best to keep the people entirely under control, but I am afraid this display will cause disturbance." I was of opinion this man was not in a condition to be in this responsible position, and anyone who saw him would think so. Shortly afterwards the military arrived—and they behaved in a different way from the police. I can assure the right hon. Gentleman the Constabulary were like wild beasts, but the military behaved in a way I should hope all English soldiers would behave. I have stated that Captain Seagrave told me that he had forbidden the bands to play in the morning, and that that in some way implied that a meeting might not be held in the market place. The hon. Member for West Donegal (Mr. O'Hea and the hon. Member for Tipperary (Mr. Condon) had seen the Resident Magistrate in the morning, and this is what occurred. At 11.45 Messrs. Condon and O'Hea, with the Mayor of Cork, heard a band which was coming to Mitchelstown suddenly stopped. They asked the sergeant of police who gave directions for it to be stopped, and the sergeant replied the district inspector, that the Magistrate's Court was sitting and the band would disturb it. Mr. Condon pointed out it was not within distance to interrupt the Court where it was stopped, and that they would not go into the town. The sergeant stated that Captain Seagrave was in charge,

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and that he would be at one of the police stations. Messrs. Condon and O'Hea went to both stations, but could not find Captain Seagrave in the town. It seems to me the first duty of a Resident Magistrate is to show himself. There were two Members of Parliament hunting everywhere for Captain Seagrave, the Resident Magistrate in command, in order to ask him whether he objected to the meeting or procession, and to tell him they were ready to do anything they could in order to avoid any disturbance, but this gentleman was not to be found. I went with my hon. Friend the Member for East Mayo to the police station for the purpose of asking the police inspector if he did not give the orders to fire to have the weapons of the Constabulary searched in order that he might learn who were the persons that killed these men. I must say I never met a more insolent, a more supercilious, or a more arrogant man in my life than this inspector. Why, he seemed to feel that a civilian had hardly a right to address him. He said, in reply, "What do you ask me this question for? Tell me this, do you think I am going to take orders from you?" [*Cries of "Hear, hear!" from the Ministerial Benches.*] Well, I think if a Member of Parliament is at one of these meetings, and sees what has taken place, and sees the body of a man lying killed on the market place, he has a great right to ask civilly, but firmly, the inspector of police, if he did not give the order to fire himself, to examine the weapons of the men, in order that he might be able to say who fired on the occasion. "Well," said he, "what are you going to do?" "What I am going to do," said I, "is to call attention to your conduct, and what has taken place to-day, in the House of Commons." "What!" he exclaimed, "do you threaten me?" A threat, indeed, by this wretched constable when I said I would appeal to the House of Commons against his conduct. "I will threaten you if you don't take care of yourself," said he. [*Ministerial cheers.*] We can perfectly well understand from these cries why it is hon. Gentlemen opposite are not surprised at what's going on in Ireland. I said, "It appears to me the streets are as much mine as yours." "If you don't go away," said he, "I

will clear you away very soon." I thought it well to go, but before going, I said to those around, "I have called upon this officer to examine the muskets—I call upon you to witness I have done so, and let him do so now, not just as he likes." With regard to the police reporters attending these meetings, I wish to say I do not understand the law on the matter, but it appears to me very extraordinary. I am no lawyer, and I ask the Attorney General for Ireland under what Statute or under what Common Law has any Resident Magistrate in Ireland, or any magistrate in England, the right to force a reporter through a crowd, pushing and jostling the crowd, in order that he may take notes of the speeches? Has it ever been done in England? The Attorney General for Ireland said it was the custom in Ireland, but custom does not make a law. I say the police had no right to force this reporter through the crowd, and if they did the crowd had a perfect right to resist. Moreover, the reporter had got to a point where he could hear perfectly well. We have heard a good deal about Proclamations, but the Government had not proclaimed this meeting at all. On what ground, then, did they break it up? If they had a right to do so, then any meeting, although it was not proclaimed, might be broken up because some magistrate did not approve of it being held at a particular place. The Resident Magistrate actually told me "You might have held it anywhere else." The market-place was the most natural place to hold that meeting. It was not like holding a meeting in London or any large town. Captain Seagrave does not pretend it was broken up on account of the reporter. It appears the only reason why it was broken up was because he had decided in his own mind that no meeting should be held in the market-place, and he does not appear to have told anybody of that intention. I say that two men more thoroughly unfit for positions of responsibility than this Resident Magistrate, Seagrave, and this County Inspector, Brownrigg, could not be found on the face of the earth. Captain Seagrave is a gentlemanly young man, but apparently a very weak and incompetent young man. I am perfectly certain that if Colonel Turner or any man of sense or discretion were

there, there would not have been any collision between the police and the people. Captain Seagrave appeared to me to be a mere dummy, and a mere instrument in the hands of Inspector Brownrigg, and a more wonderful specimen of an official ruffian than Brownrigg I never came across. I can only form my judgment on what I heard and what I saw, and I cannot but feel there was a deliberate intention on the part of Brownrigg to break up this meeting. He probably said to himself "others have been rewarded for carrying out the policy of the Government. The Government objects to meetings in Ireland; they object to English Members coming over to these meetings. They consider that to attack them is to attack the principles of Government. I may get promotion if I manage to get up a row and to baton and bludgeon the people in such a way that I shall at once discourage English Members coming over here, or, if they do come over, the Irish people from going to hear them." I really believe this is the case. It is utterly impossible to suppose that any human beings could have committed so many blunders as that Resident Magistrate and Inspector, and therefore they must have acted with the deliberate intention of getting up a row. That seems to be the only reasonable data to found their action upon. I do wish that hon. Members would go over themselves to Ireland—I do not think they realize what the position is. The police are absolutely masters over there. I have seen a good deal of this sort of thing. I have been to Poland, and seen the Cossacks there; I have lived in Lombardy, when the Austrians were there; I was in France when the Prussians were there. I can only compare the action of the police in Ireland to the action of the Prussians in France, but the Prussians were not so despotic, so arrogant, so insulting in their tone as these police are. Except you go there it is impossible by mere hearing it to realize what is going on—to realize how law is thoroughly ignored in Ireland. Ireland is treated as an occupied and conquered country. The police are absolutely masters, and the people have no redress. It is like going from Pilate to Caiaphas to appeal to Dublin Castle. The Castle supports the police—right or wrong the police

must be supported. To whom does the right hon. Gentleman appeal for justification of their conduct? Why, to the police themselves. You may as well tell me that you should not hang Lipski because he said he was not a murderer. It is perfectly monstrous. They ought to send men to Ireland like Sir Redvers Buller. It is an outrage on common decency to send men like Captain Plunkett to report upon this matter. But it should be remembered the right hon. Gentleman says all this is done under the Common Law of England. I hope the people of England will realize that this is not exceptional conduct which is only attempted because it is in Ireland, and which would only be permitted in Ireland, but that they themselves hold their right to public meeting at the will and the beck of the Government. The Government may proclaim a meeting without fearing an immediate riot, but on the doctrine of a hypothetical contingent riot at some other place; but let them try to force a reporter on a meeting here. I say that if they tried to force a reporter on a meeting in London it would be resisted. What, then, would the police do? Would they go into the nearest house, and under the plea that their lives were in danger, fire out on the people and kill some of them? Why, no Government would last a day if they did that. But it is because it is in Ireland that it is permitted. That is the reason why I have always been on the side of Ireland, because I want to see her treated like England, and no better and no worse than England. By permitting those things to be done in Ireland because she is far off, and because they are not fully reported in the papers, the Government are committing an outrage on the very principle of justice and equality. The Chief Secretary tells us he hopes by these means to create a union between England and Ireland. What sort of a union does he expect to create? Does he expect to create a union of hearts and affections—does he hope to create a love for the English Government? I am happy to see in Ireland that the people are making a wide distinction between the people of England and the Government of England. They know their troubles are only temporary, that a new alliance exists between the democracies of England and Ireland,

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and that the classes will not be able to hold their own against such an alliance. I hold that the right hon. Gentleman is indirectly responsible for what has occurred at Mitchelstown, and that those who are directly responsible are Resident Magistrate Seagrave and Inspector Brownrigg. I accuse these men of gross and deliberate murder.

MR. O'HEA (Donegal, W.) said, the speech of the Chief Secretary for Ireland had reminded him of the typical police magistrate, who believed everything told him by the police, and refused to pay any attention to evidence given by civilians, however respectable, which discredited those statements.

Notice taken, that 40 Members were not present; House counted, and 40 Members being found present,

MR. O'HEA resuming, said, that having been present during the whole of the proceedings at Mitchelstown, he was in a position to state that *The Freeman's Journal* account of the disturbance was in some respects accurate, but in others very highly-coloured and inaccurate; but there was one fact about which there was and could be no controversy. It was that the disturbance was initiated by the police obtruding themselves upon the meeting. When the hon. Member for East Tipperary saw that the first body of police and the Government shorthand writer had got near enough to the platform he proceeded with his address. That peace had been restored was evident from the opening sentences of his speech, but he was soon interrupted by a second disturbance, caused by a second body of police attempting to reinforce their comrades who were in the crowd, and a great deal of hustling and jostling took place. The people were assaulted by the police in an unwarrantable and brutal fashion, and he was proud to say that under these circumstances they made use of their sticks against the constables. After the retreat of the police under a shower of stones, the people had the intention of again gathering round the platform, but the sound of a shot was heard, there was a stampede from the barracks, and the excitement became intense. The shot was followed by several others, and the hon. Member for Northampton, as well as himself and others, implored the people for God's sake to disperse, and

not allow themselves to be butchered. The firing caused a panic, and in the space of about a minute the square was cleared of all but a score of people. He was afterwards standing with others at the door of Father Morrison's house in the square when 25 or 30 policemen rushed through, striking indiscriminately, and some even came through the doorway into the hall and struck some of those who were gathered there. He avoided a violent blow by stepping out of the way, and someone else received it. It was now said that the police entered the house for their own protection, but the truth was there was no necessity for them to seek shelter anywhere, for no one was then attacking them in the square. The police were told they were intruders, and they had better leave, and they did so. He accompanied the hon. Member for East Mayo when he appealed to Captain Seagrave to send someone to restrain the police, and happened to remark to him—"You ought to be proud of this day's work." This remark perhaps explained why he did not receive a little more civility, but, making allowance for that, he must agree that the captain's manner was rather supercilious, and he did not seem to have the *aplomb* which would fit him for the responsible position he was placed in. He had no wish to use strong language with regard to County Inspector Brownrigg, but he must say that had Bill Sykes been in the County Inspector's uniform he could not have looked a more truculent brute. Before the meeting he (Mr. O'Hea) and others made every effort to find Captain Seagrave. It was the business of Captain Seagrave to be somewhere where he could be found. They hunted about three-quarters of an hour round the little town for him, but he was nowhere to be found. Their object in looking for him was to come to a distinct understanding that would prevent any hostility, collision, or friction between the people and the authorities. If they could have found him they would have undertaken to guarantee the safety of a reporter, and he believed the unfortunate events that had occurred would have been avoided. The whole responsibility for what had occurred rested directly upon Captain Seagrave and County Inspector Brownrigg, and upon the Government which employed incompetent officials.

He believed that the occurrences at Mitchelstown, like the writing on the wall, would mark the early and ignominious doom of the Government, who were responsible for the lamentable events of that day.

Mr. FISHER (Fulham) said, it seemed to him that the salient point was the right of the Government to have a reporter at the meeting. The hon. Member for Northampton denied and disputed the right. [Mr. W. E. GLADSTONE: No.] He referred the right hon. Gentleman to the hon. Member's speech at Cork on Saturday night. But he would quote against the hon. Member for Northampton the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby, who, when in Office, laid it down that when the Government had reason to anticipate a breach of law and order then they had a right to have a reporter present. He particularly observed that the right hon. Gentleman in his long historical disquisition as to the Common Law rights of public meetings refused to give the House his definition of what constituted an unlawful assembly, although he went back to 1795, and although he gave them one or two precedents within the last 10 years. He should like to remind the House of what took place in connection with the great meeting of repealers at Clontarf in 1843, which was prohibited by the Government. What were the circumstances attending the Clontarf meeting? It was true that the first notice announcing the meeting was couched in language containing military terms calculated possibly to inspire some terror and alarm apart from the ordinary circumstances in which a meeting might be called together. Prior to the prohibition of the meeting, however, the military terms were carefully expunged. The Irish Leaders in those days, like the Nationalist Leaders of to-day, were very anxious to keep just on the outside edge of legality, and so they expunged those terms in the notice which might give offence or create alarm; but for all that the meeting was proclaimed by the Executive and stopped to a great extent through the exertions of O'Connell himself. In the debate which took place in the House on that occasion, Lord John Russell, while blaming the Government for not giving longer notice of their Proclamation, said—

Mr. O'Hea

"I am not one of those who disapprove of prohibiting meetings which may be illegal or which by their multitudinous attendance may end in forcible intimidation."

As to the Common Law right of prohibiting public meetings, he might cite the opinion of Lord Brougham, whose language, however, went beyond what he should be prepared to adopt as the proper policy for this country. In speaking of the Chartist meetings in 1848 Lord Brougham laid it down that it was most important for the peace of the country, as well as the liberty of the subject, for the rights of the Crown as well as the rights of the people, that the right of Petition should be as little as may be interfered with. Lord Brougham also held the right of public meeting to stand in the same position, but that it was an absolutely essential condition for the exercise of that right and for its existence that the meeting should be for discussion alone; wherever the meeting was a mere assemblage of numbers, too large for any possibility of discussion, it became an assemblage of numbers merely for the display of physical force and intended to overawe the Government. He held that it was impossible to give an exact definition of what an unlawful assembly was, but he would shelter himself behind the definition given by a late Irish Solicitor General of the past Liberal Administration, Mr. Justice Johnson. That Gentleman laid it down that if a riot occurred it was the duty of the magistrate to quell it, if necessary, by force; and even when no riot occurred it was also the duty of the magistrate to disperse, and, if necessary, by force, an unlawful assemblage. The commonest form of such an unlawful assembly, he said, was a meeting which from its character and the circumstances in which it had assembled was likely to prove dangerous to the peace of the neighbourhood or was calculated to excite terror, alarm, or consternation. It must therefore at all times be for the Executive to say, looking at all the circumstances and details of the case, and all the local conditions, whether or not a meeting which was to be held was an unlawful assembly, and whether they had a legal right to proclaim that meeting. If the Government were wrong in point of law their conduct could be questioned in the Law Courts. If their policy was inexpedient it could be questioned in the

House. For his part, he conceived there was little doubt as to the legal right of the Government to proclaim the meeting at Ennis. The House and the country, he thought, would be satisfied that in doing so they closely adhered to their legal right and carried out their policy in the interests of law and order.

MR. W. E. GLADSTONE (Edinburgh, Mid Lothian): I think, Sir, it was naturally to be expected that this debate should mainly direct itself towards the distressing circumstances of the recent occurrence at Mitchelstown; but, notwithstanding this, I am strongly of opinion, and indeed I think the hon. and learned Gentleman who has just sat down will probably not dissent from that opinion, that my right hon. Friend the Member for Derby has performed a public service in drawing the attention of the House to this subject, and in giving to the House the great advantage of a very full, a very clear, and a very weighty account of the authorities bearing on the subject of public meetings under the Common Law, and likewise of calling attention not only to the facts of the Ennis case, but, what is still more important, to the doctrines in connection with which these facts are to be judged. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland sat down after saying that he and his Government would persevere in their endeavours to bring about tranquillity in Ireland by a firm administration of the law and by the removal, not of grievances—for there were none.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Injustice was my word.

MR. W. E. GLADSTONE: Oh, I beg pardon; I am much obliged for the correction, but I see no difference. Still it is much better to be verbally correct. The right hon. Gentleman said that he was aware that he would find nothing but opposition from this side of the House in his endeavours. I do not intend to dwell on that somewhat invidious remark; but I must protest against it. I must say that whenever Her Majesty's Government have made a proposal which appeared to us in the slightest degree beneficial to the people of Ireland we have hailed that proposal and we have done all in our power to forward it; and when they have been engaged, as we think, during the present year in a course most unwise

and most unconstitutional, and likely to disturb and break up the foundations of social order in that country, we have done everything that was in our power by the use of most earnest and energetic language to encourage strict obedience to the law. I will venture to tell the right hon. Gentleman that I believe our respectful advice to the people of Ireland has been of more use in procuring obedience to the law than all your Crimes Acts and your Constabulary, managed as it was at Mitchelstown. I have spoken of the management of the Constabulary at Mitchelstown, and I hope that we shall hear in the course of time much more on that subject. But undoubtedly one point raised by the senior Member for Northampton (Mr. Labouchere) appeared to me to deserve the notice of the right hon. Gentleman. The first body of police to escort the reporter consisted of 22 men. I think that number was given in *The Standard* newspaper, but I am not quite certain. There were 50 constables in the second body. We do not understand that they were under any command or any responsible guidance whatever. If this is so, the circumstance is so strange that I cannot take it for granted; but undoubtedly the accounts given in the newspapers tend to that belief, and I hope we shall have some explanation on the subject. The point, however, on which I wish to speak and to draw the attention of the House is the question raised by my right hon. Friend the Member for Derby. My right hon. Friend has said that it appears to him that the prohibition of the meeting at Ennis was an invasion of public liberty. He has supported himself by references to the very highest authorities. Those authorities are not lawyers who might be supposed to be tainted with Liberal or ultra-Liberal doctrines. On the contrary, my right hon. Friend relied on many other distinguished names; above all, on the eminent and very distinguished name of Lord Eldon—I may say, considering Lord Eldon as lawyer and not as statesman, the illustrious name of Lord Eldon—as a very great lawyer whose conscience was keenly alive on the subject of law. Well, Sir, it seems to be quite clear, upon the doctrine of Lord Eldon, that it is impossible to justify the proclamation of the Ennis meeting. Lord Eldon laid it down that

if a meeting were treasonable, that was a reason, no doubt, for prohibiting and preventing it; if it were dangerous to the public peace, that was a reason for prohibiting and preventing it. But, then, that means proximate danger to the public peace, and not a speculative danger, which it is within the discretion of an official to imagine and to suggest. To my astonishment the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland, bracing up all his energies to the business he had in hand, proceeded with self-confidence to denounce the speech of my right hon. Friend the Member for Derby, bristling with legal authorities throughout, as empty and hollow, and to pass by entirely the discussion and the bearing those authorities had upon the question of the proclamation of the Ennis meeting. What is the course taken by the right hon. Gentleman? A simple *tu quoque*, neither more nor less. In a matter of mere politics the *tu quoque* argument is usually the resort of persons who are in great difficulties. But in a matter of law it is absurd to suppose that in this House, when you appeal to great legal authorities and standards, you are liable to be overthrown by saying—Why, you did it. What does it signify—what does it signify for the purpose in view? It may signify a good deal for the purpose of throwing blame upon us. I do not wish to escape from that blame; but it is absurd and preposterous, and not to be tolerated in a man who is a Minister of the Crown, that when it is said the law has been tampered with and infringed, he is to say—You did it. That is no argument whatever. It is a fresh accusation, and as a fresh accusation may deserve a good deal of attention. Let us look at this fresh accusation. What was it? I heard the words of the right hon. Gentleman, and the words were these—that Lord Spencer and Mr. Forster had in 130 cases at least used those powers against public meetings.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I said Mr. Forster in 130 cases, to which you must add all the cases in which Lord Spencer used them subsequently.

MR. W. E. GLADSTONE: That, Sir, was not the original statement of the right hon. Gentleman. There were, he said, 130 cases. Let us well understand this. Lord Spencer has nothing at all to do with the matter,

except as to a single case. I was prepared to meet the right hon. Gentleman, on the part of Lord Spencer and the Government at that period, with a simple denial, and with regard to that single case I believe that denial applies. But the right hon. Gentleman has narrowed his proposition so much that I will not put it upon that part of the question. Well, there were 130 cases from Mr. Forster. On a challenge from the hon. Member for Cork (Mr. Parnell) to explain whether these were public meetings for discussion or not, the 130 cases sank down to 30—a considerable collapse in the case of a statement made by a Gentleman who speaks with all the facilities of official information. After that collapse there remained 30 cases, and for my part I must say I am totally unaware of any act of the description the right hon. Gentleman has given us. Mr. Forster is not here to speak for himself; I have no power of communication at the moment with anyone who can speak for him; but all I can say is this, that whether we have done this or not—and I do not admit that Mr. Forster did it until I have some clear account of what he did—it has no bearing whatever on the legality of the proceeding. If we have tampered with the law so much the worse, and so much the more necessary it is that the practice of the Executive should be brought back to the law. We have a Minister deliberately going by the discussion of the law, and deliberately setting aside, deliberately describing, in fact, as hollow and unreal a speech made up in great part of citations from the highest legal authorities, showing what the true legal doctrine was, and resting himself upon an accusation made against a former Government, as if it were possible that the practice of former Governments combined with the practice of his Government could make legal that which is in itself illegal. Therefore, I want to know whether that is really to be the ground of defence, or whether the Government are prepared to grapple with the authorities laid down by my right hon. Friend the Member for Derby, and in particular with the authority of Lord Eldon? The hon. and learned Gentleman who has just sat down dwelt on the case of Clontarf, as if it had anything to do—he will forgive me for saying so—with the discussion in which we

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are now engaged. The case of Clontarf was a case in which, if I remember right, it was intended to gather together 150,000 or 200,000 people; and I rather think I am correct in saying that on that occasion, or about that period—because there had been more meetings—Sir James Graham, then Home Secretary, was asked as to whether numbers made a meeting illegal. I do not know whether that question had reference to the opinion which the hon. and learned Gentleman has quoted from Lord Brougham—an opinion which, I confess, does not appear to be unreasonable. At any rate, it seems to me that a meeting which is upon a scale so vast that the discussion cannot possibly be exhaustive, stands in a totally different category from the meeting we are now considering, the meeting at Ennis, with respect to which these considerations have the smallest possible application. Now, with regard to the particular facts of the meeting at Ennis, and whether the right hon. Gentleman had any reason to apprehend that it would be of a dangerous character, I can only say that it would be absurd for me to attempt to pronounce an authoritative opinion without a far more minute and accurate knowledge of the facts than I at present possess. But this I must say—that in my opinion the right hon. Gentleman did not in the slightest degree lay before us evidence calculated to command our assent upon that subject. I leave that point rather to be discussed by others; but I wish to draw attention to the point which my right hon. Friend had mainly in his mind—the fact of the prohibition of the meeting, combined with the doctrine by which that prohibition has been justified. My right hon. Friend read out in the hearing of the Attorney General for Ireland the doctrine of that right hon. and learned Gentleman, and what said he? He said that, under the Common Law, it would be justifiable—I am not quoting, but only giving the substance—to prevent a public meeting which the Government, upon the evidence before it, might regard as calculated to produce public disorder, or to be called together for an improper purpose. Well, Sir, all public meetings held on the Liberal side are meetings called together for an improper purpose. Will the right hon. and learned Gentleman adhere to such language as that?

Will he lay that down as a legal opinion? Does not common sense teach the meanest and most ignorant among us that, if a Government is authorized to prevent a meeting which it regards as called for an improper purpose, the meaning is that the entire liberties of the people as regards public meetings are placed in the hands of that Government? Does the right hon. Gentleman think that in this House of Commons he could propose a clause which would run to the effect—"Be it enacted that if Her Majesty's Government shall have reason to consider that a meeting is called for an improper purpose, they there and then shall proceed to prohibit it?" The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary of Ireland carefully eschewed the discussion of those legal doctrines. Now, what we want is to drag those legal doctrines into view. However important is the prohibition of a particular meeting, much more is the general rule upon which these proceedings are hereafter to be governed. I say that, if you are to prohibit a meeting on account of its tendency to disorder, that must be proximate disorder. You have no right to say, "We think these are dangerous things, and will ultimately issue in social disorganization." That is not ground for prohibiting a meeting. Lord Eldon admitted no such ground; he only admitted that which was likely to lead to disorder and riot in connection with the meeting itself. And then it is most important we should know from the Government whether the Attorney General intends to advise the Government that when a meeting is called for an improper purpose, he is to be at liberty to prohibit it. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland said that there had been a great number of meetings—I think over 300—held since he had been in Office; which were permitted to be held, and only a very small number subjected to prohibition. I even will venture to hope that recent occurrences may have taught a lesson to the Government, and I shall watch their conduct with a very great interest from a sincere and earnest desire to find that the right hon. Gentleman will be able to give something like reality in the future more than in the past, to the principles he has laid down with regard to the value of the title of the people to assemble together for the purpose of dis-

oussing the action of the Legislature and the Government, and for every purpose which is consistent with the laws of the land, and with the peace of the country. That is exactly what appears to us not to have been the principle by which Her Majesty's Government were prompted in the case of Ennis, where they not even attempted to show that their proceedings were in conformity with the law as laid down by the highest legal authorities. Then the right hon. Gentleman went to those proceedings at Mitchelstown which have once more harrowed up the feelings of the country at large, and I must say that his conduct appears to me to have been marked by singular rashness and imprudence in the line he has taken upon that subject. It was perfectly competent for him to say in these grave circumstances, after the loss of two lives, if not three—if only two, the third hardly trembling in the balance, but approaching certainly the latest hour—it was open to him to say that "This must be the subject of inquiry not less grave, and I decline to enter upon any discussion. I decline to say who was right or who was wrong, and we must have these things searched and probed to the very bottom, and whatever may be my private impression, at any rate the opinion of the Executive Government must not be given until we are in possession of the fullest information." For my own part, I wrote to my right hon. Friend the Member for Derby, when this painful intelligence was first divulged, that I felt persuaded that that would be the course which the Government would take. Instead of that the right hon. Gentleman has rushed headlong into the thick of the fray; he has made up his mind, and he has contended in this House that all that was done was right, and that if the police had not done what they did they would have been guilty of the grossest neglect, that the people in mass who had been attending the meeting attacked the barracks, and that the strictest laws of self-defence required the police to fire upon them. These are propositions to which, with an imprudence which I cannot describe, the right hon. Gentleman has at a moment's notice been ready to pledge himself. He has identified himself with every one of these proceedings. It is idle for us to say now that the police are to blame. The right

hon. Gentleman has judged the matter. He has gone so far as to say that the police could not have done less than they did, and that all they did was in the last extremity wrung from them by dire necessity, and so long as he was Chief Secretary for Ireland he would take care that in like necessity they should do the same. Had the right hon. Gentleman pursued what I think the more usual course, had the right hon. Gentleman maintained a discreet reserve on account of the nature of the case, and at the same time pledged himself to the House of Commons that every effort that he could use should be employed to get at the truth, in order to bring it out to the view of Parliament and the world, I for one—inconvenient as it might appear at this period of the Session in some points of view—undoubtedly would have accepted at once that declaration of Her Majesty's Government, and would have declined any discussion of the question. But it is impossible to take that course—the right hon. Gentleman has made it impossible. He has done all that he could to bias a judicial inquiry. With all the authority of his Office he has declared what is now the firm and fixed opinion of the Executive—and he has compelled us to state how the thing appears to us on the facts as they are before us. I reserve, Sir, my ultimate judgment upon them. I do not consider that anything but presumptions are open to me at the present moment. I consider the presumptions or the assertions—the presumptions or the judgments, of the right hon. Gentleman are right in the teeth of the facts as they are given on trustworthy information. I am sorry that there may be many here who did not hear the extremely lucid, and I think fair and impartial statement of the senior Member for Northampton. I listened to it with great attention. I have gathered what I could from the public journals, and from what has been said in this House, and especially I may say from the reports supplied to *The Standard* newspaper. It appeared to me to be written by a man of great intelligence, and a man of whom I am justified, I presume, in believing that at any rate he has not made his report under the influence of predilections for the cause of the Nationalists. Then there is a mixture here again of state-

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ments of fact and of doctrine. Doctrines have been laid down with respect to the attendance of a Government reporter at public meetings and Nationalist meetings. What appears to have happened in this case? No communication was held with the promoters of the meeting. Is it possible to conceive a grosser or more culpable negligence? The Chancellor of the Exchequer thinks fit, I will not say to ridicule, but to signify astonishment at that proposition. [The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER nodded assent.] Everybody knows that it is the usual practice of reporters to make arrangements with the promoters of meetings. What are the rights of Government reporters? Why, the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General for Ireland has spoken of them as if they were *sacro-sancti*. They have no rights at all excepting—[Mr. A. J. BALFOUR dissented]—oh, you are in too great a hurry, you do not even wait for a comma—I was going to say excepting the right which all persons have of attending a meeting to which all persons are invited. The Government reporter, therefore, has that right and no other. If he has any other right, what law or custom has given it to him? If you have that right, why did you not use it in a prudent manner; why did you not communicate with the promoters of the meeting? Why did you not have your chief officer on the spot, instead of his being where nobody could find him? I do not believe that in Ireland it will be necessary for all eternity to have Government reporters at public meetings. I have attended many in the course of my life, and I do not think I ever had the honour and pleasure of seeing a Government reporter. If he does go to a meeting he should attend subject to the rules of prudence and courtesy. It was the duty of the Government and of their agents to take care to bring the reporter there in a manner most convenient to all concerned, and least likely to bring about a disturbance of the public peace. Above all, if they choose to assert this doctrine of right—which we shall scrutinize pretty severely—I hope there will be a disposition to give us some explicit information upon the subject. You tell me that there are meetings of a dangerous character, and likely in the circumstances of Ireland to lead to dis-

turbance. Then I say these are additional reasons why, in sending your reporter to these meetings, you should take care to do it in a way that is not in itself likely to be a cause of difficulty. What is done in this case? On this occasion the police endeavoured by force to make their way through a dense crowd gathered in front of the speaker. I solemnly declare that, in my opinion, there are but two explanations for such an extraordinary course of proceeding—one which I never saw, and I doubt whether any man who hears me ever saw. One is that there was an intention to bring about disorder. I do not entertain that, but circumstances somewhat warrant this possibility. It is not my own belief; but I am bound to say it shows a degree of stupidity and negligence which it is hardly possible to conceive. The hon. Member for Northampton assures us that there was another route to the waggonette where the speakers were arrayed by which they could have attended without the least difficulty. Is anybody prepared to contradict that statement? If they cannot contradict it, why was not that route taken? But even if they can contradict it, why was this astonishing method pursued of rushing with a body of men against a dense crowd except for the very purpose of creating disorder? Well, Sir, these are questions which it appears to me have never presented themselves to the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland, who rides so easily over this rough ground and finds himself able to assert that the conduct of the police was perfectly correct, and that they would have grossly failed in their duty if they had not done what they did. He contradicted me when I said that the police attempted to make their way into the crowd by force. He quoted newspapers. I quote the correspondent of *The Standard*, who says that three times over the police made their way by force. He says, in the first place, that the police appeared, not 12 in number, but 20, on the outskirts of the crowd, and attempted to force their way through. Twice does the correspondent of *The Standard* refer to the police attempting to "force their way through." In matters such as these a very large share of responsibility must rest on those who commit the first error, and it certainly was a gross and most

dangerous error to attempt to force a body of 20 policemen through a dense crowd. What *The Standard* correspondent says—and he seems to be a credible and fair reporter—is that when the people were ran at in this way “sticks were raised threateningly at the police.” The police were not struck, but sticks were raised in a threatening manner. This was at the first onset. The crowd then “pushed the constables to the rear.” That was the conduct of which the crowd were guilty. The crowd refused to part, and pushed the police back. Then came the second event. Who was responsible for this? The effort to get the shorthand writer through the crowd had apparently failed. Why did the second body of 50 police come up? Was it to bring the shorthand writer through the crowd? No. We hear no more of the shorthand writer. According to *The Standard* correspondent, this second body of men formed up at the foot of the square as a reserve to the dozen men who had tried to force a passage for the Government reporter. When these latter men again advanced “they drew their staves and charged at the people.” I say that they had no right to charge at the people to secure a passage for the shorthand writer. No one has a right, be he a Government shorthand writer or a police constable escorting a Government shorthand writer, to disturb a public meeting. The right to be present at a public meeting is subject to the obligation to observe its order and to obey its rules. Anyone who breaks that order, whether he be a policeman or police Inspector, or a civilian, is a disturber of the public peace. We now come to the saddest part of all. These 50 policemen having charged the people, were repulsed and driven back. There was much hard fighting, and many of the police suffered. I am sorry for that; I have great respect for the police of Ireland, for I believe they do their best under very difficult circumstances. They certainly have most painful duties to perform in carrying into execution the policy of the present Government. I will not question their chivalry and pronounce on the present occasion, or on their present action. At any rate, they were defeated and driven back, and many hard blows were given and taken. Then comes the saddest chapter of all. The right hon. Gentleman has told us

that the people who had been at the meeting attacked the barracks and were on the point of breaking into them, and that the police fired in self-defence and to save their comrades who were still outside. But what proof has he given us of that? The proof was that one man, seriously wounded, crept into the police barracks.

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR: I gave the statement on the best authority the Government could get.

Mr. W. E. GLADSTONE: I deny that that contained proof on the side of what appeared to be the one strong point—and it was a very weak point—of the case of the right hon. Gentleman. What proof has the right hon. Gentleman given us that the people who were at the meeting pursued the police to the barracks and attempted to storm the barracks? He gave us no proof whatever. There is, however, in support of the story told by the other side the fact that the victims of the police fire consisted of an old man who had been for 21 years a soldier, another old man who subsequently died, and a boy of 17 years of age. Were these the men who with blackthorn sticks had been driving the police back? All the facts show that there was no substantial attack on the barracks, but that there were merely a few persons, among whom were some boys, scattered in front of the barracks, and that, judging by the accounts in the newspapers, some few windows may have been broken. I do not push these statements, which are necessarily imperfect, to the precipitate and imprudent length of the Minister of the Crown, who has dived to the bottom of this subject; but I say that these are presumptions entirely adverse to the propositions of the right hon. Gentleman, and I hope we shall hear, before this debate closes, that this great and sad and grievous matter, which has created a sentiment of horror and disgust throughout Great Britain, will not be allowed to remain in the dark, but will be searched and probed to the bottom, and the whole facts made known to Parliament and the country. The right hon. Gentleman said he wished to pursue a course of conciliation and firmness in the government of Ireland, and that he has every confidence that it will all come right in the end. I wish I could say that there is either firmness or conciliation in the course he has taken.

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I am afraid that all that has lately taken place in Ireland tends all too powerfully to support our contention during the present Session of Parliament—that the legislation of the Government, which they stated to be directed against crime, is not directed against crime. The right hon. Gentleman referred to the amount of crime in the County Clare and the recent serious outrage which has been committed in that county. But what better means has the right hon. Gentleman of dealing with that crime under the Coercion Act than he would have had without that Act? We are confirmed in our belief that the policy of the Government is not a policy aimed at crime, but that, under the guise of pursuing crime, it pursues combination; it deprives the poor man of the arm by which he can alone maintain his position in the conflict in which he finds himself; and that it is aimed at the liberty of the Press, at the liberty of the subject, and at the liberty of public meeting. I, for my part, am convinced—and the circumstances of every day tend more and more to support that conviction—that the people of this country will not follow the right hon. Gentleman and his Colleagues in a course which can lead to nothing but disgrace and disaster.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL for IRELAND (Mr. GIBSON) (Liverpool, Walton): The right hon. Gentleman, in the remarkable speech which he has just delivered, has insisted very strongly on the duty of reticence; but he appears, nevertheless, in his own observations to have given the countenance of his support to those who have denounced the conduct of the police at Mitchelstown as that of murderers. In regard to the proclamation of the Ennis meeting, the right hon. Gentleman in one part of his speech condemns the conduct of the Government in proclaiming that meeting, and in the latter part of the same speech he said he would not express any opinion upon that point. The right hon. Gentleman also said that the question of constitutional law was one of personal *tu quoque*.

MR. W. E. GLADSTONE: No, no. On the contrary, I said it was entirely separate from it. I complained of the right hon. Gentleman for mixing the two together.

MR. GIBSON: The right hon. Gentleman used this expression. He said—

“If we tampered with the law, what justification is that for you?” But when did the right hon. Gentleman discover that he tampered with the law?

MR. W. E. GLADSTONE: I have not discovered it.

MR. GIBSON: Can it be credited that the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Mr. Law, who had the confidence of the right hon. Gentleman, put his signature to illegal proclamations, that Lord Herschell, who was then Solicitor General, joined in an illegal proclamation, and the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby (Sir William Harcourt), who was then Home Secretary, and his late Lord Chancellor, Lord Selborne—all concurred in issuing illegal proclamations, and that 130 meetings, or thereabouts, were put down? The right hon. Gentleman now appears to have thrown overboard the whole body of educated legal opinion. There were altogether 130 meetings proclaimed. Ninety of them were assemblages at evictions, and 16 were coursing meetings proclaimed, because they thought that a comparatively innocent national pastime might be converted, and was converted, into a screen for some mischievous design. In addition there were 30 meetings proclaimed over a period down to January 1882. The right hon. Gentleman must have had these 130 meetings present in his mind, judging from the questions in the House addressed to his right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary. It is not a question that could have escaped the attention of the right hon. Gentleman, or of his Law Officers. It must have been present to the mind of the Home Secretary, when he made the speeches on the Crimes Bill, to which attention has been called by my right hon. Friend. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby, when he was defending the Proclamation Clause in the Crimes Act, stated that it was to supply machinery; but it did not alter the principle on which the Government were entitled to proceed. We have been told by the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian (Mr. W. E. Gladstone) that the power exercised in the time of Lord Cowper was extensive, and was rightly and legally exercised. The same statement was made by the right hon. Gentleman who is now the Member for the Bridgeton Division of Glasgow

(Sir George Otto Trevelyan). The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby, however, has told us to-night that he was advised by his Law Officers that no such power existed at all, and that was the reason for applying to the Legislature for another Act. [An hon. MEMBER: Hear, hear!] I leave it to the hon. Gentleman who said "Hear, hear!" to justify the two statements—the statement in 1892 that the law justified what was done, but had imperfect machinery; and the statement here to-night, that the Law Officers of the Crown advised that no such power existed. It is just as well to clear up this question of the principle of constitutional law. Does law change as we know political opinion changes, or does it not? Does law change as we know justice changes, according as Gentlemen sit on one side of the House, or on another side? Hitherto it has been the idea of lawyers that law is a thing which does not alter except by the agency of an Act of Parliament, and what I want to find out is on what ground the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby in fair play, takes it upon himself to denounce the Government to-night, when they have founded their action exactly on the same principle which guided his own Law Officers? The question confronting us is this. There can be no doubt, as I understand the law, that the Proclamation itself does not ascertain conclusively the character of a meeting which is to be held in the future; and I distinctly stated in my answer to a Question the other evening, that it was a precautionary measure, and that if a Proclamation was issued wrongfully, persons who were aggrieved by the order of the Executive would have their remedy. I assert this to be clear constitutional law, that if the Executive had reasonable and safe grounds for believing that a meeting announced to be held would be attended with danger to the public peace, or to public tranquillity, or was designed for an illegal object, in that case it was the right and the duty of the Executive to interfere. What I want to ascertain from the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby is this—does he dispute that it is competent for the Government beforehand to issue its Proclamation, or is it his proposition that it is not competent for

the Government to intervene until the meeting is actually being held? The right hon. Gentleman again and again, in the course of his speech, asked us this question—"Why did you not wait until the meeting was held, and until you knew what was going to be done?" This is the vital question in the inquiry upon which we are embarking. Is it, or is it not, constitutionally competent for the Government, on satisfactory and reasonable information to which it gives credit, to proclaim a meeting as illegal? [An hon. MEMBER: Certainly not.] The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby does not agree with his Colleagues below the Gangway, because he has admitted that it was; and therefore it comes to this—What are the grounds upon which that power of the Executive is to be exercised? Let me call attention to this circumstance. The right hon. Gentleman has admitted that the Government can proclaim a meeting that is proposed to be held *in futuro*. It is not necessary that the avowed objects of the meeting should be illegal. He knows very well that the objects put forward in regard to numerous meetings in the time of Lord Spencer were of the most innocent character—namely, to present addresses to certain Members of Parliament. A mere declaration of the objects of the meeting beforehand can in no way fetter the action of a responsible Government. Again and again meetings of that kind were prohibited.

MR. PARNELL: Not in the time of Lord Spencer.

MR. GIBSON: I can assure the hon. Gentleman that meetings of such a kind were proclaimed in the time of Lord Spencer. If you once admit the power of the Executive to proclaim a meeting, the mere declaration of innocent objects cannot restrain that power. A second observation I would make is this—that the action of the Executive cannot be judged to be right or wrong from the fact that the language at the meeting subsequently held was moderate. With these two preliminary observations, I think the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby will find that I am not so much out of agreement with him as he appeared to suppose. I come now to consider what are the circumstances under which the Eunis meeting was proclaimed. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian, in his last

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words, appears to me to convey his final impression. He did not arrive at any decision as to whether the Government were right or wrong in proclaiming the Ennis meeting. Is that his view? Because, if so, having stated an opinion, in a few minutes afterwards he proceeded to say that he had formed no opinion whatever. [Mr. W. E. GLADSTONE dissented.] I have not caught the exact meaning the right hon. Gentleman intended to convey; but I have quoted him accurately. Does the right hon. Gentleman the late Home Secretary think that the state of the neighbourhood in which a meeting is to be held is a legitimate matter for the Government to consider at all? Does it enter into the question? I say that it does. It is a vital matter to consider what is the state of the place where the meeting is to be held. Does the right hon. Gentleman say, after what the Chief Secretary has told the House to-night, that the state of Clare was satisfactory; that there was no intimidation or danger to life; and that it was a place where inflammatory speeches inciting to violations of the law might be made with impunity? That is a matter which must have escaped his attention. Again, I may ask, is it or is it not material, in considering whether a meeting ought to be proclaimed, to take into account the declared intentions of some of the speakers and their fixed policy. The hon. Member for East Mayo (Mr. Dillon) has declared that he would continue to pursue the same policy of intimidation — that system of Boycotting and oppression which has brought so much misery to the people of Ireland. The hon. Member who was recently elected for one of the divisions of Cork (Mr. W. O'Brien) made a speech a short time ago in which he advised, that if the Government suppressed the meetings and branches of the National League in any country, the members of these branches should hold their meetings with closed doors. [*Cries of "Hear, hear!" from Irish Members.*] Hon. Members below the Gangway applaud and approve of that sentiment. Is it not a distinct violation of the law? If there are powers contained in an Act of Parliament, is it not a distinct incitement to a violation of the law, whether hon. Gentlemen may like them or not, to say that the person who violates such powers is free from moral blame? I say that the

speeches of hon. Members and their declared policy, taken in conjunction with what happened afterwards at the meeting, show that the Government were justified in the action which they took. My right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary has called attention to the banners and emblems which were there unfurled. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby is aware, from what the Chief Secretary said, that the only meeting which was proclaimed by Lord Spencer under the ordinary law was the meeting on the 24th of November, 1883, to celebrate the memory of the three Manchester martyrs. Does the right hon. Gentleman and the late Prime Minister think that that celebration was of an innocent character and design? Would they have gone to it themselves? Have their opinions so far changed that they would like to take part in a meeting which was proclaimed by Lord Spencer under the ordinary law? Was Lord Spencer acting in a spirit of legality in 1883? And if it was illegal in 1883, is it more legal to eulogize those martyrs at meetings in 1887? There have been circumstances which tend to show that if these meetings had not been proclaimed the language used at them would have been of a violent character. Stones were thrown, and it was necessary for the police to make a movement before the stone throwing was discontinued. Later on in the evening the police were attacked in the town with bricks and bottles, and some people were arrested in consequence. I do not think it possible to doubt, having regard to the disturbed state of Clare, to the emblems displayed in the town, to the very large assemblage of persons, and to all the circumstances of the case, that it would have been very wrong for the Government not to interfere. What would have been the alternative policy? Were the Government to wait until the meeting had been held, and then to bring the people into collision with the police, the result of which would have been a serious catastrophe? One of the stronger arguments for the Proclamation of the meeting is that, with the facts before us, we are able to say that the dangers with which the peaceful inhabitants of Clare were menaced have been averted without disaster and without bloodshed. It is not necessary for

the right hon. Gentleman referred to many matters as to which he intimated that he had a strong leaning of opinion which was not in favour of the action of the hon. Chief Secretary. He said that they seemed vainly to force their way through the law, that there was no time to spare before, and that it was only by their own foolishness that the Government was brought about. Now that appears to me to be a strong and a very dangerous prejudging of the merits of the case. In the first place, he censured the Government for acting on the reports of their own responsible officials—An hon. MEMBER: The police.]—on the newspapers. The right hon. Gentleman proceeded to advance a proposition very alarming, very dangerous to the administration of the law in Ireland, and in complete departure from a long tradition to everything done in Ireland by his own Executive. Nobody ever until this debate, thought that any Gentleman on the Front Opposition Bench would have questioned the right of the Government to have a police reporter present to take a note of the speeches made when the Government considered it necessary for the public safety. Nor did the right hon. Gentleman discover before that it was an unwarrantable and impertinent intrusion on the part of the police to make their way into a public meeting. The right hon. Gentleman made his speech with a full knowledge of the circumstances which surrounded the Mitchelstown meeting. The night before the meeting the hon. Member for North-East Cork (Mr. W. O'Brien) announced that he would not obey the order of the Court to attend his trial. Advertisements had been inserted in *United Ireland* calling on the different branches of the League to go and hold an indignation meeting under the walls of the Court House to testify the opinion of the people as to the course the Crown was taking. Accordingly, 3,000 or 4,000 men did muster on the day of the trial in pursuance of those advertisements, and there were among them some of the gentlemen who were present on the preceding night, when the hon. Member for North-East Cork definitely declared that he would disobey the order of the Court, and who had gone down to attend the meeting. It is in a meeting of that character, composed of men coming from strange counties, armed with bludgeons,

Mr. WILKINSON: The right hon. Gentleman.

Mr. PARNELL: What are the facts of the case?

Mr. SPEAKER: Order, order!

Mr. GIBSON: Is it to be suggested now that the plain which have again and again been given to the power of the Executive to proclaim meetings—repeatedly in this House—is to be tolerated for a moment that those opinions which were given as to the power of the Executive are to be disavowed without one word of explanation by the right hon. Gentleman who was a party to all the Proclamations? I now pass from the Entis Proclamation to the second matter referred to by the right hon. Gentleman. The right hon. Gentleman, I suppose, intends to practice what he preaches. He commenced his observations about the Mitchelstown occurrence by lamenting what he deems the reckless defence of the police, which my right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary made. He said that my right hon. Friend, in his responsible position, ought to have held the scales evenly, and ought not to have indicated any opinion whatever, but to have reserved the matter for future inquiry. But what are the facts? The right hon. Gentleman must recollect that we were pressed again and again in this House for official information, and when we gave it, we were told that it came from a tainted source. I say that my right hon. Friend would not have discharged his duty if, believing the official testimony he had received to be true, he had not indicated that belief to the House, especially when that official testimony was so fiercely assailed.

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and, as described by *The Freeman's Journal*, with a force of mounted cavalry, that the right hon. Gentleman throws doubt, for the first time, as to the propriety of protecting the police reporter in the crowd. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby seems to have learned some new law, and to have forgotten some old law. As long ago as the 29th of March, 1881, the right hon. Gentleman said—

"If it were necessary in the interests of law and order, to send note-takers to public meetings in England, it would be done as it is in the case of Ireland."—(3 *Hansard*, [260] 152.)

Does the right hon. Gentleman believe that the law he then stated was correct or not; or has he since learned that it was erroneous? Now, what is necessary in the interests of law and order? Who is to decide what are the interests of law and order? Is it the persons present at the meeting; or is it the responsible Government? Assuredly the right hon. Gentleman will not pretend to convey that it is competent for persons to hold meetings in a public street, or a public thoroughfare, under such circumstances, and not competent for the guardians of public order to have a reporter present to take cognizance of what is going on, in order to give evidence afterwards. Yet that is the great point of the right hon. Gentleman. The right hon. Gentleman's proposition is that a public meeting may be held, as it was in Mitchelstown, with an enormous force of men, who, as was afterwards shown, were prepared to resort to extreme measures, and that it is by the mere permission and indulgence of the speakers, and the crowd of people present, that the police reporter can be there at all.

MR. W. E. GLADSTONE: No.

MR. GIBSON: The right hon. Gentleman has forgotten his speech. He was perfectly dialectic in his reasoning. He stated that it was a matter of prudence for the Executive Government; but he distinctly added that they had no right.

MR. W. E. GLADSTONE: I said that the reporter, like everybody else, had a right to attend a meeting to which everybody was invited.

MR. GIBSON: He distinctly stated that the police reporter had no greater rights than the men in the crowd, though he is ordered to attend the meeting.

MR. PARNELL: He has no right to disturb the meeting.

MR. GIBSON: What was the meaning of the words of the right hon. Member for Derby—

"If it were necessary, in the interests of law and order, to send note-takers to public meetings in England, it would be done as it is in the case of Ireland?"

Did that mean that a crowd of 4,000 persons was to punch the police reporter in the ribs if they liked, to knock him about, and to keep him out? I regret that the right hon. Gentleman should have made a speech which appears to contradict the previous legal speeches delivered by Members of his own Ministry, and also opposed to the invariable practice in Ireland. The right hon. Gentleman having intimated that the police reporter was a man to be resisted with impunity, that he had brought the attack upon himself, in desiring to take notes against the wish of the meeting, proceeded to state that there were questions affecting the action of the police in regard to which he had grave doubts. The right hon. Gentleman asked, in one part of his speech—"Where were the heads of the police?" I think it would be inconvenient and undesirable, and in that I yield to the suggestion of the right hon. Gentleman the late Home Secretary, if I was to go into any detail as to the circumstances of the Mitchelstown case. The circumstances have been referred to already, in general terms by my right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary. There are, however, some minor points to which I may refer, because it appears to me they do not necessarily involve any undue assumption as to the circumstances of the case. Some observations have been made as to the time at which the disturbance took place. Captain Seagrave, the Resident Magistrate, thought that as the business of the Court was over, that there would be no disturbance, and I believe he went to Mr. Eaton's. The whole matter lasted a very short time, and Captain Seagrave did not appear in the street, I believe, until the whole matter was at an end. Responsible officers of the police, the County Inspector and the District Inspector, were there, and it is upon their testimony that my right hon. Friend has made his statement to-night. It is, I think, better for me not to go into any detail under the circumstances. I con-

fess I think my right hon. Friend could not have done less than he has done in stating for the information of the House, the information he had himself received, and of the accuracy of which he had certainly satisfied himself. My right hon. Friend would have done less than his duty, after the fierce attacks made upon the police, if he had not stated the information which he relied upon, and which influenced his judgment. The right hon. Member for Derby, following in the same direction as the late Prime Minister, has stated that the same meetings would continue to be held in Ireland.

MR. W. E. GLADSTONE: I did not say so.

MR. GIBSON: That is the statement of the late Home Secretary at any rate. Am I to understand that that is a statement with which the right hon. Gentleman opposite agrees?

MR. W. E. GLADSTONE: Pray do not understand anything about it. I said nothing about it, and I have nothing to say.

MR. GIBSON: The right hon. Gentleman observes an attitude of judicious caution, and, in my opinion, he is acting with great wisdom. If the late Home Secretary will take my advice, having regard to the bloody scenes enacted at Mitchelstown, the fearful injuries inflicted upon the police, and to what may happen elsewhere he will take a like course.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: It is important that what I said should not be misunderstood. I said that I hoped the people of Ireland would continue their claim to hold meetings, and if the Government chose unconditionally to suppress them, I hoped they would not be forcibly resisted.

MR. GIBSON: I think there is much greater elasticity in the later form of the right hon. Gentleman's expression, but I am willing to take the right hon. Gentleman's later statement. The circumstances of the meeting at Mitchelstown were, as I have said, of a very serious nature. It is impossible to deny that it was dangerous for the administration of public justice to hold a meeting of 3,000 or 4,000 persons within sight of the Court House on the day that the trial might have taken place there. The right hon. Gentleman must see that, and indeed, it was admitted the other

evening. Suppose the trial had actually been going on. Suppose a jury had actually been deciding the case, could it have been tolerated that this great mass of men should have been brought into the town? Could it be tolerated that the police reporter who attempted to take a note of what was going on should be treated as an impertinent intruder, who might be kicked, hustled, and beaten? One of the most remarkable points in the matter, I am sorry to say is that the police reporter, a sergeant of police, was a man who gave evidence only shortly before. Another man, Constable Leahy, also received serious injuries. It is easy for hon. Members in this House to talk about the public right of meeting, but when regard is had to what happened at Mitchelstown, and to what may occur elsewhere, hon. Gentlemen should be careful in their language with respect to the Executive responsibility. Our position is not made easier for us by the language used here by great statesmen to-night. In circumstances of great danger surrounded by peril, we shall endeavour to do our duty to the loyal people of Ireland, and to carry out the proper administration of the law.

MR. DILLON (Mayo, E.): I rise, Sir, for the purpose of stating to the House the facts of which I was an eyewitness at Mitchelstown on Friday last; and although I partly recognize the very great importance of the questions involved in the suppression of the meeting at Ennis, and would gladly say something on that matter, the proceedings at Mitchelstown have become of such vast importance, and have so excited public interest, I think I had better confine myself to describing what occurred there. And now, Sir, I would first ask this question. We have heard from the Chief Secretary and the Attorney General denunciations as to the impropriety of holding a meeting at Mitchelstown that day. What I want to ask the officers of the Government is this—Do they consider that it was wrong to hold a meeting at Mitchelstown on that day; and, if so, in view of the declarations which they have made as regards the power of the Executive Government in Ireland to proclaim and prohibit any meeting in Ireland which they considered dangerous and improper, why did they not proclaim and prohibit the meeting at Mitchelstown that day? They had

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experience of the meeting in Ennis, and what was their experience as they boasted here to-day? That the meeting, when ordered to disperse, did disperse peacefully. We have been sneered at because the people dispersed at Ennis peacefully; that is the reward we get. *The Times* newspaper called us cowards because we did not storm the hill at Ballycooree, but dispersed peacefully. I have always said that I intended to assert the right of public meeting in Ireland; but I shall always advise the people not to be made silly by the miserable taunts of *The Times* newspaper, but to yield to force, when the force is exercised, although illegally; and if the meeting had been prohibited at Mitchelstown, my advice to the people would have been to hold no meeting, or to hold it outside the town where no disturbance could have arisen. The meeting was not prohibited; and what occurred? We started from the town of Cahir in company with a number of English people in several carriages, and when we reached within one mile of Mitchelstown we met a multitude of people and the local managers of the demonstration. The first question I asked of the gentleman who had charge of the proceedings at Mitchelstown was, if the authorities had prohibited the meeting. And his reply was—"No; we have already been allowed to parade through the town while the trial was going on. We passed in procession by the Court House, and a police officer came out and said, 'I will not allow the bands to play while passing here, lest it should interfere with the proceedings.' We ordered the bands to cease playing, and passed by the Court House in silence, and on these conditions the police were withdrawn, and we were allowed to proceed with our procession." That was the statement made to me a mile outside Mitchelstown. "In that case," I said, "you will be allowed to hold a meeting?" "Certainly; so I understand," the gentleman replied. What I say is this—if the authorities in the town, with their full military and police force at their back, allowed a procession of something like 8,000 people to pass by the Court House without remonstrance, and with approval—because they actually entered into an agreement to withdraw the police, on condition that we silenced our bands,

which we did—I say, if the authorities allowed that to be done while the Court was sitting, how on earth could it be supposed that any objection would be held or taken to our holding a meeting in the square at Mitchelstown two hours after the Court rose? And now let me draw the attention of the House to this circumstance. I heard in astonishment, for the first time, where the Special Resident Magistrate was—the magistrate in command of the whole of the forces at Mitchelstown—I heard just now where he was. We sought for him and could not find him anywhere, and nobody knew where he was. Where was he when the row commenced? When the Court rose, although he knew a meeting was to be held in about two hours, he, thinking no disturbance could possibly arise, having seen the whole of our people march past him in procession, and seen the very peaceful attitude of the people, with secret information in his possession, and considering from the state of the town that no tumult could possibly arise, he went to see Mr. Eaton. Of course, he went to have a glass of punch and some social enjoyment with the Resident Magistrate of the town, and they were shut up enjoying themselves when the row commenced. I will leave the House to digest this circumstance. What was the next step which occurred? We proceeded to the town of Mitchelstown with this procession, which was a very fine one, and we passed through the square and by the Court House. The police were stationed at the corners; but, Sir, nobody uttered an insulting word to the police, nor did any angry word pass between them and the mass of the people. We passed through the square and went round the town, and came back again after about half an hour. Now comes the next question I want to put to the Government. Why, in the case of this meeting, of which they had full notice, did they depart from the universal practice, as I know perfectly well has been the universal practice in Ireland with regard to the Government reporters? What is that practice? A hon. Gentleman, whose experience of Irish politics is not so great as mine, stood up and made a silly observation. He said—"Are the officers to submit to the humiliation of asking the promoters of the meeting for accom-

modation for their Government reporter?" Will the right hon. Gentleman be surprised to know that the officers of law in Ireland have submitted to that humiliation to me personally at least 100 times? The officers of the law in Ireland have asked me to give accommodation and protection to the Government reporter on the platform, and on this condition—that if I consented to do so they would entirely withdraw the police from the precincts of the meeting. That has been the practice in Ireland, as I stated on a previous occasion; and I defy any officer to contradict me—in fact, no one would do so. I have always exercised all the influence I have to get Government reporters a seat on the platform, although they did not contend they had a right to it. They knew they had no right to be there; but I always used my influence to get them a seat on the platform; and the officials in Mitchelstown must have known that, wherever I went, my influence has always been exercised to protect the Government reporter and get him a seat; and yet, in face of that, they never asked for this permission from the promoters of the meeting. I believe the argument used was, that there was some uncertainty as to where the platform was to be. There is not a shadow of foundation for the statement. When we passed through the square half an hour before the meeting commenced there was a platform, consisting of two drags from which the horses had been removed, and when we arrived the meeting was largely assembled around. There would be 4,000 or 5,000 persons there, and the drags were full of representatives of the Press and priests, so that it was perfectly obvious where the platforms would be; and if they had adopted the ordinary course, and asked me to accommodate the reporter in the drag, I would have used my best influence to do so. Why did they not do the next best thing? What do they do if they are refused accommodation? They invariably plant the police reporter in the vicinity of the platform before the meeting assembles. We heard a good deal of eloquent talk about the rights of a police reporter. I do not know what right he has, except to occupy the position which he takes up, and not to be molested. That is the right which I have never sought to

deny him; and it is his business and duty to take up his position before the crowd assembled in any great multitude. I have never, in the whole course of my experience of public meetings in Ireland, which is, perhaps, greater than that of any other man in this House, seen an attempt made after a meeting had commenced to rush and fight a passage through the thickest portion of a crowd, in order that the police reporter might get into the centre. Then, I ask, why was this universal practice departed from at Mitchelstown? And I say, so far from the ordinary course being pursued in the case of Mitchelstown, with regard to this delicate question of a police reporter, a totally novel course was adopted, one without precedent in the history of Irish public meetings; a course which, had it been generally adopted, would, unless a miracle had occurred, have infallibly led to disturbance. There were about 8,000 people around the platform; and the crowd was so thick in its vicinity that it would have taken the utmost exertions to get through the meeting. But after the chairman had begun to speak, at the thickest portion of the crowd, and plump in front of the platform, a body of 20 police arrived with a reporter in their midst, and proceeded to force their way through the crowd towards the platform. A noise immediately arose, the people shouldered the police, and turned round, and an altercation arose. Two gentlemen on the platform, jumping down, forced their way through the crowd, and threw themselves between the police and the people, and with their umbrellas beat our men back from the police and prevented all disturbance. And here comes a point of the utmost importance, and which I will prove beyond all yea or nay. It is of the utmost importance, because it is in the beginning of matters like this that the blame lies on one side or the other. This primary disturbance was quelled. Somebody in the waggon suggested I should get up now, and that there would be no danger of trouble. I got up and addressed the meeting for a few minutes, and the police at that moment retired a little, and stood outside the outermost skirt of the crowd, and the meeting became perfectly peaceful and orderly. This is a matter which has been overlooked. A distinct interval occurred during which the row com-

pletely quieted down—to use the words of *The Irish Times'* correspondent—and the meeting was absolutely peaceful and orderly. *The Irish Times'* correspondent says—

“Then a large body of police came marching up the hill to the aid of their discomfited comrades.”

You must recollect that up to this moment no blow had been struck or stone thrown; and you must remember this fact—that up to this moment and to the last, because I saw him after he had got back to the barrack, no hand was raised or blow struck at Condrón the reporter. Nobody had a word against Condrón, no blow was struck at him, and even the little band of 12 police, after the first angry altercation, stood beside our people, and there was no disturbance and no anger between them. I read on from *The Irish Times'* correspondent, because the paper is an unfriendly paper—

“Mr. Dillon said: Men of Mitchelstown, I ask you to pay no more attention to those men, but let us proceed with this great meeting in a spirit of order and of peace, which will do credit to the men of this district, and will show (slight interruption) to the world that the people of this great country have felt in their hearts the approach of victory which is certain and soon at hand.”

What does *The Irish Times'* correspondent go on to describe?—

“The police then marched up, and it became apparent they were determined to carry out their orders to place Condrón in a position where he could hear.”

The correspondent then alludes to what has been called mounted cavalry, but who are simply farmers who ride on horseback—

“These men [says the correspondent] were, indeed, scarcely in a position to move, so close was the press. The police drew their batons and struck the flanks of the horses severely. They tried to go forward, jumped to the side, reared, and created around them such a clearance that the police were able to advance, and take up the position in which they formerly stood. Here the passage was blocked again, and they proceeded to force their way, using the muzzles of their rifles.”

That was the way the struggle commenced. At this stage of the proceedings, while the police were trying to force their way on, I saw one stone come from the outskirts of the crowd, go high in the air, and drop among the police. I saw no other stones thrown. In a second the police were batoning everyone around them, and men fell beneath the

blows as if a hail storm of shot had been sent in among them. We have heard a great deal about the blackthorns of the Tipperary men. The truth is that very few had blackthorns with them. I can tell you that if the Tipperary men brought their blackthorns in any numbers you would have heard very little of the 50 police. Of the people around the police, eight out of every nine had nothing in their hands but ash plants, for they never even dreamt of a row. An ash plant, I may tell you, is a riding cane. It may cut a man in the face; but would not knock a man down. I saw many a fine young fellow knocked down by the batons of the police, and the few who had sticks fought hard. And now as to the injuries received by the police. It has been said that the police had to fly for their lives, and had a great many injuries inflicted on them. Do not believe it. For every one of the police injured there were four of the people. The police reported that 56 of their number were seriously hurt; but what does *The Standard* correspondent say this morning? He says—

“In the accounts furnished by the police there was much exaggeration as regards the injured last night. The number of injured given was 54; but the actual list of wounded is less than 20, and only one man seriously hurt.”

The police, as you can see from this, grossly exaggerated the nature of their injuries. I watched the progress of the fight, which, so far as I can guess, lasted three minutes. I have only got this to say with regard to the fight—that from the time it commenced to the time the police ran away, they were advancing regularly into the crowd towards the platform, dispersing the crowd about them. They were not attacked—they were the aggressors. From the moment the first blow was struck to the moment they broke and fled, they fought their way through the crowd with clubbed rifles and with batons, and men seemed to go down in ranks beneath their blows. The great body of the crowd, having nothing in their hands, dispersed, and there were at no time more than about 200 engaged with the police; but in a few minutes, when they saw their friends treated in this manner, a certain portion of them got together and stoned the police, and the police then turned and fled back to barracks. I come now

to the most important part of my statement with regard to what occurred when the police fled. I am in a position to be extremely accurate. I first went to a carriage where there were five of the six English ladies, and advised them to go into shelter. I must say that they showed very great pluck during the whole affair. I succeeded in persuading them to go into the priest's house, and then I got two priests who were standing near me to go with me to the barrack to see the Resident Magistrate. The square was covered with people, and I told them not to follow me, and I left four or five priests to keep them from going towards the barrack. Accompanied by the two priests I walked towards the barrack. The distance from the waggonette to the corner of the square is about 200 yards. When we got to this corner we turned to the right up the street, and the distance to the barrack door was exactly 62 yards. We walked to the barrack door. There was not a single policeman in the street, and the door of the barrack was shut and bolted. I am ready to swear—and recollect this was only about three minutes from the time the police turned and fled—I am ready to swear that there were not 20 men within 60 yards of the barrack door. I stood at the barrack door and knocked. I was right in the line of fire if stones were thrown. No stone could touch the barrack without my seeing it; there was no crowd in the street, and up to this no shot was fired. We knocked at the door, and a voice inside asked what we wanted. I said "Mr. Dillon and the priests are here," and that we wanted to see the commanding officer, with a view of preserving the peace. The barrack door was then unbarred and opened, and we were admitted. How, then, can any hon. Member say that a furious crowd was storming the barracks? The door was unbarred and opened. We walked into the hall and entered into conversation with the commanding officer, and during this time the door was left open after us. No stone was flung, no crowd collected in the street, for all the time two of the three priests stood at the corner of the square, and kept the people back from following me. We found the barrack hall thronged with policemen. If there were any wounded policemen we did

not see them. I asked for the commanding officer, and was pointed out an old gentleman with a grey moustache. He was like a lunatic, tearing up and down the room in an excited state. I stopped him and said—"I have come here with two priests. We want you to kindly keep the men in barracks for a few minutes, and give us a chance of clearing the streets. We undertake to clear the town," and I impressed on him that what we wanted was to avoid bloodshed. "No, Sir; no, Sir;" he said, "I will do nothing of the sort. My men must form in the streets at once." I caught hold of him and said—"For God's sake give a chance before you send the men out on the street." "No," said he, "I won't have any dictation from you," or something of that sort. He spoke to some constables, and they collared the two priests who were with me, and pitched them out of the barrack; they also laid hands on me, and tried to shove me out of the barrack. I succeeded in dodging them, and getting in beside the wall got to the rear of the police. Then the County Inspector and two of the three police passed out of the door, which was open all this time. I heard a struggle at the door, and saw the police returning, dragging two men after them. The door was then closed and barred, and the firing commenced. I find it difficult now to ask English Gentlemen to believe what I am going to tell. I stood near the door and saw these two men dashed on the floor of the hall, and actually eight or 10 constables stooped over these men and beat them with their batons while they lay on the floor. I called out—"Are you going to murder the men before my eyes?" and the constables turned on me savagely, but they did not strike me. One of them said to me—"You ruffian, this is the sort of thing you get up in the country; I'll hold you responsible." In a moment I saw the flash of steel, and saw that one of the constables had drawn his bayonet, and was making a lunge with all his force at one of the men on the floor, when a young officer, who, I am bound to say, was the only decent man I found in the place, caught the constable by the arm and said—"No more of that." That I saw with my own eyes. The other constables continued to beat the two men with their batons; and all the

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time the two men were huddled together upon the floor with their heads under them to protect them from the blows. The firing was going on all the time from the upper windows. The County Inspector again appeared; he seemed to be in a state of demoralization, running up and down like a madman, and seemed to have completely lost his head. I caught hold of this man, and said—"For God's sake stop this firing, and give me a chance." I supposed at the time that the people had collected outside the barrack; I could not conceive that men would fire out of the top window unless a crowd were at the doors. A young officer came up just at this moment. The County Inspector would give me no satisfaction; and this young officer, whose name I believe is Knox, the District Inspector of Bansha, came up, and he said—"I think Mr. Dillon ought to get a chance. Let us ask him to speak to the people from the top window." I said that I would do so immediately; and I rushed upstairs, thinking all the time that there was a crowd in front; but when I got to the top of the stairs a tumultuous crowd of policemen tumbled out of three or four rooms on the top story, and tumbled downstairs in a wild state of confusion, tumbling me with them. I went to the County Inspector again, and I said to him—"For God's sake, before you do anything further, give me at least a chance. If you won't let me speak from the top window put me out of the door, and I will engage to put the crowd away—at any rate let me try." He refused again, and said he must form his men on the street. At that moment the young officer came up again, and said—"Mr. Dillon ought to be allowed to have a chance." The young officer then ordered the doors to be opened himself, and they opened the doors at his command. I suppose some of the policemen were inclined to do so themselves. They unbolted the door, and when the door was unbolted there was nobody outside. I walked out, expecting to see a crowd that would have to be dispersed, and I found nobody; and there were not 10 men within 60 yards of the barrack. I walked straight across the line of fire, and the first sight I saw was a man lying dead, with the roof of his head blown off, 100 yards from the barrack. I would now ask hon. Members to recall

to their minds the astonishing statement of the Chief Secretary for Ireland. The Chief Secretary never saw Mitchelstown, and they did not take the trouble to draw for him a diagram of the place when they were sending him their story. What did he say? He said—

"I state deliberately that the firing was not the random firing of men in a panic. It was the deliberate firing of men acting under the instructions of their officers, who told them to fire only on those who were attacking the barracks."

Now, who was the first man shot dead? The first man killed was a man entirely out of the range of stones, and he must have been deliberately aimed at according to the Chief Secretary. He was standing in the square about 30 yards beyond the corner of the square. That is at least 100 yards from the barracks. That man, whom I saw lying in a pool of blood as I walked across the square, must have been deliberately aimed at. Where did the two other shots, charges of buckshot, go? They lodged in the window opposite the barrack, a second story window. There were a number of children looking on at the proceedings, and one of the shots hit by the edge of the window, and drove the masonry in about the children's ears. The poor nurserymaid who had charge of the children pulled them away, and then fell down in a faint. That was the second of the deliberate shots which the Chief Secretary speaks of; and the marks of other shots are all about the houses opposite the barracks. [Mr. BRUNNER: Hear, hear!] A great number of shots were fired, and it is my deliberate opinion, from looking at them, that some of the men fired their shots out of revenge for the blows under which they were smarting; and that others fired their shots out of sheer panic, without knowing where they were firing, that they just put their rifles to the window, and pulled the triggers without taking aim. Now, as to the alleged attack on the barrack, there is abundant and conclusive evidence to show that no such thing took place. Take, first, the condition of the barrack itself after all was over. How many panes of glass were there in the barracks? There were nine or ten windows, and 160 panes, and out of these 160 panes three panes had one stone through each. I went down the town the following day with my note

book, and I examined the barracks. There is one stone mark in the fanlight of the door, and there are three other panes broken by stones—apparently by stones, for the hole is star-shaped, and you can see that there is only one stone through each pane. There are marks of about eight or nine stones on the stanchions of the barrack front. That shows the whole nature of this savage attack. As to the kicking of the door, that must be an absolute myth, or else it must be owing to the fact that the police, in their hurry to get into the barrack, shut the door before all the police had arrived, because the crowd did not follow them at all. As to that, I have independent witnesses of most unquestionable character. If there was any kicking at the door, it must have been some of the police who were left behind in the rush, and who knocked violently at the door in their terror, and were admitted by their comrades. Here is what a correspondent of *The Standard* says with regard to the attack upon the barrack, and its condition afterwards—

"In the front of the barrack [says *The Standard*] there are 10 windows. Each contains 16 panes, and of the 160 panes only six are broken."

I myself only saw three. *The Standard* correspondent says six. He goes on—

"Some of the broken glass lies outside."

That means that some of the panes broken were the panes through which the policeman thrust their muskets.

"Some of the broken glass lies outside, as if the panes had been broken from the inside, while in two or three cases the shattered glass lies inside."

Now listen to what *The Standard* correspondent says as to the character of the crowd. In the attack upon the barracks he says—

"When the first blow was struck, there was no possibility of controlling the Tipperary men, and they attacked the police like fury."

Well, I admit that some of the Tipperary men fought very hard; but I utterly deny that they struck the first blow. *The Standard* goes on, and this is a most important point—

"A spectator describes the air as thick with sticks; but there is evidence that before the fleeing police had run to the bottom of the square the rancour of their assailants had cooled down, for they made no attempt to approach the barrack."

Mr. Dillon

Now that is the statement of *The Standard* correspondent; and it absolutely and completely bears out the statement that I have been enabled to make upon my own authority, and from my own observation. Well, now I have here, and I am going to read, the evidence of a few independent observers, the only independent observers who have been called at all; because the Government have not called any independent observers, although there were 10 Englishmen and ladies who witnessed the whole thing, and they were by no means all Gladstonians. Some of them were strangers, who came there by accident, and who had no connection whatever with the meeting. There were two gentlemen from London—Mr. Turnbull and Professor Hudson—whom I never heard of before in my life, and whom I may never meet again; and there was also a Mr. Conbrough, a Scotch gentleman, who is, I am informed, a Liberal Unionist. I met him once travelling abroad some years ago, and I met him by the merest accident in Dublin, and he came down with us; but he had no connection whatever with the meeting. I will read you the testimony of Mr. Conbrough, who is, I have heard, a Liberal Unionist. [Opposition cries of "was" and cheers.]

—I myself know absolutely nothing of the gentleman's politics. I had not seen him for many years; but he called upon me in Dublin, just as I was going to Mitchelstown, and he said he wanted to study the Irish Question. I said he would probably see something interesting at Mitchelstown, and he came along with us. What does he say about what occurred? He says, with regard to the second attack—and I should mention that he had not been able to force his way through the crowd, and remained on a car on the outskirts close to the police. He says about the second attack—

"While Mr. Dillon was speaking at this point, I noticed the police advance again, and make a tremendous attack upon the horses. The next thing after the battle was over that I saw was the police flying wildly down the square towards the barrack, the people pursuing, and throwing stones. I did not see the people pursue the police further than the corner of the square. I now crossed to the opposite side of the square—that next the police barrack—and endeavoured to get into some house, as I understood the police would return presently and make a bayonet charge; but all the doors were

locked, so I moved down the square, and when I got within a few yards of the corner, I heard shots fired, and I walked across the road towards the Court-house. I thought the police were firing blank cartridge to frighten the people. I got down. I saw about a dozen rifles through the upper windows of the police barrack blazing away. In the street"—

and here is the most important part of his testimony, for he is the first witness in the street while the firing was actually going on—

—"in the street near the barrack there were few, if any, people at the time, and the whole street appeared to be almost empty. I tried to get into the Court-house; but they would not let us in at the front door, so I had to go round a long way."

This is the only independent witness who was in the street when the firing was going on, and his testimony is that there were few, if any, people at all in the neighbourhood of the barrack. I will finish with a quotation from an independent witness, who is the only witness dealing with the nature of the stone-throwing. It is taken from an account published by an eye-witness in this day's *Irish Times*, also an unfriendly source. He says—

"What I do know is this—that when I arrived, there were some men [he crossed after the police had fired]—there were some men out in the street throwing stones at the barrack, which was too distant for them to reach. Large stones were thrown in the direction of the barrack; but they also fell short of the door. It was when these stones were being thrown that the police fired the shots to which I have referred."

Therefore, the account of this witness is that stones were fired in the direction of the barracks, which fell short of the mark. I would like to point out, I have quoted the testimony of a number of witnesses besides what I saw with my own eyes, which I think would be in itself sufficient to prove that all the talk about the attack on the barracks was absolutely without foundation. Every single witness unites in the statement that no such thing occurred, and that there was no justification for the firing at all. Here is a quotation which has just been supplied to me from the special report in another hostile paper, *The Sunday Observer*. The correspondent of that paper says—

"Having witnessed the attack myself, I can bear testimony to the fact that whatever stones were thrown at the building from the corner of the square were thrown by a few small boys, who exposed themselves in the most foolhardy manner to the fusillade."

The correspondent goes on to say that the best proof of "the trifling nature of the attack, if indeed it can be so described, is the condition of the barracks itself." Well, I ask, have I not made out a strong *prima facie* case against the alleged attack on the barrack? Now, from whom did the Government get their report? Seagrave was not on the scene. Nobody could find him. Somebody said he had gone to find the Riot Act, which he had forgotten. Other persons said he was up in Mr. Eaton's. He was not on the spot. Therefore, he could not give an account of what took place. Was it from the County Inspector the Government had their story? I had him by the arm for a considerable time, and I can state, from my own knowledge, that he could not have seen—nor was he in the state of mind to judge of anything that was going on. I wish to ask on what witness the Government rely; and I say that the people of this country, as well as this House, will expect some independent and credible confirmation of this alleged attack on the barrack before they will be able to wash their hands of responsibility for the death of these men at Mitchelstown. When I left the barrack, I went through the square in company with some priests, and engaged in clearing the town, and in persuading all the people to go home, and to abandon all further attempt at holding a meeting. An incident then took place which I shall leave to speak for itself. Whilst we were engaged in clearing the square, a body of about 50 police, with rifles, appeared on the scene, and drew up in the middle of the square. They consisted chiefly, I believe, of a reinforcement who had charged into the square, batoning the people, after the first body had fled to their barracks. They had been attacked with stones, and had fled into the priests' house, and elsewhere, for refuge, and they were not followed into the houses. They emerged, and were joined by another body of police, and these 50 or 60 men drew up in the middle of the square. Recollect that some of these men were cut and bleeding; some of them had been struck with stones. The square was full with people. Many of our men were cut also. A drunken man, or a thoughtless child, could have flooded the square with blood in five minutes; because both this large body of police,

and the large crowd of people standing there, were smarting from their wounds. I asked where was the commanding officer? They did not know. I asked another man. There was no commanding officer. I said—"Where is Captain Seagrave?" The man said—"I don't know." "Can anybody find him?" "I don't know anything about him." "Who is your commanding officer?" "The only commanding officer we have is the Head Constable." I asked the Head Constable, "Are you in command?" He said, "I believe I am." I asked the Head Constable to take his men back to the barrack. He replied—"I cannot stir the men; I have no authority." "Where is the officer to be got?" "I do not know, Sir." Now, is not that a nice state of things? For five or ten minutes these men were drawn up on the square without an officer, some of them wounded; and all I could do was to get five or six priests, and as many people of influence as I could, to stand around them as near as possible, because the square was like a powder magazine, and one stone would have caused the police to fire. Fortunately a young officer arrived, and strayed across the square, and took command at once. I said to him—"Would it not be well to take these men to the barrack? I will give you my word that we will clear the town." "I think so," said he, and ordered them to barrack at once. That was the next stage of the proceedings, and then we proceeded with the work of clearing the town; and then the great hero of the day arrived upon the scene, with a cigar in his mouth, and with him arrived 60 military. The military at that moment marched across the square. I followed them down, and they drew up in line, facing down the town, away from the barrack. For the last 10 minutes we had been driving the people down in that direction away from the barrack, and the street was thronged with people. We had massed the people down there, and the priests were engaged in shoving them gradually out of the town. At that moment Seagrave appeared with a cigar in his mouth, and with his hands in his pockets. He came marching along. I walked up to him and said—"Surely you will not bring the troops down that part of the town, where we have got all the people removing out of the town?"

"Very likely," said he. There had been no disturbance in the town for the last quarter of an hour, and there was no man who had spared himself to get the people away. The only answer I got from him was—"Very likely." "For goodness sake don't do that, we are doing our best to get all the people out of the town." He turned away and used some oath. I could not exactly say what it was; but so far as I could make out it was—"I am not here to answer the questions of every damned Jackanapes that chooses to address me." I walked away. We worked away for two or three hours endeavouring to get the town clear; but all the danger of a disturbance appeared over, and the best proof of the correctness of my judgment was that this young officer agreed with me that the best thing to do was to get the police to the barrack. I hope I have not injured his chance of promotion by mentioning his name. I do believe that it was largely owing to his action that we were spared the loss of any more lives in Mitchelstown. That is all I have got to say about the case. I do not wish to use strong language about it. I think the case speaks for itself. We in Ireland have felt bitterly the cruel taunts which have been levelled at our heads by *The Times* newspaper. When we disperse quietly we are called cowards. We were told, when we did not lead an unarmed multitude to storm the hill of Ballycoree against the armed forces of the Crown, that we were cowards; we were told, because we did not lead the people up to storm the barrack at Mitchelstown, that "the chivalry of Tipperary was not rallied." That is the way in which *The Times* newspaper seeks to preserve the peace. I have never altered in the advice which I have given to the people in this regard, nor shall I alter it on the provocation of base and cowardly sneers like these. The people of Tipperary, when armed and disciplined, and well led, have shown on many a hard fought field that they are slow to turn their backs on any foe. But now, if they show a peaceable disposition, and disperse when called upon to do so by the armed forces of the Crown, they are told that they are cowards because they do not assail armed men without arms themselves. As I have said, notwithstanding this provocation of threats and

insults, I shall not alter the advice I have always given to the people of Ireland; and while we in Ireland shall continue to hold our meetings in spite of Proclamations, my advice will always be to the people, when required by the forces of the Crown, to disperse without violent resistance, putting the Government to the shame of violating the law, and allow the cruel wrong of using force to disperse these meetings, not opposing force by force, but leaving the Government in the face of the democracy of England to break the law and break up these peaceable meetings—convinced as I am that by pursuing this policy we shall raise in this country such a storm of popular indignation that the hour will soon come when we in Ireland shall have the same right of public meeting which you have struggled for and persisted in maintaining in England.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL (Paddington, S.): Although, Mr. Speaker, this Parliamentary Session has been protracted beyond all precedent, and although the labours of hon. Members have been hard beyond all record which our Parliamentary annals tell of, still I do not myself regret, and I do not think that any Member who has been present this evening will regret, that this debate has taken place. In the first place, it occurs to me that when any great tragedy has occurred which has moved people's minds, it is well that Parliamentary debate as to the facts of that occurrence should be immediate and prompt; and, in the second place, from a Party point of view, I can conceive nothing more satisfactory than that we should have had this debate, because I can imagine nothing which is more likely to bring vividly before the country and to remind the country as to the nature of the struggle in which the Government and the Unionist Party are engaged with regard to the government of Ireland—the nature of the struggle, the difficulties to which the Government and the Party behind it had to contend with, and the unlimited resources of the opponents with whom they have to fight. The Election which brought this Parliament into being took place upon that struggle and upon that issue, though circumstances of one kind and another may have combined to remove the sharpness of the impression from the mind of

the people. I venture to say without hesitation that it will be difficult to find a precedent in our Parliamentary history for the conduct which ex-Ministers of the Crown have found it to be within their power to pursue. Sir, on questions of policy the largest latitude is allowed by our Parliamentary customs to the Opposition. I acquit hon. Members below the Gangway opposite from all blame for the action they have taken in this debate. I offer this remark rather to the Front Opposition Bench, and I doubt if you can find a precedent; and if you can find a precedent, I doubt whether it will be a precedent which will commend itself to the minds of the leaders of the Opposition, for ex-Ministers of the Crown to hurry up specially to town in a demonstrative manner, in a manner calculated to excite public attention, not to oppose the Government on a question of policy, but rather to bring to bear all the forces or their condemnation and all the weight of their influence on the Executive in its executive capacity. Never have I seen, during the 12 or 13 years that I have been in this House, and I do not suppose I shall ever see it again, such curious conduct as I have seen to-night on the part of ex-Ministers of the Crown. I have seen the Leader of the Opposition (Mr. W. E. Gladstone), I have seen the right hon. Gentleman the late Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant (Mr. John Morley), I have seen the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby (Sir William Harcourt), who was Home Secretary in a former Government—I have seen them sitting there on that Bench, and although they could have no knowledge whatever of what has taken place at Mitchelstown they have ostensibly identified themselves with every opinion, with regard to those occurrences, which has fallen from hon. Gentlemen below the Gangway opposite, and to such an extent has it been carried that every statement of fact which has been made by hon. Gentlemen who have spoken from below the Gangway has received the enthusiastic applause of the Leader of the Opposition. I believe conduct such as that to be unprecedented. It may be right; but how conduct such as this is to contribute to the stability of the Executive Government I fail to understand. [*Interruption upon the Benches below the Opposition Gangway.*] I listen with the utmost attention to the

remarks which hon. Gentlemen opposite address to the House, and I claim from them the same amount of patience for myself. I say that I fail to understand how conduct such as this upon the part of ex-Ministers of the Crown, and those who, perhaps, hope to be again Ministers of the Crown, is to contribute to the stability of the Executive Government. It seems to me that conduct such as this throws a lurid light upon the wild appeals which have been made by the Leader of the Opposition and his Colleagues to the Irish people to exercise patience in the coming crisis. We have had most impressive, and, indeed, pathetic appeals to the Irish people from that Bench opposite, not to allow the Government to provoke them into any act of resentment against the Executive Government; but what have we to think, and what have the Irish people to think, of the value of these appeals, when the most ferocious, unmitigated, and unlimited condemnation of the Irish police and of the Irish Government in this House receives the enthusiastic support and the enthusiastic applause of the Leader of the Opposition? Do hon. and right hon. Gentlemen opposite think that the Irish people are unacquainted with what happens in this House? On the contrary, the Irish people throughout the length and breadth of Ireland are better acquainted with what happens in this House than any similar portion of people throughout the United Kingdom. What do they see? They see the whole serried ranks of ex-Ministers bustling up to London in order to lend their sanction to every species of disgrace and abuse being poured upon the officers of the law and the officers of the Crown. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian and his Colleagues are apparently under the impression that such a course of conduct and such a course of policy is likely to conduce to peace and to order in Ireland. That has struck me very much indeed. I do not know whether it has struck hon. Members opposite, or hon. Members on this side of the House; but I do assert, without fear of contradiction, that conduct of this kind on the part of ex-Ministers of the Crown, whether it is right or wrong, is without precedent in the annals of the House of Commons. Now, I come to the speech of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby (Sir William

Harcourt), and, of course, I thought it very full of legal lore and of learning, some of which seemed to me to be musty, but all of which would have been interesting if Parliament had not been sitting for such a length of time. Under the circumstances, I think we might have been spared the lucubrations on the 18th century in which he indulged; but what has struck me about this whole business very much is, that not only has the conduct of the Opposition been unusual, but that the Opposition have made a great tactical blunder in putting up the ex-Home Secretary to lead the attack. If they had put up the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Newcastle (Mr. John Morley), we should certainly have listened to anything which fell from him with much more attention and respect than we listen to anything which falls from the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby. But there is this to be said—that it is not possible for the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby to make a speech about law and order in Ireland which does not recall vividly to our minds speeches made by him, more forcible and more eloquent, in a sense diametrically opposed to that he delivered to-night, and that is why I say the Opposition have made a tactical blunder in putting him up to lead the attack. I remember there was once a gentleman who stood for a constituency in the South of England as a strong Protestant Unionist, but he was defeated. He was anxious to get into Parliament, and a friend of his, an Irishman, said to him—"I think I can get you a seat in the South of Ireland." He said—"Oh, yes; that will do very well;" but he said—"On what platform shall I have to stand?" And his friend said—"Oh, as a strong Catholic Home Ruler." The gentleman who had been defeated said—"But won't it be rather a sudden change?" This Irish friend said—"Oh, dear, no; there will be no difficulty in the matter as long as you allow a decent interval to elapse." The great weakness of the right hon. Gentleman's (Sir William Harcourt's) position is, that he has not allowed a decent interval to elapse between his preaching of the doctrines of Lord Sidmouth and Lord Castlereagh and his preaching of the principles of Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke. He now preaches the principles of Mr.

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Fox and Mr. Burke; but it is only about 12 months ago he was preaching the doctrines of Lord Sidmouth and Lord Castlereagh. That is a tactical blunder, and no amount of dialectical ingenuity will do away with it in the public mind. People cannot forget that the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby was the greatest exponent of the government of the bayonet, and therefore for him to act as he is now acting is either the depth of audacity or of burlesque. Well, now, Sir, what I want to ask the Front Opposition Bench is this. If they have such serious accusations to bring against the Government as they have brought to-night, if they identify themselves with all the expressions which have fallen from hon. Gentlemen below the Gangway, why have they raised no definite issue in the House? Why have they confined themselves merely to making vague and inconclusive speeches? Why have they not brought their opinion to the test of the Division Lobby? Not only have they not set up any distinct issue, not only have they not ventured to propose to the House any definite Amendment, but I believe that the House has never been called upon to discuss a more confused and indefinite issue. We have two questions before us. We have, in the first place, before us the question of the general conduct of the Government in regard to public meetings in Ireland, as exemplified in the case of the Ennis meeting. And, in the second place, we have the other question with regard to the action of the Executive at Mitchelstown, and the results which have flowed therefrom. Now, in my opinion, the House is not in a condition to decide upon the events at Mitchelstown. We have heard several statements upon the matter. We have heard the statement of the hon. Gentleman the Member for East Mayo (Mr. Dillon), a lucid and impressive statement from his point of view, which I listened to with great attention; but we have also heard the statement of the Minister of the Crown, the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant (Mr. A. J. Balfour), also extremely lucid, most impressive, and spoken evidently under the sense of heavy and great Ministerial responsibility. And then, Sir, we had the statement of the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Labouchere), which seems to me to resemble in its nature

certain newspapers which are now current, and to some extent popular, in the Metropolis, which convey their news to the public in paragraphs. The statement of the hon. Gentleman did not seem to me to be altogether connected. It was really a series of paragraphs which succeeded each other without much connection as far as I could make out. I put aside the statement of the hon. Member for Northampton, because I have difficulty in regarding him as altogether serious in this matter. I take the statement of the hon. Member for East Mayo (Mr. Dillon), and the statement of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour), and I find that the evidence with regard to these occurrences is terribly conflicting; and I say it is quite impossible for the House by any means whatever to arrive at any conclusion as to whether the Executive have been right or wrong in this matter—there must be a judicial inquiry. The hon. Member for Northampton stated that the matter would not form the subject of a judicial inquiry, because the Government would take no notice of the affair. When the Coroner's jury returns a manifestly ridiculous verdict, that, no doubt, is no sufficient ground for the Government instituting criminal proceedings against the persons incriminated by that verdict; but the case is different where the verdict is not manifestly absurd. But, besides this, I believe it is in the power of any individual to go before a Grand Jury, and prefer an indictment against any individual; and if the Grand Jury believe that a *prima facie* case has been made out, it will, in due course, go for trial. I believe I am right in saying that, therefore, there is no question whatever that if hon. Members wish that this matter should become the subject of judicial inquiry it must so become, and it is only a judicial inquiry which can determine the rights or the wrongs of the question which has been put before the House by the hon. Member for East Mayo and the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant; therefore I hope the hon. Member for East Mayo will not think me wanting in respect for him if I find myself quite unable to follow him controversially through the details of his very interesting statement. Rather

would I ask the indulgence of the House to allow me to examine for a few moments the great question of public meeting. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby declared that he had come up all the way from the New Forest to the House of Commons in order to vindicate the sacred right of public meeting in Great Britain, and to protest against the Irish peasants being deprived of this right. Well, I think he is giving himself most unnecessary trouble. I do not imagine that the right of public meeting is in the slightest danger in this country from anything which may have taken place in Ireland. There are public meetings and public meetings. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby said it was intended to hold public meetings throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain to denounce the conduct of the Government, and to denounce the conduct of the Executive—to denounce the proclamation of the National League, and to denounce the incidents at Mitchelstown. No one will interfere with him. No one has the slightest objection to his pouring out on the Government the whole vials, the whole cellar of his wrath: I know no reason why the Government should fear, and, even if they had the right, why they should interfere with, the denunciation of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby. He has often denounced me, but I have never felt myself a bit the worse. It is, no doubt, within the power of the right hon. Gentleman and his Colleagues, if they should so think fit, and if they have the courage to take upon themselves the responsibility, to go to Ireland, and to address public meetings there, and to denounce in the manner in which they have done here the conduct of the Government. No one will object; but I greatly doubt whether they will go. I have the greatest possible doubt as to whether any responsible ex-Minister of the Crown is likely in the course of this year to visit Ireland for the purpose of making use of the strong language which they make use of in England. Time will show whether I am right. Now, this I put forward with great confidence, that all meetings in this country called for the purpose of reform of law, called for the purpose of the removal of popular grievances, are legal, and cannot be interfered with

legally by the Government. But all meetings called for the arrest of the process of law are illegal and must be prevented. Now, that is a broad and solid definition, and I hold clearly that the meetings at Ballycoree and Mitchelstown were not meetings called for the reform of law or for the removal of public grievances; but they were distinctly and essentially meetings called for the arrest of the process of law. That is the whole difference between the two things. Do hon. Gentlemen opposite suppose that any Judge in this country, or any Judge in Ireland, would have allowed any meeting to take place within any reasonable distance of his Court, when a trial was going on, if the meeting had relation to the matter under trial? There is no Judge who would not have had all the parties before him, if it were possible, and committed them for contempt of Court. There is no Judge who would not have called upon the Sheriff to summon the whole forces of the Sheriff to disperse such meeting. What is the difference between a meeting of that kind and the meeting at Mitchelstown, called to take place on the day, and at the very hour, when the trial—a very important trial—of a very popular leader, was going to take place? I know that hon. Gentlemen opposite will say that the meeting took place after the trial.

MR. DILLON: The meeting took place at the invitation of the police. We asked their permission, and got their permission.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: That is a new statement altogether, and it is a statement that the hon. Gentleman will pardon me in hesitating to accept. What I was saying was that the meeting was really called to take place during the trial, because, inevitably, if the hon. Member for North-East Cork (Mr. W. O'Brien) had answered the summons and been present, the trial would have been going on while the meeting was taking place, and the result of the trial would probably have been known to the public just about the time the meeting was terminating. I cannot conceive what power would have prevented a collision between the persons holding the meeting and the police escorting, possibly, the prisoner from the Court House. Now, that exactly states the case. The meeting at Mitchelstown

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was called to arrest, or to interfere, or to embarrass the proceedings of law; and as such I hold there can be no doubt whatever, in any reasonable person's mind, that it was a meeting wholly and grossly illegal.

MR. DILLON: The Government did not proclaim it.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: Oh; that is another question altogether which raises at once, what notice had the Government? It raises a whole heap of questions not brought before us. But the proclamation of a meeting does not make a meeting illegal. [*Home Rule cheers.*] That is no news to hon. Gentlemen opposite, though they cheer it. They are quite as well acquainted with public meetings as I am, and they know that the Government have no power to make a meeting illegal. It is the law which makes a meeting illegal, and not the Executive Government. If a meeting is called for an illegal purpose, and a meeting called to arrest the process of law must be illegal, no proclamation will make it illegal. Now I come to the more general question of meeting. What is the state of the case? Hon. Gentlemen who represent the National Party of Ireland have told us over and over again in the plainest manner, in this House and in their newspapers in Ireland, that they mean to leave no stone unturned to reduce the Criminal Law Amendment Act to a farce, and to bring its operation to naught. They have told us that in the plainest manner, in every way in which the information could be conveyed. Well, when the Act was passed a great meeting was called in County Clare, where crime has been peculiarly rife. A great meeting was called in order to instruct the people how they might best bring the operation of the law to naught, in order to instruct them how they should give evidence, and in order to instruct them how best to resist the police, in order to instruct them how best to continue meetings of the National League in case the Government should proclaim the League to be an illegal association, and in order to instruct them in every artifice and dodge by which the process of law might be resisted and impeded. I am told that this is perfectly legal, and that any interference with such a meeting upsets the fundamental liberties of the British people.

The argument will not, it appears to me, hold water for one moment. The right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby used a very curious argument. He quoted Lord Eldon and Lord Erskine, and he said that in order to constitute the illegality of a meeting there must be some overt act of riot. I may point out that at Mitchelstown there was an overt act of riot. The resistance of the police is an overt act of riot. Hon. Gentlemen opposite have most curious notions as to the duties of the police. You have no right to resist the police—none whatever. [*Cries of "Oh, oh!"*] I am prepared to argue that point with the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Labouchere), who looks very indignant. I say you have no right to resist the police. If a policeman does you injustice, if he assaults you, or takes you into custody, or orders you to move on, your remedy is before the magistrate.

MR. PARNELL: Suppose he tries to kill you.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: I defy any lawyer in the House to contradict me. You have no right to resist a policeman by force. None—absolutely none. You may bring him before a magistrate, and if you can prove him to be in the wrong you can get the best of him. I hold this is undoubtedly the law. [*Laughter.*] Well, the hon. Gentleman the Member for the Northwich Division of Cheshire (Mr. Brunner) may laugh. I do not know what treatment is accorded to policemen in the Salt District; but I strongly advise him, however great may be his grievances against the police, not to resist them by force of physical strength, but to go before a magistrate, and if the policemen are in the wrong he will obtain his remedy. I say that if a party of policemen insist upon their right of entrance to a public meeting they are within their right, and all resistance to them is illegal. I have not the smallest doubt about it. At Mitchelstown the policemen escorting a Government reporter into a meeting were resisted by force of arms. [*Cries of "No, no!"*] They were not resisted by force of firearms, but by force of arms. That is a legitimate expression. I say that was an overt act of violence which was necessary, if anything was necessary, to constitute the meeting illegal. I must say I, myself, hold that the Government have a perfect right to take

whatever measures they think necessary for securing sworn testimony as to what passes at meetings where they have reason to believe seditious language may be used, or language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, and the argument that the Government reporter had no right to force his way into the meeting has no weight with me. It is a most remarkable fact that the Government reporter was the person who was the principal witness in the case at the Police Court. I look upon it as most remarkable that not only was the Government reporter the principal witness against the hon. Member for North-East Cork (Mr. W. O'Brien), but that another Government witness has, I understand, been brought into the greatest possible bodily peril, and it is doubtful whether he will be able to give evidence in a Court of Justice. Now, if I may go through the process of argument which the hon. Gentleman (Mr. Dillon) goes through, and put not only two and two together, but far greater numbers together, I should say there is evidence that the deputations which came from different parts of the country to this rendezvous came for a particular destructive purpose. Certainly, some were mounted, and some were armed, and it is a most remarkable thing that the two people placed in the greatest peril were two persons who were likely to give evidence against the hon. Member for North-East Cork. I will not pursue that line of argument further; but I maintain it would not be one whit more untenable than the line of argument hon. Gentlemen have taken up, whether with regard to the general proposition as regards public meeting, or their special references to the circumstances at Mitchelstown. Now, Sir, we hear a great deal about the rights of the people in these matters, and no one would be more ready to stand up for those rights than I should be if I thought that the power of the Executive was being unfairly used against them. But there is such a thing as the rights of the Government, and the rights of the Government are very great, because the duties of the Government are very great. Now, I hold myself, despite the argument of the hon. Member for Northampton, subject, of course, to reasonable limitations, that there is nothing in reason which a Government cannot do. Nothing—ab-

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solutely nothing. [*Laughter.*] Let hon. Members laugh if they choose, but let them do me the honour to listen to me. We listened to the right hon. Member for Derby (Sir William Harcourt), who gave us some very curious doctrines, and I would certainly put the doctrines of common sense against his. I say that I hold that there is absolutely nothing within reasonable limits which a Government cannot do; and the only two checks that I know of upon the Executive are these—first, the check of a Court of Law, and, next, the check of Parliament. They may suppress meetings, shoot down people, or arrest and confine people, as long as their action is not traversed by the Courts of Law and by Parliament; and what we have to consider with regard to this Mitchelstown meeting is—Has anything taken place which is likely to result in a successful action against the Government in a Court of Law, or in a Vote of Censure in the House of Commons? And I do not think hon. Members have gone deeply enough into this matter. I know of no other check upon the action of the Executive Government than the two I have named. I do not think that you are likely to carry a Vote of Censure in the House of Commons, and the more so because you have not ventured to challenge it. But if you think that the House of Commons affords no protection, and that the action of the Government in breaking up the meeting at Ballycoree, and their action at Mitchelstown, were illegal, you have your remedy in a Court of Law. Damages can be recovered, or other penalties. Before any Judge and jury you can bring your facts, and if the action of the Government was illegal you can recover penalties against them. But when you talk of the rights of the people we are bound to recollect the rights of the Government; and I am bound to say that when the rights of the Government are placed against the rights of the people, unless the House of Commons and a Court of Law are on the side of the people it is always the rights of the Government which will triumph. Irish Members appear to me to have a most extraordinary idea of the Executive Government. They seem to think the Executive Government is a kind of cockshy—a kind of Aunt Sally, against which any kind of insult may be hurled,

upon which any kind of contempt can be poured, and it is under no circumstances to retaliate or show any power of retaliation. The Executive Government being charged with the preservation of the peace, the preservation of law and order, and the security of life and property, is to be exposed to any kind of indignity, to every kind of insult and embarrassment, carried to any length, and to remain as a lay figure, without any power of asserting itself, without any kind of action or vitality whatever. The moment the Government asserts itself in its most elementary duty, at once we have the Irish Members coming down in a storm of indignation and denouncing the Government for the performance of what is its most elementary duty. These are principles which I think are well worthy the consideration of Irish Members. They have chosen deliberately, and, as far as I can make out, even gaily, to challenge a struggle with the Executive Government of Ireland. They have told us that by the force of their great influence and great abilities they will reduce not only the Common Law powers, but the special powers the Government have obtained to a farce and an absurdity, and that they will make them as if Parliament had never enacted them. They have chosen to challenge this struggle with the Executive, and if they persevere and really mean what they say, they may depend upon it that the Executive Government is not going to be that kind of cockshy, that kind of Aunt Sally, that lay figure they would wish it to be. The Executive disposes of forces which are irresistible. The Executive is not only armed by Common Law powers, which I believe to be unlimited, but it is also armed with a special law; and it has behind it all the force of the police, all the force of the military, and all judicial forces, if its action is legal. Not only that, but so long as their action is legal and reasonably directed to the discharge of the elementary Executive duties] of government, Her Majesty's Government know that they can count on the support of the great majority of the House of Commons. That is the power which they have deliberately arrayed themselves against. The power was shown at Ballycree, for the meeting was not held.

An hon. MEMBER: It was held.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: The meeting was not held at the place for which it was convened.

An hon. MEMBER: We held three meetings in Ennis.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: I was quite satisfied with the result.

Several hon. MEMBERS: Yes; and so were we.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: This power was shown at Mitchelstown.

An hon. MEMBER: Yes; for murder.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: The man condemned to death may say he is about to be murdered. You may call any death that takes place in connection with the action of the law and the Executive murder; but I find the same struggle with the Executive going on in other countries. There is nothing remarkable about it, nothing unusual, nothing that does not happen every day in other countries. It happens frequently in that great country of the West—the United States of America—from which you draw your great support, that the moment a human life is brought within range of a struggle with the Executive it is valued as much as I value a piece of paper on the floor. In that land of liberty—in that land to which you look for the model of the Constitution which you would inflict upon Ireland—I would like to know what are the chances of human life, if you dared to enter into a struggle with the Executive Government? I say again, I do not think the Irish Members have measured the forces they have to contend with in Ireland. When they raise these debates in this House, and pour upon the Government torrents of abuse and indignation, which they think it their duty to do, they do not realize what the effect may be on the Irish people—how they are possibly hurling the Irish people into a struggle in which they must fare the worst. You forget that Parliament is not a thing of to-day—that Parliament lasts for some years. The majority supporting the Government is not a thing which dies away to-morrow or next year. There is no reason at all that I know of why the Government should not endure for some years to come. We are told that they will lose all public support by the action

that they have taken in suppressing public meetings in Ireland, and interfering with the fundamental rights of a free people. We are told that bye-elections are going against us, and that there ought to be a Dissolution, and that in that event the Liberal Party would come back with a great majority. What on earth is the object of the Septennial Act? It was to prevent the people being carried away by the result of bye-elections, and from being possessed by the momentary glamour of some public Leader, or from giving a hasty judgment. You have to deal with a powerful Executive disposing of powerful forces, and supported by a large and by no means diminishing majority. I quite understand there may be a grumble here and there, and I quite understand that the able orators of the Party opposite may be able so to place things before the people, or so to misrepresent them, and so to prevent and distort them, as to snap a verdict here, and a popular victory there; but time will sift the value of these events. I will venture to tell the Party opposite, and also the Government, what would lead to a speedy end of the Parliament—what will lead to a Dissolution. It will be that there should be a recurrence in Ireland, owing to the failure of the Executive, of that frightful disorder and crime, and outrage and terror, which Parliament before neglected to deal with; and you will only ruin the Government beyond redemption, and inflict upon their Party injury which years would not repair, when you insure that there should recur that terror and intimidation which during the last six years has been a melancholy and dark feature of that country, and which the Unionist Party, which is represented by the Government, is pledged to suppress. I believe the Government are impressed with that idea—I am certain that the Party behind them are impressed with that idea. I am certain that the Government realizes, and the Party behind them realizes, the irresistible powers that the Executive disposes of, and that the struggle in Ireland—the struggle in which the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian and the Members below the Gangway are engaged—is a great struggle between lawlessness and law, and that on the triumph of law their safety depends.

Lord Randolph Churchill

Mr. PARNELL (Cork): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion made, and Question proposed,
 “That the Debate be now adjourned.”
 —(*Mr. Parnell.*)

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster): Before this Question is put, I beg to make an appeal to the hon. Member to proceed with the debate this evening, notwithstanding the hour, having regard to the fact that no issue has been raised before the House, and that the only Question is that you, Sir, do leave the Chair. I believe I am correct in saying that there is no occasion in history of the adjournment of the debate on a question of this character unless there had been some distinct issue before the House. I think I am also right in saying that on no occasion whatever has an adjournment been moved, even under these circumstances, on the third stage of the Appropriation Bill. Under these circumstances, it will be my duty to resist that Motion; and as we are all anxious to hear the hon. Member for Cork, I trust that he will proceed with the remarks he has to make.

Mr. PARNELL: Perhaps I may be allowed to say that I think the suggestion that I should proceed at this hour (half-past 12) is a most unreasonable one. The right hon. Gentleman must be aware that it was impossible for us, and for the House generally, who had not the advantage of being present at those proceedings at Mitchelstown, to decide as to what action we ought to take until we had heard the statements of both sides. We have had the opportunity of hearing the statement of the Chief Secretary, and the statement of the hon. Member for Northampton, and we have also heard the statement of my hon. Friend the Member for East Mayo (Mr. Dillon)—those last two Gentlemen having been eye-witnesses. I had nothing to take action upon until I had heard the statements made by the Government to-night and by the eye-witnesses of the proceedings. I propose to move a distinct Amendment to the Motion before the House to-morrow, and I ask the Government to afford me the Constitutional right of doing so; but, had this been otherwise, I submit this House could not have brought this de-

bate to a termination after the speeches made to-night without some further discussion and answer from the Government than that we have so far received. Sir, we have the precedent which has been afforded in the case of the Belfast riots, where a sworn inquiry was held into the conduct of the police and all parties concerned. Although it is not pretended that the rioting in the case of Mitchelstown amounted to one-hundredth part of that which took place in Belfast, yet we have had an intimation that two lives have been lost, and another will be lost; and I regret to say that we have had no intimation from the Government that they intend to hold a sworn inquiry into the matter. On the contrary, the Chief Secretary has distinctly announced that he intends to support the conduct of the police, and to shield them from injustice and from inquiry. In the circumstances, we ought to have an opportunity of moving an Amendment to the Motion before the House in the direction of a sworn inquiry, and I propose to move a Resolution of that kind to-morrow if it is in Order. If it is not in Order, I will propose another Resolution.

MR. W. H. SMITH: I may be allowed to say one word in reference to an observation which has fallen from the hon. Member. The hon. Member must be aware that he will have an opportunity of proposing a Resolution without the adjournment of this debate. There is another stage on the third reading, when the hon. Member will be in perfect Order in moving any Resolution. Nothing so unusual, so unprecedented, and I may almost say so unconstitutional, has ever been seen in this House as that a debate on going into Committee should be continued till half-past 12 o'clock, and that then, no Amendment having been proposed, a Motion should be made for the adjournment of the debate. The hon. Member for Cork will have a good opportunity of moving his Resolution on the third reading to-morrow; and I must, therefore, resist the Motion for Adjournment.

Question put.

The House divided:—Ayes 87; Noes 228: Majority 141.

AYES

Abraham, W. (Glam.) Ballantine, W. H. W.
Abraham, W. (Limerick, W.) Bradlaugh, C.
Brunner, J. T.

Byrne, G. M. M'Laren, W. S. B.
Campbell, H. Mayne, T.
Carew, J. L. Morley, rt. hon. J.
Channing, F. A. Nolan, Colonel J. P.
Clancy, J. J. Nolan, J.
Coleridge, hon. B. O'Brien, J. F. X.
Conway, M. O'Brien, P.
Conybeare, C. A. V. O'Brien, P. J.
Cossham, H. O'Connor, A.
Cox, J. R. O'Connor, J. (Tipperary.)
Crilly, D. O'Gorman Mahon, The
Dillon, J. O'Hanlon, T.
Ellis, J. E. O'Hea, P.
Ellis, T. E. O'Kelly, J.
Esmonde, Sir T. H. G. Parnell, C. S.
Fenwick, C. Pickard, B.
Flower, C. Pickersgill, E. H.
Foley, P. J. Power, P. J.
Fox, Dr. J. F. Provand, A. D.
Fuller, G. P. Pyne, J. D.
Gardner, H. Quinn, T.
Gill, H. J. Reed, Sir E. J.
Gill, T. P. Reynolds, W. J.
Gourley, E. T. Roe, T.
Gray, E. D. Rowlands, J.
Grove, Sir T. F. Rowntree, J.
Hanbury-Tracy, hon. Sexton, T.
F. S. A. Sheehan, J. D.
Harrington, E. Sheil, E.
Harris, M. Shirley, W. S.
Hayden, L. P. Stack, J.
Hingley, B. Stanhope, hon. P. J.
Hooper, J. Sutherland, A.
Hunter, W. A. Tanner, C. K.
Labouchere, H. Tuite, J.
Leahy, J. Vivian, Sir H. H.
Lefevre, right hon. G. Williamson, J.
J. S. Wilson, H. J.
Lockwood, F. Woodall, W.
Macdonald, W. A. Woodhead, J.
M'Arthur, A.
M'Arthur, W. A.
M'Donald, P.
M'Kenna, Sir J. N.

TELLERS.

Biggar, J. G.
Sullivan, D.

NOES.

Addison, J. E. W. Bethell, Commander G.
Agg-Gardner, J. T. R.
Ainslie, W. G. Biddulph, M.
Aird, J. Bigwood, J.
Ambrose, W. Birkbeck, Sir E.
Amherst, W. A. T. Blundell, Colonel H.
Anstruther, Colonel R. B. H.
H. L. Bolitho, T. B.
Ashmead-Bartlett, E. Bond, G. H.
Baden-Powell, G. S. Bonsor, H. C. O.
Bailey, Sir J. R. Boord, T. W.
Baird, J. G. A. Borthwick, Sir A.
Balfour, rt. hon. A. J. Bristowe, T. L.
Balfour, G. W. Brodrick, hon. W. St.
Banes, Major G. E. J. F.
Baring, T. C. Brookfield, A. M.
Barry, A. H. Smith-Bruce, Lord H.
Bartley, G. C. T. Burghley, Lord
Bates, Sir E. Caldwell, J.
Baumann, A. A. Carmarthen, Marq. of
Beach, W. W. B. Cavendish, Lord E.
Beadel, W. J. Chamberlain, R.
Beckett, E. W. Chaplin, right hon. H.
Bective, Earl of Charrington, S.
Bentinck, W. G. C. Churchill, rt. hn. Lord
Beresford, Lord C. W. R. H. S.
de la Poer Clarke, Sir E. G.

Colomb, Capt. J. C. R.	Holland, right hon.	Plunkett, hon. J. W.	Tapling, T. K.
Commerell, Adml. Sir J. E.	Sir H. T.	Powell, F. S.	Taylor, F.
Cooke, C. W. R.	Holloway, G.	Quilter, W. C.	Temple, Sir R.
Corbett, J.	Hornby, W. H.	Raikos, rt. hon. H. C.	Theobald, J.
Corry, Sir J. P.	Howard, J.	Rankin, J.	Tollemache, H. J.
Cross, H. S.	Howard, J. M.	Rasch, Major F. O.	Tomlinson, W. E. M.
Crossley, Sir S. B.	Hunt, F. S.	Reed, H. B.	Tyler, Sir H. W.
Crossman, Gen. Sir W.	Isaacs, L. H.	Richardson, T.	Vernon, hon. G. R.
Cubitt, right hon. G.	Isaacson, F. W.	Ritchie, rt. hn. C. T.	Vincent, C. E. H.
Curzon, Viscount	Jackson, W. L.	Robertson, J. P. B.	Walsh, hon. A. H. J.
Dalrymple, Sir C.	Jarvis, A. W.	Robertson, W. T.	Waring, Colonel T.
Davenport, H. T.	Jeffreys, A. F.	Robinson, B.	Watson, J.
Davenport, W. B.	Kelly, J. R.	Ross, A. H.	Webster, Sir R. E.
De Lisle, E. J. L. M. P.	Kennaway, Sir J. H.	Royden, T. B.	West, Colonel W. C.
De Worms, Baron H.	Kenrick, W.	Sandys, Lieut.-Col. T. M.	Weymouth, Viscount
Dickson, Major A. G.	Kenyon, hon. G. T.	Saunderson, Col. E. J.	Whitley, E.
Dimsdale, Baron R.	Kenyon - Slaney, Col W.	Sellar, A. C.	Whitmore, C. A.
Dorington, Sir J. E.	Kerans, F. H.	Selwin - Ibbetson, rt. hon. Sir H. J.	Wiggin, H.
Dyke, right hon. Sir W. H.	Kimber, H.	Sidebotham, J. W.	Wilson, Sir S.
Ebrington, Viscount	King - Harman, right hon. Colonel E. R.	Sidebottom, W.	Wodehouse, E. R.
Egerton, hon. A. de T.	Knowles, L.	Smith, rt. hon. W. H.	Wolmer, Viscount
Elcho, Lord	Lafone, A.	Spencer, J. E.	Wood, N.
Elton, C. I.	Laurie, Colonel R. P.	Stanhope, rt. hon. E.	Wortley, C. B. Stuart-
Evelyn, W. J.	Lawrance, J. C.	Stansfeld, right hon. J.	Wroughton, P.
Ewart, W.	Lawrence, W. F.	Stephens, H. C.	Yerburgh, R. A.
Eyre, Colonel H.	Lea, T.	Stewart, M. J.	Young, C. E. B.
Fellowes, A. E.	Lechmere, Sir E. A. H.	Sutherland, T.	
Fergusson, right hon. Sir J.	Lees, E.	Talbot, J. G.	
Finch, G. H.	Leighton, S.		
Fisher, W. H.	Lewisham, right hon. Viscount		
Fitzgerald, R. U. P.	Long, W. H.		
Fitz-Wygram, General Sir F. W.	Lowther, hon. W.		
Fletcher, Sir H.	Lowther, J. W.		
Folkestone, right hon. Viscount	Lymington, Viscount Macartney, W. G. E.		
Forwood, A. B.	Macdonald, right hon. J. H. A.		
Fraser, General C. C.	Maclean, J. M.		
Gardner, R. Richardson-	Maclure, J. W.		
son-	Madden, D. H.		
Gedge, S.	Makins, Colonel W. T.		
Gent-Davis, R.	Malloch, R.		
Gibson, J. G.	Manners, right hon. Lord J. J. R.		
Giles, A.	Marriott, right hon. W. T.		
Gilliat, J. S.	Maskelyne, M. H. N.		
Godson, A. F.	Story-		
Goldsworthy, Major-General W. T.	Matthews, rt. hn. H.		
Goschen, rt. hon. G. J.	Maxwell, Sir H. E.		
Gray, C. W.	Mayne, Admiral R. C.		
Greenall, Sir G.	Mills, hon. C. W.		
Grimston, Viscount	Milvain, T.		
Hall, C.	Morrison, W.		
Hamilton, right hon. Lord G. F.	Mount, W. G.		
Hamilton, Col. C. E.	Mowbray, rt. hon. Sir J. R.		
Hartington, Marq. of	Mowbray, R. G. C.		
Hastings, G. W.	Mulholland, H. L.		
Havelock - Allan, Sir H. M.	Muncaster, Lord		
Heathcote, Capt. J. H. Edwards.	Muntz, P. A.		
Herbert, hon. S.	Murdoch, C. T.		
Harvey, Lord F.	Newark, Viscount		
Hill, right hon. Lord A. W.	Northcote, hon. H. S.		
Hill, Colonel E. S.	Paget, Sir R. H.		
Hill, A. S.	Parker, hon. F.		
Hoare, S.	Pearce, Sir W.		
Hobhouse, H.	Pelly, Sir L.		
	Pitt-Lewis, G.		
	Plunket, rt. hon. D. R.		

TELLERS.

Douglas, A. Akers-
Walrond, Col. W. H.

Original Question again proposed.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton): I have some reluctance in expressing myself, as I think it is my duty to express myself in this debate, because I cannot help recognizing that the language used here may be appreciated on the other side of the Channel by men without the same kind of protection against undue action on the part of the Executive which we have here; and I feel reluctance even to express the principles of law which seem to me clear, if at the same time I have to fear, as I really have, that the expression of those principles may encourage men in asserting their rights, when the answer to that assertion may be a bullet, directed by the orders of the Executive. I feel I should be doing less than my duty if I did not challenge some of the monstrous doctrines laid down from the opposite Benches this evening. I hardly know which doctrines are the most astounding, those of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour), to whom I listened with great attention, or those of the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Gibson), or those of the Leader of the Tory democracy of England (Lord Randolph Churchill), as to the rights of the Government and the rights of indi-

viduals. I understood the noble Lord the Member for South Paddington to advance the doctrine that no individual has the right to offer physical resistance to a member of the police force under any circumstances. No more monstrous misconception of the law was ever stated in any place or at any time. The reading of Hawkins's *Pleas of the Crown*, and some of the old judgments, apart from any of the newer law, would have modified such a doctrine. I had the duty once, then as plaintiff, but in consequence of the previous position of defendant, to argue that very point before a full Court of Common Pleas, presided over by Lord Chief Justice Erle; and if I err to-night, it will not be for want of having looked up the law on the subject. I state, without fear of contradiction from any person who has the smallest acquaintance with the law of England, that the mere fact of a man being a constable gives him no right to do an illegal thing, and that any individual whom he attacks illegally has the right to resist him, even if that resistance involves the killing of him? [Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL dissented.] The noble Lord the Member for South Paddington shakes his head. I have had the advantage of reading the law from even higher authorities than the noble Lord, and of hearing it expressed by those whose acquaintance with it is even more extended than his own. I will, however, try to examine this question from a higher point of view than that which has been the standpoint of examination from the opposite Benches. What is the right of proclamation of a meeting; what effect has the proclamation upon a meeting? The right hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General for Ireland himself says the proclamation of a meeting does not ascertain its character, does not define what its character is, and gives no character to it which it otherwise would not have. And yet I understand the Government to claim that when they have proclaimed a meeting they may disperse it simply because they have proclaimed it, and because they choose to think it illegal. The noble Lord the Member for South Paddington says—"Oh, if they have acted wrongly, you have your legal remedy." What remedy has the man that has had his skull blown in; what remedy have those who are crippled and maimed;

what remedy is there for individuals against the Executive? To talk in this fashion, and then to declare in the House of Commons and in a reformed Parliament that the rights of Government are unlimited—if this be the doctrine of Tory democracy, I am glad it is proclaimed before the General Election.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: I did not say that the powers of the Government were unlimited, but that they were to be checked only by a Court of Law or by Parliament.

MR. BRADLAUGH: I misunderstood the noble Lord; but it was hardly my fault, because the noble Lord expressly used these words, for I took them down—"The Government are armed with Common Law powers, which are, in my opinion, unlimited." I say the Government are not so armed. I say that no sound Constitutional lawyer would say so, and I say that any man who contends that the Government in this country have unlimited powers is one who may be a Tory, but who has no claims upon the English democracy.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: What I said was that the Executive must be supported either by Parliament or by a Court of Law.

MR. BRADLAUGH: Well, but being sustained by a Resolution of Parliament does not make that legal which is illegal. You may have the majority vote in favour of illegality. I have known the noble Lord take part in a majority vote which a Court held to be illegal. A Court of Law has described a Resolution concurred in by the noble Lord as an illegal Resolution; but the Courts had no power over the House of Commons. The power of Parliament is unlimited; but the powers of the Executive Government are not unlimited in this country, and shall not be while we can prevent them. Let us try to follow the arguments the Chief Secretary (Mr. A. J. Balfour) has advanced. The Chief Secretary said that in proclaiming a meeting they have to consider the state of the district, the kind of speeches that will be made, and the character of the men who are to attend the meeting. Do you really mean that because some men, known to be seditious men, are likely to make seditious speeches, you are to proclaim the meeting, disperse it, and shoot down the

persons who take any part in it? If men make seditious speeches prosecute them; but do not arrogate powers which no Government, except a despotic Government, can ever claim to exercise. The noble Lord (Lord Randolph Churchill) says that nothing that is done in Ireland will affect the right of meeting in this country. I do not think it will; but that is all the worse, and it becomes all the more necessary that English Representatives, especially if they themselves have taken part in similar struggles, should take care their Irish compatriots are not unfairly dealt with. I have taken part in two proclaimed meetings. In regard to one of them I was formally served with the notice of proclamation. Let me deal with the question of the right of the police, or police reporter, to attend any meeting. I lay down the doctrine that when a meeting is held in a room or field the property of some individual, the invitation to the meeting is an invitation which the promoters of that meeting may cancel at any moment. The police have only the right of entering the meeting in consequence of some previous felony in connection with those taking part in it, and have only the right of ordinary individuals to attend the meeting; and the promoters of the meeting have the right to say they do not want the police there, and the police have no right to offer resistance on being expelled. I put that down as a sound doctrine of law, and one which I do not think the English Law Officers will venture to challenge. I had been served with a notice proclaiming a meeting—a meeting which was advertised to take place in Hyde Park some 22 years ago—and I have also known a meeting proclaimed which was to have taken place in Trafalgar Square. In both cases a written notice prohibiting the meeting was issued by the Home Office. In each case I disregarded the notice, and in each case the meeting was held, and no violence was used against those taking part in the demonstrations. I had given notice with regard to the Trafalgar meeting to the Home Secretary declaring that his proclamation of the meeting was illegal, and that any attack on the part of the police would be illegal, and would be resisted by force. The result was that the meeting took place, was perfectly orderly, and after it was held the

people dispersed peaceably and quietly. In Ireland that would not have been the case. They would have shot down unfortunate wretches “misled” by me. The people, so far as I know anything about them, are growing indignant with the monstrous course you—the Government of this country—are pursuing in Ireland. It was declared over and over again by the Chief Secretary that there was no intention of interfering with the conduct of any particular agitation in Ireland; but here we see in Ennis a meeting, in every sense a political one, has been interfered with by the Executive. You proclaimed this meeting, and you adopted a course of proceeding like that of Mitchelstown with the lightest heart—you value the lives of the people so lightly that you have the official who ought to be responsible for the peace and prosperity of Ireland, and whose constant effort ought to be to save the spilling of human blood, telegraphing to his representatives in Ireland to shoot down the people if necessary. A real statesman would go great lengths in order to avoid the use of weapons against citizens of his country—a real statesman would never allow arms to be used against the people excepting as a last resort, and then he would look upon it as a thing greatly to be deplored. But in Ireland that is not the case. The noble Lord the Member for South Paddington thinks that the Government will keep its majority. Yes; it will keep its majority so long as there are no elections to influence the occupants of the Treasury Bench. People at the last Election believed that the Government meant a peaceful Union, and an attempt to do their best for the Irish people by means of some kind of ameliorative reform. They did not imagine that the promised local self-government meant the baton of the policeman or a rifle thrust out of a barrack window. If there is one circumstance which has kept the English people more loyal than another it has been the largeness of their liberties with regard to public meeting. Public meetings have been the safety-valve for discontent—the English people have been loyal because they have had opportunities of protesting against that with which they were dissatisfied. A distinction has been drawn by the noble Lord the Member for South Paddington between that which is illegal and that which is legal. The noble Lord says

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that a meeting to protest against some grievance is legal, but that a meeting called in arrestment of the law, or in excitement of arrestment of the law, is not legal. Will the Solicitor General for England say that he would draw such a distinction in reference to one of the large anti-vaccination meetings when great crowds assembled around the gaol, carried people on their shoulders, gave them great feasts, and honoured them with music all through the town? The doctrine is monstrous. It is only because you are satisfied to treat Ireland in a different way from the way in which you would treat England when you dare to take up such a position as this. I venture to put it to you that the Executive Government has no powers except those which are given to them by Statute. There are no Common Law powers conferred on the Ministry as such. The Crown has some prerogatives, and by the habit of the country the Secretaries of State are allowed to do some things under cover of the Crown; but the Ministry have no powers except those which are statutory, and whenever they travel outside those statutory powers they are themselves guilty of illegality, which I hope the country will punish. I must say I am shocked that in a discussion which has to deal with two dead men, and one man who is dying, Ministers should think it worthy of their dignity to bandy questions with ex-Ministers as to whether those ex-Ministers did similar things or not. I have not been a party to such action. During the little time you left me to vote in Parliament, from 1880 to 1885, I voted against such powers being conferred. The only vote I ever gave—the only votes I ever did give—were for the purpose of depriving the people of arms, because I did not think that to a starving and wretched people, oppressed and injured, arms were the sort of food to entrust them with. But if we deprive them of arms, we should not deprive them of every right they have, and then say to them—"Well, if the Executive have acted illegally, you have a remedy against it." What is their remedy? Are the people of Ireland to sue every constable and every soldier? I am sorry that right hon. Gentlemen on the Front Bench on this side have not thought it right to challenge the question with a distinct expression of censure

on the Government. I can understand that they did not take that course because of the lack of means for giving effect to their views in a Division; but I would have much preferred to have seen a few Members in the Opposition Lobby, so that their names might have been recorded against the action of the Government, which, while pretending to maintain the Union, are shooting down innocent people in Ireland.

MR. BRUNNER (Cheshire, Northwich): I am about to give a reason for objecting to the policy pursued by the present Government. I went to Ireland a week ago, and I will give the House the result of my observations, with great respect, and as calmly as possible. When I went to Ireland, and looked around me, it appeared to me as if I were in a country occupied by a foreign enemy. I found a military force in fortified barracks in every petty town in the country. I found houses here and there barricaded; I found the occupying force regarded with hatred. I found the people regarding those who resisted the occupying force as patriots. I went, Sir, to Mitchelstown, in pursuance of what I considered to be a duty. I found there, Sir, a proprietor living in a palace with a park surrounded by a wall seven miles in circumference. This palace and grounds, it seemed to me, would require at least £20,000 a-year to maintain—and as a "chemical Cræsus," as *The Times* has the excellent taste to call me, I may, possibly, be allowed to be a judge upon such matters. I understood that the proprietor had a gross income of £15,000 a-year, and a net income of about £2,000 a-year, and that the tenants were desirous of obtaining a reduction. I was informed that two of the tenants, by the grace of the proprietor, had obtained permission to apply to the Court for a reduction, and that one tenant had obtained 20 per cent reduction, but that thereafter no more tenants could get permission to go to the Court. Now, it is evident that if the remainder of the tenants got a 20 per cent reduction, the nominal proprietor would have no income, and therefore it is that the tenants have been refused permission to go into the Court. Further, I understand that the nominal proprietor and her mortgagees had been for several years firing cross notices to the tenants

not to pay. Under these circumstances, I am told that the managers of the system called the Plan of Campaign in Ireland stepped in to the rescue. The tenantry had for years paid no rent, and the managers of the Plan of Campaign stepped in, and calculated the rent less 20 per cent; and I am now told that the rent is ready to be paid to that party who can claim a right to it. Now, Sir, it is for the maintenance of such a situation as this that a semi-military police force, and that the soldiers of whom we have heard to-day, are supported. The most remarkable point about it is this—that the people of Great Britain have for generations past been foolish enough to pay for the maintenance of such a system. For my own part, I decline any longer to remain a party to such a state of affairs without protest. For the maintenance of the present state of affairs the people of Great Britain are taxed, free speech is forbidden, public meeting is prohibited, and the people are batoned and shot. I went to Ireland with the object of persuading the people of that country that it was their duty, at this stage, to be calm. I wished to assure them that victory was in sight, and that they would very shortly have the right to manage their own affairs. I wished to tell them that the Party which sits upon the Treasury Bench now was discredited in the eyes of the people of England, and was very certain soon to fall. On approaching Mitchelstown we were accompanied, as the hon. Member for East Mayo (Mr. Dillon) has stated, by a number of independent witnesses. The hon. Member for East Mayo has mentioned the names of two. They are unwilling to give evidence unless summoned, for the reason that they occupy official positions; but I am not aware that the Government has as yet asked for any independent evidence. Members of the Government tell us they approach this subject with some reserve. Well, Sir, I do not consider that any reserve on my part is necessary, for the reason that I am not a Judge, but only a witness. On approaching Mitchelstown we were met by a crowd of people, orderly in the extreme, and as good-humoured as any set of people I ever saw in my life. The meeting was formed, perfect quiet was obtained, and at the moment that perfect quiet

was secured, the police thrust themselves into the midst of the crowd in wedge form. I did not understand what the proceeding meant until, a few minutes after, I was told a Government reporter was there amongst them. Sir, the police wedged themselves into the crowd until the head of the wedge was as near to the waggonette as I am to the reporters in this House, and the reporter who was with them might then have heard every word which was spoken from the brake or waggonette. Up to this time there was no violent resistance from the crowd whatever. The force then retired outside the crowd and joined a larger body of police. Then with the larger body they returned to the crowd, and immediately upon reaching the edge of the crowd struck at the horses which were ranged on the outside, and I saw a sword bayonet drawn by one of the police. Immediately afterwards I saw a horse rear and the rider of that horse struck by the batons of the police. The horses were thrown into confusion, and the police struck right and left at the unresisting crowd. Sir, up to this point not a stone was thrown, and not a blow was struck. It seemed to me an utterly wanton and unprovoked attack on a peaceable and quiet set of people. No doubt, the Government will credit the stories they have received from their instruments in Ireland; but I have very little doubt that most people in reach of my voice will believe that I am speaking the truth. The people were then fired upon, as I believe, without any legal orders. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland did not tell us who gave the orders; he slurred the question over. I should like to hear from some right hon. Gentleman in authority who gave the order to the police. As I understand the matter, the Resident Magistrate was the man who was bound to give such order if it were to be given legally. That gentleman, I believe, was not at hand and did not give the order. The County Inspector, Colonel Brownrigg, was in the basement of the police barracks. The firing took place from the floor above, and I believe, from that circumstance, that Colonel Brownrigg did not give the order to the police to fire. For the satisfaction of the House and for the satisfaction of the country I beg the Go-

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vernment to say who gave the order to the police to fire. Mr. Speaker, this Government is above all things a Government of law and order, and yet it is not very long ago that a constable who led an attack upon a public meeting at Youghal was convicted by a Coroner's jury of wilful murder; but that constable, whatever his rank may be, has not yet been brought to trial, and, I believe, never will be. I believe that this is a very common occurrence, and one which does not surprise the Irish people. I ask the Government whether they will give us a Return of all the police who have been convicted of murder during the last 10 years by Coroners' juries, how many have been arrested, and how many have been brought to trial, so that all doubt as to this matter may be set at rest? Yet it is this Government, which is absolutely flouting the law, which asks us to support it in the execution of the Crimes Act. That Act, Sir, I believe is rightly named the Crimes Act; it appears to me from what I saw at Mitchelstown to be an Act for the legislation of murder. The Government have by that Act prohibited the combination known as the National League; but they have not interfered with the combination known as the Irish Loyal and Patriotic League. They have not interfered with combination in the case of the landlords. The Government have a terrible horror of intimidation. I should like to tell the House a little story on this point. Two years ago the Diocesan Synod met at Cork, and the Bishop invited the clergy to meet in private at his palace. The Bishop announced from the chair that he had joined the Cork Defence Union, and he invited the clergy to do the same. The hon. Gentleman, whom I see opposite, the Member for South Hunts (Mr. Smith-Barry), acted as secretary to the meeting, and handed out cards of membership. I should like the House to permit me to describe the position of these clergymen. Their incomes depend very largely on what is collected in their localities. I give as an instance the case of one Protestant clergyman in the County of Cork; he is bound to collect £134 a-year from the locality in order that he may obtain £250 from the central fund. Anything less than £134 a-year entitles him only to 30s. from the central fund to every £1 he collects in

the locality, so that if he only gets £10 from the locality he receives £15 from the central fund, and his total income is £25 a-year. Thus it seems to me that the clergy at this Synod were pressed on the one hand by their right rev. Father in God, and on the other hand by their purse-bearer. Can any intimidation be more intolerable than this? I attended a large meeting in Dublin, and I saw there an hon. Member of this House (Mr. W. O'Brien). I may say he was in evening dress, for it is a significant thing. I am told that swallow tail-coats are becoming more common in the Nationalist ranks, not only here, but in America. I saw that hon. Gentleman confronted by 5,000 men and women who were there to express their admiration, their respect, and their love for him. I saw him supported by the chief dignitary of his Church, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin; but that hon. Gentleman (Mr. W. O'Brien) is to-day, I suppose, regarded as a felon. Now, that hon. Member declared to me that in prison he would refuse to salute the warders, would refuse to turn his face to the wall when visitors came, would refuse to associate with his fellow-prisoners, the lowest of the low, and would refuse to carry out his own excrements from his cell. Well, Sir, the Government know the punishment for these breaches of discipline. I understand it is solitary confinement. Now, the House knows well that the hon. Member for North-East Cork (Mr. W. O'Brien) is a man of fragile frame, and my only fear is that the punishment may kill him. I dare the Government to try to compel him to submit to their rules. Now, let me say, in conclusion, that my work in Ireland was interrupted by what I saw in Mitchelstown. If hon. Gentlemen opposite think I was wrong in going to Ireland with the object of striving to keep the people calm they are welcome to their opinion—I intend to go back to Ireland and to continue my work. I believe, Sir, that if I encourage the people of Ireland under the provocations they have received, if I encourage them in spite of all that provocation to maintain what I believe, and what they believe, to be their legal rights, I shall be acting in a way that will earn the reward I seek—the approbation of my fellow-countrymen.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Bill considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clauses 1, 2, and 3, severally agreed to.

Clause 4 (Treasury may, in certain cases of exigency, authorize expenditure unprovided for; provided that the aggregate grants for the Navy Services and for the Army Services respectively be not exceeded).

MR. CONYBEARE (Cornwall, Camborne): Mr. Courtney, I beg to move that you do now report Progress.

Motion made, and Question put, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(*Mr. Conybeare.*)

The Committee divided:—Ayes 61; Noes 229: Majority 168.—(Div. List, No. 478.)

Clause agreed to.

Remaining Clauses agreed to.

Bill reported, without Amendment; to be read the third time To-morrow.

COAL MINES REGULATION BILL.

[BILL 390.]

CONSIDERATION OF LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

Lords' Amendments considered.

Lords' Amendments, as far as page 4, line 14, agreed to.

Amendment, in page 5, to leave out "twenty," and insert "thirty," read a second time.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said Amendment."—(*Mr. Secretary Matthews.*)

MR. FENWICK (Northumberland, Wansbeck): Surely the Home Secretary will give the House some explanation why he accepts this Amendment.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (MR. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.) was understood to say that representations had reached him from various quarters to the effect that the limit had been somewhat too closely drawn.

MR. FENWICK: Hon. Gentlemen will remember that it was the Home Secretary who suggested the insertion of "twenty" as a compromise.

MR. MATTHEWS: No, no!

MR. FENWICK: Anyhow, I assure the right hon. Gentleman that this is a matter of very great importance to the miners of the United Kingdom. I am sure he must be aware that consider-

able feeling exists among the mining community upon this question. It is a matter which we have been agitating upon since the Mines Regulation Act, 1872, and considerable importance is attached to this subject by the mining community. I certainly hope that the Home Secretary will not move to agree with the Lords on a question of such vital importance, unless the Government intend that the whole Bill shall be reconsidered at no very distant date. I hope they will not be disposed to accept the alteration in this and other points made by the Peers. I sincerely hope that the Government will not move to agree with the Lords in this Amendment.

MR. MATTHEWS: I have moved to agree with the Lords.

MR. TOMLINSON (Preston): Does the hon. Member seriously mean to say that the alteration in this Bill from 20 to 30 is so important a matter that it will destroy the effect of the Bill, and render it necessary to introduce another measure next Session? The object of the Amendment is to relieve certain small mines from the obligation of having coal weighed. The only cases in which it can be done will be where the owner of the mine, those who work in the mine, and the Home Secretary are all of one mind.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR (Donegal, E.): It is to be assumed that the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary, or the Member in charge of the Bill, has taken steps to ascertain the effect of the reach of this Amendment. I therefore ask him if he will be good enough to inform the House, from the statistics at his disposal, what are the number of coal mines in which less than 30 men are employed? In other words, I ask what will be the effect of this Amendment; and I would ask whether, from the light that inquiry throws upon it, it is not clear that, though it may be looked upon as a matter of detail, it is, in fact, an important Amendment, extending the class of mines themselves which would have to be included in the exception? I should like to ask how many of these mines there are?

MR. PICKARD (York, W.R., Normanston): This provision which the Lords interfered with was a compromise suggested by the colliers themselves, and accepted by the right hon. Gentleman on behalf of the Govern-

ment; I hope, therefore, that the right hon. Gentleman will not agree with the Lords' Amendment.

MR. F. S. POWELL (Wigan): There is a term used here which is not "miners" but "persons," and it covers everyone who is employed in the pit. Well, I am informed that the number of "persons" employed in the pit is very much larger than the number of "miners." Therefore the extension is really one in favour of the original Amendment. I hope the House will not hesitate to acquiesce in this very remarkable Amendment of the House of Lords, which is entirely the spirit of the original change.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR: Will the right hon. Gentleman answer my question?

MR. MATTHEWS: I have no right to speak again; but I may just be allowed to say, perhaps, that I have not got the statistics the hon. Member asks for, or, at least, I do not think so. I would point out to the hon. Member that mines with less than 30 men working in them are exempt from the necessity of having a certificated manager. I was originally in favour of having no limit in this matter; but as the hon. Member seems to be in favour of it, I willingly accept it.

MR. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM (Lanark, N.W.): Does the right hon. Gentleman really intend to tell the House that after all the work and all the debates here our decisions are to be reversed by a small number of noble "miners" in "another place?" I trust the House will disagree with the Amendment.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Amendments, as far as Amendment, page 28, line 30, *agreed to*.

Lords Amendments, as far as the Amendment, page 30, line 29, *agreed to*.

Page 30, line 29, leave out from "inflammable," to end of line 30, the next Amendment, read a second time."

Motion made, and Question proposed "That the House doth agree with the Lords in the said Amendment."—(*Mr. Secretary Matthews*.)

MR. FENWICK: I sincerely hope the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary does not intend to agree with the House of Lords in this Amendment.

This is an alteration of grave and serious importance. It means leaving out an Amendment moved originally by the hon. Member for Morpeth (Mr. Burt). The words which it is proposed to strike out of the Bill have reference to the exclusion of the Davy, Clancy, and Stephenson lamps. According to the Report of the Royal Commission, who have gone extensively into this question, it has been found by experiment that the Davy, Clancy, and Stephenson lamps under certain conditions are not at all to be relied upon for purposes of safety. In their Report the Commissioners say that in certain currents the Davy and Clancy lamps cease to be safety lamps, and that the Stephenson may even cause an explosion. Also on page 491 they say that an explosive current with the very moderate velocity of 400 feet per minute is a current in which the Davy lamp ceases to afford protection for more than a few seconds. But they say that when those lamps are protected or encased in proper tin cases, as is now done in all well regulated collieries, an entirely different state of things is obtained. No doubt, the application of certain mechanical contrivances to the Davy lamp may convert it from a dangerous to one of the safest lamps in common use. That shows the immense importance of this question; and I sincerely hope that the Home Secretary will not agree with the Lords and their Amendment. If the right hon. Gentleman insists upon it, I shall be disposed to take a Division upon the question. The question is one of very vital importance affecting the safety of the miner, and I sincerely hope that the right hon. Gentleman will not agree with the Lords.

MR. MATTHEWS: It ought to be our desire to prohibit the use of any lamp which will not withstand the current ordinarily prevailing in mines. But in a case where a protected or unprotected Davy lamp will resist the ordinary current of the mine there is no reason why it should not be used, irrespective of the fact of its being protected. I have had representations from persons all over the country saying that they own unprotected Davy lamps which are thoroughly safe in the mines in which they are used. It would be a great injustice to insist upon these men obtaining new lamps. Then, again, even from a sentimental point of view,

I think it was hardly to be expected from the Representatives of the miners of this country that they should object to the use of the Davy lamp. To say that the Davy lamp is unsafe and dangerous to the miner is as flagrant a piece of ingratitude on the part of the miner as it is possible to conceive.

MR. W. ABRAHAM (Glamorgan, Rhondda): Circumstances have proved to the miners of this country that what they have been in the habit of looking upon as one of their great sources of safety has in reality proved to be a source of very great danger. I would point out that in their Report the Royal Commissioners, on page 117, say that it has long been known that if the atmosphere becomes inflammable the Davy and the Clancy lamps, and in a less degree the Stephenson lamp, become unsafe in currents having velocities much below those encountered in well regulated mines. The Commissioners go on to say that the ordinary Davy lamp becomes unsafe before a velocity of 400 feet per minute; that the Clancy lamp will almost certainly cause an explosion in a current having a velocity of 600 feet per minute; and that the Stephenson is unsafe in a current of 800 feet per minute. They do not stop here; but add—

“From the information supplied to us by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines and others currents having a velocity of more than 400 feet per minute are now frequently found in working places.”

I think it is conclusively proved that these lamps are not safety lamps, but that in reality they are danger lamps. Under these circumstances, this House will fail in its duty to the mining community of the country unless they restore the Bill to the position in which in this respect it left this House.

MR. J. E. ELLIS (Nottingham, Rushcliffe): Perhaps I may say a few words on this matter, as the Amendment which was adopted in Committee stood in my name, though it was actually moved in my absence by my hon. Friend the Member for Morpeth. This is a somewhat technical matter, and I placed the Amendment on the Paper, providing that a safety lamp shall not be taken to be a Davy, Clancy, or Stephenson after the most careful perusal of the Report of the Commission upon which this Bill is professedly founded. The

right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary (Mr. Matthews) has very courteously listened to all the suggestions which have emanated from those who have practical acquaintance of the matter, and I trust he will see his way to reconsider his decision upon this matter. The right hon. Gentleman has read a letter from one of the members of the Commission in which particular mention is made of the Midland coal-fields. I am a Midland coalowner, and I take an entirely different view from that taken in the letter in question. I do not wish at this hour of the morning (2.5) to make a speech; but I desire most emphatically to endorse all that has been said by the hon. Gentleman the Member for the Rhondda Valley (Mr. W. Abraham). In my judgment this Bill falls short of the requirements. It does not go so far in regard to safety as the progress of mining since 1872—the date of the last measure—warrants. I entirely agree with the policy of not prescribing what safety lamps shall be used. That would be going entirely beyond the function of Parliament; but I do think we may go so far as to say what are not safety lamps. The public expect that we will keep the Bill in the shape in which it left this House. I earnestly entreat the Home Secretary, in the interest of the safety of the mining community, of whose wishes I have some knowledge, to adhere to the Bill as it went up to “another place.”

MR. WOOD (Durham, Houghton-le-Spring): I think the right hon. Gentleman would do well in this matter to adhere to the Amendment made in Committee.

MR. PICKARD (York, W. R. Normanton): I am only sorry the Lords have dealt with such matters as really affect the safety of our miners. I trust the Home Secretary will disagree with the Lords' Amendment.

MR. MATTHEWS: I do not know whether I ought again to ask the House to observe that it is proposed to pick out three lamps—lamps which are already condemned as unsafe in mines where the currents are strong. The Royal Commission have said of these lamps that with the velocity ordinarily prevailing in large collieries they are unsafe. I am sure hon. Members who understand mining practically will not deny there are

mines in which the air current is less than 400 feet per minute. In these mines these lamps are perfectly safe, therefore why prevent their use in such mines and oblige them to adopt lamps which are quite proper in rapid currents, but quite unnecessary in mines where the currents are not so strong? It means a loss of two or three days to disagree with any of these Amendments, and therefore unless they are vital to the operation of the Bill, I ask the House not to disagree with them.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR: What is the loss of two or three days in the House of Commons compared with the loss of life? One would suppose that the convenience of Members of the House of Commons was the most important thing in the Kingdom. These words were included in the Bill at the instance of the Representatives of miners. The men who are the most strenuous in the support and advocacy of these words are men who have a practical personal detailed acquaintance with the working of mines. It is said that the preceding words of the clause provide all that is necessary. What are the preceding words of the clause?

"Wherever safety lamps are used they shall be so constructed that they may be safely carried against the air current ordinarily prevailing in that part of the mine."

It is not against the air current ordinarily prevailing you require protection. Explosions take place where certain exceptional circumstances are present. A fall of roof may induce a very considerable increase of current. With a fall of roof you not only have an increase in the air current, but you have a disengagement of air which renders that portion of the mine exceptionally dangerous. In view of these circumstances, those who have worked in mines, those who know what it is to be present at an explosion, ask the House to include these words so as to prevent the use in mines of lamps which have already proved to be in many cases little more than man traps beset with danger to large numbers of men. The right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary seriously asks the House of Commons to consent to an Amendment for the reason, forsooth, that its rejection might involve a delay of two or three days. To whom? To 200 or 300 Gentlemen who may find it more

convenient to be out in the country than in London. It seems to me that such an argument is unseemly, and is altogether unfit for a Minister in whose hands to a great extent the safety and the lives of the miners has been placed.

MR. TOMLINSON: Let me say a word in deprecation of the idea that there is any difference of opinion in any part of the House as to the desirability of securing by every possible means the safety of miners. What is objected to is the specifying of particular kinds of lamps. The adoption of the Amendment of hon. Gentlemen opposite may give rise to the opinion that the lamps which are not condemned are safe. I believe there are other lamps as equally untrustworthy as the three which have been mentioned. It is certainly undesirable that we should make a condemnation which might lead men to think that the lamps not condemned are safe.

MR. CONYBEARE: The logical conclusion to be drawn from the hon. Gentleman's remarks is that he can add to the list other lamps which are unsafe.

MR. TOMLINSON: I do not know which they are.

MR. CONYBEARE: I should like to say that, so far as I have been able to gather in the course of the discussion, and from the Report connected with this matter, which is certainly a technical one, with which we are not all intimately acquainted, is that it is not only falls of the roof but changes in the atmosphere which may alter the conditions beneath the surface, and may lead to the air current ordinarily prevailing being so intensified in rapidity as to make these lamps dangerous. The argument of the Home Secretary simply leads towards this—that we are to wait until such test has been applied to these lamps as results in a fatal explosion before we condemn them. [*Cries of "Oh, oh!"*] That is precisely what the argument of the right hon. Gentleman tends to. I must say it is a very great pity that the Lords do not follow the judicious advice of the old adage, "A cobbler should not go beyond his awl." These words are recommended by men who are practically acquainted with the details of the subject. The Lords seem to be very glad to take the royalties, but to be perfectly regardless of the safety of the miners.

Mr. SPEAKER: The hon. Gentleman is not respectful to the other branch of the Legislature.

THE CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES (Mr. COURTNEY) (Cornwall, Bodmin): It is to be regretted that this debate should be confused by such references as those which have just been made, but I must remark that an hon. Member (Mr. Wood) who sits behind the Home Secretary, and who has practical acquaintance with this matter, has supported the appeal made from this side of the House that the words inserted in Committee by this House should be retained. I have not heard from the hon. Member for Preston (Mr. Tomlinson) any serious argument against the retention of the words, and the argument of the Home Secretary is, at the best, that we may lose two or three days if we disagree with this Amendment. I should like to know whether there is any reason to believe the Lords are so devoted to the exclusion of these words that they will insist upon their opinion if this House sends the message that they cannot agree with them, because if the Lords are not prepared to come to a struggle on the point, there will be no delay whatever.

Question put.

The House *divided*:—Ayes 162; Noes 74: Majority 88.—(Div. List, No. 479.)
[2.20 A.M.]

Amendments, as far as Amendment, page 33, line 38, *agreed to*.

Page 34, line 34, leave out from the first ("age") to ("shall"), in line 35, read a second time.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said Amendment."—(*Mr. Matthews.*)

MR. PICKARD: This was another point which occupied a great deal of the time of the Committee. A great deal of conversation took place, and eventually the provision was left in its present form. I am bound to say that the House of Lords have not had sufficient consideration for our workmen. I trust that the House of Commons, however, will stand to the original wording of the Bill. If the Government intend to break down on this point, I must say that they are adopting an altogether unjustifiable course. If they wished to give way,

why did they not do it in Committee or on the Report stage, rather than in the House of Lords? I must say that I think the Government made a great mistake in putting up anyone in the House of Lords to move those Amendments, because it would have this result—that it will enable the miners to say that all they gained in this House they practically lost in the House of Lords.

MR. MATTHEWS: I think the hon. Member must be speaking of some other Amendment—he must be dealing with some later rule, and not that which is affected by the Lords' proposal.

MR. PICKARD: I thought we were dealing with Rule 26.

MR. MATTHEWS: No, no.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Amendments, as far as Amendment, page 35, line 22, *agreed to*.

Page 35, line 22, after "hour," insert "after the cage has reached a point in the shaft to be fixed by the Special Rules," the next Amendment, read a second time."

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said Amendment."—(*Mr. Matthews.*)

MR. FENWICK: Do I understand that the right hon. Gentleman moves to disagree with the Lords in this Amendment?

MR. SPEAKER: No; the right hon. Gentleman in charge of the Bill moves to agree with the Lords in this Amendment.

MR. MATTHEWS: This Amendment is suggested by practical persons, who say that in very deep mines—in mines 700 yards in depth, for instance—if you limit the distance at which the cages can be lowered and brought up to three miles an hour, the result would be to keep 200 or 300 men for hours unnecessarily down in the pit before they could be brought up.

MR. FENWICK: I must say that I am surprised at the Home Secretary moving to agree with the Lords in this Amendment. We accepted the right hon. Gentleman's suggestion in Committee on this matter, and now, on the strength of a representation he has received from some quarter or other, he says if you retain the speed named in the Bill the workmen will have to remain at the

bottom of the pit some two or three hours before they can be taken out. As one representing the miners, I say let them remain if it is a question involving the safety of life and limb. If the owners are not prepared to erect suitable head-gear, and if they are not prepared to fix detaching hooks to their ropes, then by all means reduce the speed in lowering men down a mine or in taking them out. We accepted the right hon. Gentlemen's Amendment, because we knew what the effect of it would be—because we knew it would have the effect of compelling the owners to erect adequate head-gear and detaching hooks to their cages. We knew perfectly well that the owners would not suffer the loss which would be involved in reducing speed to three miles an hour. As a matter of fact, this is a question which really affects the lives of the miners. We wish to make the Bill as effective for the preservation of the men as we possibly can. I do not say that hon. Members opposite are not as desirous as we are of considering the safety of the men. I may tell the right hon. Gentleman that in moving, as he does, to agree with the House of Lords, the direct effect will be to strike a blow at a provision in the Bill which provides for increased safety. Is there any hon. Member in the House who has had any experience of coal mines, and who is directly connected with coal mines, who does not know that where mines are well managed and regulated they have detaching hooks upon the cages. The hon. Member for Preston (Mr. Tomlinson) has detaching hooks attached to all his cages, as I pointed out in Committee, and I believe that every other hon. Member interested in coal mines also has detaching hooks attached to his cages, thereby endeavouring to secure the safety of life and limb of those engaged in working in the mines. You refused in Committee to make it compulsory, and because you did that you inserted in the clause a provision limiting the speed at which men may ascend and descend a shaft. I do hope the right hon. Gentleman will take a stand somewhere against the Lords' Amendments. I confess, after the statement made by the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary whilst we were discussing another question of equal importance, that to reject the Lords' Amendments would

involve a delay of two or three days, I have very little hope for any other Amendment however important it may be. It would seem as though the right hon. Gentleman has made up his mind to accept *holus bolus* every alteration which has been made in the Bill since it left this House. If all these Lords' Amendments are accepted, the miners of this country will be bound to commence another agitation immediately, in order to have the Bill amended in the next Session of Parliament, for I maintain that the principles the House of Lords have struck out are fatal to the interests of the miners, and fatal to the objects of the Bill. If the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary has any regard for his own work, I would ask him to agree with us in this matter. I hope my hon. Friend will press his objection to the Lords' Amendment to a Division.

MR. TOMLINSON: I do trust that this Amendment will be considered calmly. What is it? It is suggested that in some cases it will not be wise to require speed to be slackened for the whole distance of the depth of the mine. Sometimes it is easy to adopt general rules, and sometimes there is even danger in following them, and I think it is only reasonable to ask that latitude should be allowed under such circumstances. I do not see how peril can arise by leaving this point to be dealt with by the special rules.

MR. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM: I really wish to know what this House intends to do for the safety of our miners. We are not going, upon the question of detaching hooks, to be put off by a consideration as to the speed of the winding—put off simply on the recommendation, not of a court of practical miners, not of those who represent the working miners, but simply because eight or 10 old gentlemen, who know nothing of the subject—

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! The hon. Gentleman disregards my ruling, if he speaks in that manner of the House of Lords. I warn him.

MR. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM: I shall certainly not disobey your ruling, Sir; but what I wish to ask the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary is whether we are not going to do something for the miners—whether, as he has been appealed to by the miners' Repre-

representatives, he will not take heart, and venture to move to disagree with these gentlemen to whom we owe so much respect.

MR. HANDEL COSSHAM (Bristol, E.): I have had 40 years' experience of mines, and I have employed as many as 1,500 hands. I have the strongest objection to the employment of detaching hooks. I have never used them, and I have had no accident. I know cases in which they have been successfully used; but my own experience is that you will obtain safety by taking care and not having too long lines.

MR. J. E. ELLIS (Nottingham, Rushcliffe): I quite agree with hon. Members opposite that this is a matter which can be discussed without heat, because we are all endeavouring to arrive at a practical conclusion with regard to the safety of those employed underground. I cannot see that the remarks of the hon. Gentleman the Member for Bristol (Mr. Handel Cossham) quite touch the Amendment, as I understand the provision as to the speed of winding was inserted in the Bill on the suggestion of the Home Secretary by way of a compromise. I do wish the right hon. Gentleman had not listened to some of the suggestions that have reached him since the Bill reached "another place," and that he had stood a little firmer to this and other compromises arrived at here. The right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary has told us that unless the Lords' Amendment is accepted, it might result in the men being left underground for a considerably longer time. No practical men will agree with him. A big mine, in which, say, 700 men are employed, will be laid out on the best scale, and the machinery will be such that the detaching hooks are of the best description; there will be no such consequences as those suggested. But, on the other hand, the words proposed by the Lords will give rise to complications. The particular point will differ according to the views of a number of different people. It is a much simpler thing either to fix a detaching hook or a certain rate of speed than some people seem to imagine. At all events, I hope we shall, as the hon. Member for Preston (Mr. Tomlinson) suggested, consider the matter in a calm spirit. If I may make a suggestion it is that the Government should not apply a mere Party majority

to it. This is not a Party matter at all, and if a Division be taken upon it, it ought to be decided on its merits. I have reason to believe that the last question would not have been decided as it was if it had been decided on its merits.

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT (Mr. STUART-WORTLEY) (Sheffield, Hallam): It is argued that winding at a high rate of speed is dangerous, yet hon. Gentlemen would permit it at the highest rate of speed provided there be a detaching hook at the top. The fact is, a low rate of speed is only required half way to prevent overwinding; and the first of these provisions is to prevent overwinding, and not to regulate the low rate of speed.

MR. W. ABRAHAM (Glamorgan, Rhondda): I should be the last to suggest any unworthy motives to hon. and right hon. Gentlemen opposite; but I must say it is somewhat unfair of them to interpret our action in this matter. What we ask for is that these detaching hooks should be placed in every mine. As practical men we know that after all the speed has not so much to do with it. The question of speed did not arise on this side of the House. It was a suggestion made by the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary as a compromise. The employment of safety hooks is not only of great importance to the workmen, but likewise to the mine owner. When a rope snaps the cage is smashed. It is of advantage to the mineowner that his plant should not be destroyed; and it is an advantage to the miners that they should not lose their lives or their limbs. I hope the House will consider this question seriously. I am sorry to find that when a little expense is involved—[*Cries of "Question!"*] Well, the fact remains that the protection of the lamp used would not cost more than from 8d. to 10d. Our Amendment was rejected. This is a question of expense.

MR. MATTHEWS: I rise to Order. I must remind the hon. Gentleman that we are not upon any question of expense, but upon the question whether speed of three miles an hour shall prevail from the bottom of the pit to the top?

MR. W. ABRAHAM: What I meant to convey was that it was unfair to meet

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us with the question of speed. What we want to secure is the employment of safety hooks; and it was the right hon. Gentleman himself who suggested the question of speed as a compromise. Now the question of speed is given up. By a side wind we lose everything.

Question put.

The House *divided*:—Ayes 148; Noes 66: Majority 82.—(Div. List, No. 480.)
[2.50 A.M.]

Page 36, line 36, leave out "or have been," the next Amendment, read a second time.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said Amendment."—(*Mr. Matthews.*)

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR: This Amendment of the Lords is, and is recognized as being, a very important alteration of the Bill as it left this House. Rule 38, to which it is an Amendment, provides for the periodical inspection of a mine, on behalf of the workmen, by men drawn from their own body, or by other persons of their own choosing, and it provides that persons so chosen shall either be indeed practical working miners, or persons who have been practical working miners, and the effect of the omission of the words "or have been" is that the class from which the Inspector on behalf of the workmen may be drawn will be restricted to those who now are working miners, and it will disqualify for the duties of Inspector all those who, having been practical working miners, have ceased to act as such. Now, I believe this clause, as it at presents stands, is the pearl of the whole Bill. The provision for the inspection of the mine by the men themselves, or their representative, is calculated to do more to save human life in mines than all the other provisions in the Bill put together; and the working miners throughout the country recognize its value. It is valuable not only to the men, but also to the coalowners themselves, because men who, with the knowledge of practical workmen, inspect the mines will be able to draw the attention of the Government Inspectors to any shortcomings in the administration, to any defect in the material, and to any blot in the scheme of working. They will be able to put the mineowners

themselves on their guard against impending peril; and it will do much to save human life, as well as to prevent wasteful accidents and loss of capital. But, Sir, what do we find? We find that an effectual attempt was made in Committee in the Upper House to cut down the class of men from whom these Inspectors might be selected on behalf of the men, and among the Papers issued by the House of Lords—which are practically public Papers—is a list of the Amendments moved to this Bill. I have it in my hands now, and it is endorsed "Amendments to be moved in Committee by Viscount Cross." Every single one of these Amendments which we have sent down to us from the Lords, was moved by one man, and one man only, and we can remember what his attitude was towards these miners when he was in this House. There was nobody more blatant in his talk about the interests of the mining population than Sir Richard Cross. [Order, order!] I am speaking of one who was a Member of this House when possibly some Gentlemen opposite did not occupy seats here. I am speaking from my own personal recollection, and no one who heard Sir Richard Cross in years gone by talking about the mining population, the dangers of working in mines, and the necessity for Coroner's inquests being attended by representatives of the miners, could have conceived it possible he should have fathered this wretched, nigging, list of Amendments. Now, this Amendment strikes out the very pearl of the Bill—the clause which provides the best possible safeguards and furnishes the best possible security for employers and employed alike. Sir, I hope that the House will not agree with this Amendment. The whole question was discussed—and thoroughly discussed in Committee of this House long ago. The clause as it at present stands is different from that which the Government introduced. I myself moved an Amendment almost precisely equivalent to the existing words of the clause; but I thought it better to consent to a slight modification of my wording in order to secure the support of a coalowner, the hon. Baronet the Member for the Barnard Castle Division of Durham (Sir Joseph Pease.) The result was that the clause was amended in the manner in which it stands. But, Sir, the Lords propose to

destroy what, I believe, to be the very best part of the Bill, and I set such store upon this provision—I regard it as so exceedingly valuable for the miners, that I believe it would be better for them to reject the Bill altogether than to accept it in this mutilated form. And I do so for this reason. I believe that, though they might suffer for a few months, yet in the end they would gain because the maximum of to-day would be the minimum of next Session. You cannot possibly go back from the point you have reached in your present Bill, and next Session, probably, you would secure a very much better provision—a very much better Act for the miners. My counsel, therefore, to them would be to reject the Bill altogether, rather than submit to this mutilation. Sir, the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary has already told us that the rejection of this Lords' Amendment means a delay of three days. As has already been pointed out, it means that you are to submit to anything the Lords choose to send down in the way of Amendments, lest you should be inconvenienced by a few days' delay here. Why, Sir, the suggestion is monstrous—it is monstrous on the part of the Government, and it is unworthy of the House of Commons—it is an inducement to the House of Lords in future Sessions to send down unreasonable restrictions upon provisions and measures sent up by the House of Commons. Hon. Gentlemen opposite are crying "Question!" Sir, it is past 3 o'clock in the morning, and I am not surprised some Gentlemen find it difficult to follow me. Even the Home Secretary himself seems somewhat exhausted. But this, to me, is a matter of great significance, and hon. Members might well consider it worth their while to make an extra effort to safeguard the lives of men employed in coal mines. At any rate, I shall not be hurried by unfair shouts of "Question!" and I say it is a dangerous and monstrous argument to put forward, that, because the rejection of any of these Amendments sent down by the Lords will entail a delay of two or three days, therefore the House of Commons is to submit to the mutilation of a Bill of this description. My advice to the working men of this country is to see that the Amendments of the Lords are treated upon their merits, and not according to

the convenience of Ministers. I also believe that the working men of this country will never get justice—that coal miners and every other class of men will never get justice until they make not only this Assembly, but every assembly respect their wishes. I believe also that before the working men of this country get justice the House of Lords will have to be bridled.

MR. FENWICK: This is the third exceedingly important alteration that the House of Lords have made in this Bill. Amendments have been thrown out by the House of Lords which were accepted unanimously by this House, and I think we have exceedingly good ground for complaint in the action of the Government in this respect, as has already been pointed out by my hon. Friend the Member for East Donegal. The Home Secretary and the whole House accepted an Amendment on this point, and yet the responsible Minister in the other House undertakes to throw out the Amendment to which we attach so much importance, and the Home Secretary when the Bill comes back here simply moves to agree with the alterations which have been made, and in this manner gets out of a difficulty the Government would have had to face at the time the Bill was being considered in Committee of this House. I say that we have very grave grounds for complaint against the Home Secretary, and against the Government generally, for their treatment of this Amendment. We have already endeavoured to point out to the House that miners throughout the country attach, and rightly attach, the utmost importance to this subject. Now in all well-regulated mines, I may inform the House, the managers not only offer no objection to inspection, but they actually court inspection by the miners, or by anyone whom the miners may appoint, for the simple reason that they know that when the inspection is made there will be nothing to which the Government Inspectors can find fault, because everything that can be done is done every day the miners work—everything is done that can possibly be done to secure the life and limbs of the miners. It is only in cases where there is a want of proper management that difficulty is experienced by the miners. In these cases the owners not only object to workmen inspecting their mines under the existing Act, but

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as was stated in Committee, if the workmen insisted on taking advantage of the Act of 1872, the first opportunity that presented itself would be taken to dismiss the men who had thus persisted in maintaining their rights. It was in order to prevent such cases of hardship as those to which I have referred occurring in the future that we urged on the House, and especially on the Home Secretary, the acceptance of the Amendment of my hon. Friend the Member for East Donegal, which provided that any two practical workmen—any two persons not being mining engineers, who are or have been practical miners, might be appointed to inspect mines. That is to say, when I go back to my constituency, which I hope shortly to do, if the miners of my constituency wish to appoint me as Inspector to inspect any particular mine, I have the liberty to do so under the clause as sent up to the Lords. But if this Amendment be agreed to, as I am certain it will be, for the Government will certainly beat us in the Division, the effect will be that, however desirous my constituents may be to appoint me to act in the capacity of Inspector, they will be effectually debarred from doing so by the provisions of this Bill. I will ask right hon. and hon. Gentlemen to support me if they consider that such a provision or such an object as this is a fair and laudable object. All we ask is that we shall have the fullest liberty to inspect the mines, and it is simply by thorough inspection that confidence can be created in the minds of miners as to the safety of the conditions under which they are compelled to work. And I here declare that the House of Lords have deliberately struck out one of, if not the best, provisions that were contained in the Bill. We are asked quietly and tamely to acquiesce in the action of the House of Lords. I tell you sincerely that the miners in the country will not tamely acquiesce in the alterations made in the Bill, and such is the importance I attach to the provision I shall deem it my duty to agitate until the provision is granted to working miners so that they may have the power, not only to inspect the mines for themselves, but also to call in any two persons who are or have been practical miners to examine the mine in their interests. I repeat I shall hold myself free to agitate

in order that that power may be granted to the miners—a power to which they certainly attach the utmost importance. I am very sorry—I am exceedingly sorry—that the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary has accepted these three very serious Amendments that have been made by the House of Lords. I did hope when he and his Government had acquiesced in this House in these Amendments that no interference with them would be supported in the House of Lords by any responsible Minister of the Crown—that, at any rate, it would only be attempted by some independent Member of the Upper House. But here, when the right hon. Gentleman has practically and tacitly agreed with us and the Bill has been sent up to the House of Lords, a responsible Minister of the Crown moves from his place there to throw out the Amendments on which we had agreed, and to which we attached the utmost importance. We shall take a Division on this question; we shall, I am aware, be beaten, but we shall leave this House with the full determination to agitate until the power contained in this provision before it was mutilated by the Lords is granted to us.

MR. MATTHEWS: Before this Bill reaches its last stage, I must protest against the assumption of hon. Members opposite that they, forsooth, are alone the persons who care for the working miner and his safety. The hon. Member for East Donegal has lectured us upon our gross neglect. We do not accept that blame, for we are as anxious as anyone can be for it. I say that now once and for all. In the meanwhile we adhere to the opinion expressed by the hon. Member for Morpeth who, I think, can claim to represent the English working classes as fairly as anyone. We think that if practical working men either belonging to the mine or not belonging to the mine, are allowed to inspect it, there is ample guarantee of security, and, although nobody appreciates more than I do the value of the services of the hon. Member for a Division of Northumberland, who spoke just now, I think, that an actual practical working miner would be better qualified to inspect a mine. The best man to be selected for the purpose must be a man working in the mine itself, or in an adjoining mine, because he is in constant touch with the men. I only desired to

say one word to defend myself. I am charged with having accepted this clause when the Bill was before the Committee of this House, and I am told that I am consequently bound to reject this Lords' Amendment. Now, on the contrary, I myself suggested that these three words should be omitted, and it was only on account of the accidental form in which the question was put from the Chair, that I was prevented moving the omission.

MR. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM : I am sorry to have to inflict any remarks of mine upon the House at 3 o'clock in the morning, but I feel bound to do so because I consider that the wishes of 60,000 miners in Scotland should be studied before the convenience of Gentlemen sitting here. I have been amongst the miners since the Report stage of this Bill, and I therefore speak with a knowledge of what their wishes are. As soon as the Lords' Amendments—or rather Lord Cross's Amendments—were ascertained in Scotland, I had 30 or 40 telegrams from different mining districts in Scotland, urging me to come up to London to oppose this particular Amendment. The Home Secretary knows as well, and even better than I do, why the Scotch miners are so urgent on this question, and why this Amendment has raised such intense feeling in Scotland. It is that men whom the miners in Scotland look upon as their leaders would be debarred from inspecting the mines if this Amendment were carried. These leaders are men of superior intelligence; they are trusted by the men in their respective districts, and not only would the carrying of the Amendment cut out from appointment the check-weighers, but also the miners' agents. I should like to ask the Home Secretary what argument, except a sentimental one, he has why miners' agents should not be employed to look after the safety of these men amongst whom they have grown up. Why should they not be appointed to these responsible situations? It is all very well for the Home Secretary to seek to stifle our arguments by using the name of the hon. Member for Morpeth. Nobody respects him more than I do myself, but he does not speak for Scotland in this matter. I do, and I tell this House plainly, on behalf of the whole mining population of Scotland,

Mr. Matthews

that this Amendment will be opposed to the bitter end. I perfectly agree with the hon. Member for East Donegal, and with the hon. Member for the Wansbeck Division of Northumberland, that we would very much rather the whole Bill were lost than this Amendment by the Lords were carried. I hope that I am not trenching upon dangerous ground, but it does seem a curious thing that an Assembly which is not elected by a popular vote should dare to dictate to us, who are elected—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order! "Dare to dictate" are words which the hon. Member must withdraw. I have already twice cautioned him. If he does not apologize, I shall name him to the House. I ask him to apologize for having directly disregarded my authority.

MR. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM : I regret to say that, as this is a matter of conscience, I cannot apologize.

MR. SPEAKER : Then I name you, Mr. Graham, to the House, as disregarding the authority of the Chair.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Graham be suspended from the Service of the House."—(*Mr. W. H. Smith.*)

A Division being challenged,

MR. SPEAKER : Who will act as Tellers for the Noes?

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR : I will.

MR. CONYBEARE : And I will.

MR. W. ABRAHAM (Glamorgan, Rhondda): So will I.

MR. O'HANLON (Cavan, E.): And I, too.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid): And I.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order! Will hon. Gentlemen keep Order?

Question put.

The House divided:—Ayes 157; Noes 44: Majority 113.—(Div. List, No. 481.)

MR. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM : I wish to know if I may be allowed to make a personal explanation. I desire to apologize to you personally; I had no wish to be guilty of any discourtesy towards you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : No doubt, if the hon. Member will apologize for the expression, the House will be willing to rescind the Resolution.

MR. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM : My desire is, Sir, to apologize to you personally. I cannot withdraw my opinion as regards the House of Lords.

MR. SPEAKER : I understood the hon. Gentleman to express regret for the words used, and to withdraw them. It is the custom for Members of this House to speak respectfully of Members of the Upper House, and I understood the hon. Member to express regret for having spoken disrespectfully.

MR. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM : No; I was saying that I wished to apologize to you personally.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order! There is no necessity for an apology to me personally. The apology is due to the House. I must ask the hon. Member to withdraw.

MR. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM then withdrew.

The following is the Entry in the Votes :—

Mr. Cunningham Graham, Member for the North Western Division of the County of Lanark, having been named by Mr. Speaker as disregarding the authority of the Chair.

Motion made, and Question put, "That Mr. Graham be suspended from the Service of the House."—The House divided:—Ayes 157; Noes, 44.

Mr. Speaker then directed Mr. Graham to withdraw, and he withdrew accordingly.

MR. W. ABRAHAM (Glamorgan, Rhondda) : Mr. Speaker, everyone who has spoken 'on this question has admitted that this question of inspection is of the greatest importance to the miners, that it is of vital importance so far as the safety of life and limb in the mine is concerned, that the miners should be allowed to appoint two of their own number to make a true report as to the state of the mine. It is painful for me to make the statement I am about to make, but it is based upon facts which can be proved if necessary. The importance of the examination—whether the report on it be true or false—is only found out whenever a great accident happens. If an explosion occur you find that the mine owner before the Coroner's inquest will ask himself for the report made by the miners of the last inspection of the mine in which they work, and unless that report is a true one—unless a proper inspection has been made, the Coroner's jury are led to a false conclusion. I wish, Mr. Speaker,

to call the attention of this House to the necessity of replacing the words struck out by their Lordships, and, although hon. Members opposite may be impatient, I would suggest we have plenty of time to deal with this between now and six o'clock. We are told that great importance is attached here, as it should be, to the opinion of the hon. Member for Morpeth. But, after all, what did he say? He said he would rather leave it to the mineowners in his district to settle this matter, and if those who are seeking a true inspection of their collieries are wise in their generation, they would agree to the clause as sent up to the Lords. But what is the case in the Welsh collieries? Before the men are allowed to make this inspection, in some parts of South Wales, the manager demands 24 hours' notice before he will permit it. What does that 24 hours mean? It means 24 hours of sweeping, of carrying yards of canvas, while otherwise they would never think of carrying it. It means 24 hours preparation for the inspection. How can an inspection made under these conditions be an inspection of the ordinary state of the colliery? It is impossible; and, therefore, a report made on such an inspection would be nothing but a sham report of the true state of the colliery. And such a report, if made and laid before a Coroner's inquest, would only lead to a false conclusion being arrived at; it would mislead both Coroner and jury. If hon. and right hon. Gentlemen will take the trouble to read the report on the last explosion which occurred in South Wales, what will they find? They will find this practice to prevail—that when the examiners, going their rounds in the morning, find gas, they are compelled to come back again the same evening to the same place, and if by that time the gas had been cleared away, then they are not to report that they found it, so that, in addition to 24 hours' notice of the inspection, you give another 12 hours to clear away the gas, and if at the end of that time the place is clear of gas, then no report is to be made of the discovery. You may say that the men are fools if they do it. But they do do it, and hence the necessity of an independent man being allowed to make these inspections as we recommend. No one here will deny for a moment that

upon these examinations of the collieries the best owners rely, in order to get a true report as to the state of the mines. The examinations are a check against their own managers, and in the best regulated collieries, as has already been stated, the owners themselves are in favour of this examination. The managers are not always willing that the examination should be made. I solemnly declare here that in allowing these words to be taken out of the Bill the Government will cause their Act to be weakened to a great extent, and the miners of the country, who, like myself, were prepared ungrudgingly to give them the credit that was their due for the tendency they had shown to increase the security for the safety of life and limb in the mine, will be driven to the conclusion, seeing that on three vital points, involving the safety of life and limb, the Government have given way, that they are defeating, not us, but their own Bill, and in so doing they give the miners very good reason indeed to open again and at once their agitation. No matter what Government is in power, whether it be Tory or whether it be Liberal, if the Mines Bill fall short of giving that protection to the working men in the mines to which they are entitled, they must agitate until they get the benefit of an inspection made by independent men whom the managers cannot turn off at a day's notice.

SIR EDWARD REED (Cardiff): I confess that when I saw in the papers this Amendment had been made I was astonished; but I will ask my hon. Friends whether it is of any real service to prolong this debate? We have seen repeatedly to-night that the Government are supported by a large majority in maintaining these Amendments. In regard to this particular Amendment, the Government must know that it is the most indefensible Amendment that could possibly have been introduced. They are perfectly well aware of that, and they must also be aware that the mineowners themselves do not object to the working men selecting their own representatives to inspect the mine. The change has been introduced apparently out of wantonness; but the Government must and will incur a large amount of odium in consequence of this Amendment. At the same time, it is four o'clock in the morning at the sag

end of the Session. We have no power to force the Government to do what we wish, for they have a large majority, and I must congratulate them on securing the attendance of so many of their supporters. I agree with hon. Gentlemen who have spoken in opposition to this Amendment, that it will be their duty, under the circumstances, to do all they possibly can to get this corrected at the earliest opportunity.

SIR JOSEPH M'KENNA (Monaghan, S.): I hope that before the House passes away from this matter the Government will agree to disagree with this Amendment by the Lords. I am not prone to take part in any discussion of such a subject as the present; but I have sufficiently attended to this debate to be led to form a very strong opinion. One thing appears to have been agreed upon, both in this House and the Lords, and that is that there should be some independent inspection in these cases by men directly appointed by the miners. Now, what reason can be fairly urged that ought to have any weight with this House; why the free selection by the men of miners for the duty of inspection should not extend to those who are past miners and who have the confidence of those still at work? There may be working miners in large numbers fit for this duty; but in 99 cases out of 100 the men themselves would be incapable of pointing out one man amongst themselves fit for such a duty. But, in the case of those who have been miners, and are now independent of employment in any particular mine, I say that they would be perfect judges as to which of them was well fitted to fulfil this duty. With all respect for the House of Lords, I say that this does appear to be an extremely objectionable Amendment to send back to us. We sent up to them a Bill, giving to the operative miners free power to choose somebody on their behalf to inspect the mines. The Amendment now sent down to us says—"You can choose some of your own number, but you cannot choose anyone who, having passed from among your number and acquired a higher situation in life, possesses the confidence of your class. You cannot appoint him; we shall exclude all such men from your selection." I really do hope that the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary and Her Majesty's Go-

vernment will listen to the remonstrances on the part of those who have no desire to inflame the popular passions in regard to this matter, and that they will reconsider the question whether it is not worth while that two or three days further would be well expended in trying to induce their Lordships to have the good sense not to insist on this Amendment.

MR. PICKARD: I think it is only fair, seeing that the hon. Member for Morpeth has been so often alluded to, to say that the hon. Member gave a very different version of his idea on the matter, compared with that suggested by the Home Secretary. He said, speaking personally, that in all well-regulated mines he should consider that two men out of those mines would be fit and proper persons to inspect the mine. But we know, as a matter of fact, that in all well-regulated mines, although the managers may be there when the men make the inspection, they do not take the trouble to turn those men away or make it impossible for the men to continue their work there. The hon. Member for Morpeth said that, speaking for the general body of workmen of the United Kingdom, he felt bound to acquiesce in this Amendment. I think, therefore, that we have been unfairly treated in this debate, and if the hon. Member for Morpeth had been here he would have put the right hon. Gentleman right. What is the object of this provision. It is that two persons should be appointed to examine the mine. Their only function is to report, and if the report states that there is any real danger in the mine, the manager—or the men who make the inspection—are bound to send forward that report to the Home Secretary, or to the Inspector for the district. We have been told during the debates in this House that the object of the Amendment is to prevent demagogues being allowed in the mine for the purposes of inspection. Agents in Durham are allowed to inspect the mines, and I think the same takes place in Northumberland. I do not think so far as mine managers are concerned, that they have any real objection to the clause as it stood before amended by the Lords. There is another idea which seems to have been imported into this matter, and that is, that the men about to be appointed are to become perma-

nent Inspectors. I think the House may take it for granted that the miners of Yorkshire and of the United Kingdom have more regard for their pockets than to appoint men to be permanent Inspectors of mines. As I look at this question, it appears to me the Government left it to the House of Lords to take away from us what the Government dare not take away from us when the Bill was being considered in this House. I do not blame the House of Lords for their action in this matter; but I do blame the Government for accepting the Amendment. The Government knew exactly our position. We told them that, time after time, men who have faithfully reported the results of their inspection have, if not actually turned away from their employment, been sent into a bad or wet part of the colliery to work, and have been made so uncomfortable that they have had eventually to leave the colliery. I myself stated in this House that from one colliery alone, so far as I could gather, 31 men had been exiled. Some have gone to Canada, some to Australia, and some to America; others have migrated for other parts of this country in order to obtain employment. It is only fair for me to state that if this rule stands as it now is, although it will give the men power to select their Inspectors from men in neighbouring collieries, it is not likely that the owners or managers of those collieries will suffer their men to leave their work in order to inspect a neighbouring colliery. And even if they do, the men will have the same fear of being turned away from their work by some foolish manager. The Amendment will not alter the 30th rule in the 1872 Act one iota. Now, we have another addition to this rule which is not in the present Act. It is that these men finding danger in the mine must send their report to the Inspector for the district. Their names will no doubt, in consequence, be blazoned abroad throughout the country, and it will make it more difficult for them to get work in other collieries. We are pleading for the safety of the miners. Our object is not to have two men appointed as Inspectors to, as in the past, simply make an inspection when an explosion takes place. We do not want in the future to do, as we have had to do in Yorkshire in the past—to go cap in

hand to the manager, and ask will he allow us to go down the mine and see that it is in proper order, and then, if he refuses, have to wire to the Home Secretary and appeal to him to interfere. Yet that will be the case in the future, unless we guard against it. The men ought to have perfect freedom to appoint whom they choose. I do not say that we, their Parliamentary Representatives, have any more right than anybody else to be appointed. I have no desire for any such work; it is dangerous work after an explosion has taken place; but I do claim the men should be at liberty to appoint whom they choose, and we appeal now to the Government to stand by their Bill and disagree with the Lords' Amendment.

MR. CONYBEARE: I do not think that it is of much use appealing to the Government. They have long since shown themselves deaf to all appeals. I recommend my hon. Friends to appeal instead to their countrymen, to make it plain who are their friends in this House, and to point out to them that the House of Peers is useless and dangerous, and ought to be abolished.

MR. J. ROWLANDS (Finsbury, E.): I have not interfered during the discussion on this Bill in its various stages through the House, but it has not been because I have lacked a deep sympathy with my hon. Friends in their work. But not being technically acquainted with that work, I have simply been satisfied with following them into the Lobby. In fact, I had one Amendment which I put down to the Bill in Committee; but finding that one of the Members for Durham also had an Amendment on the Paper to the same effect, I stayed out of the House in order that he might move it, as I thought it would come with greater force from him. Now, Sir, I take it that these Amendments are sent down from the House of Lords for our consideration, and that they are not sent down to us to swallow in their entirety just as they come down. If Ministers say there is no time at the present period of the Session to send them back to the House of Lords in the event of our disagreeing with them, then I say the responsibility rests with them and not upon my hon. Friends who represent the miners in this House. My hon. Friends have, time after time, urged the Government to bring forward this

Bill at an earlier period in the Session, so that it might receive that consideration which a measure of this eminence requires. But they have driven it off to the very end of the Session, and now that we have the miners appealing to a Minister, on a very important point, to make a concession with regard to the Lords' Amendments, he will not do so, because he says that it is too late. Nay, it is not too late; it is not too late if the lives of the miners are to be considered. We have sat here from January down to the present time, another day more or less—three or four days more or less will not matter to some of us who have not to go away immediately to our pleasure. We want to make this Bill, if we can, a perfect Bill, and I even now implore the Government to see if they cannot reconsider this Amendment, the grounds of objection to which my hon. Friends in the most pathetic and eloquent language at their command have described. I am sorry to differ from my Friend the hon. Gentleman the Member for Cardiff; but I must say, that if the Government refuse to reconsider their decision, I shall advise my hon. Friends not to cease their fight, but to take the Government and their Supporters once more through the Lobbies. It is not the first time we have divided the House on a great principle, and I implore my hon. Friends to do it again.

Question put.

The House divided:—Ayes 134; Noes 61: Majority 73.—(Div. List, No. 482.)

MR. FENWICK: I rise to say, that considering the utter hopelessness of getting any concession from the Government, after consultation with my Friends, we have agreed to allow the remainder of the Amendments to go.

Subsequent Amendments agreed to.

TRUCK BILL.—[Bill 377.]

CONSIDERATION OF LORDS REASONS, AND CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS.

Lords Reasons, and consequential Amendments considered.

Lords Reason read, for insisting on their Amendments to leave out Clauses 4 and 5.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton): I shall ask the House to agree with the Lords in their said Amendments. I do

Mr. Pickard

so with considerable regret that these two clauses should have been struck out; but the Bill seems to me to be a Bill of such value, that I do not think I shall be justified in allowing it to drop. Even at this very late hour in the morning I must ask the Members of this House to permit me briefly to state some of the items of value contained in the Bill. I wish to do so, because a statement has been made at the Trades Union Congress at Swansea, to the effect that the Bill is valueless. I have not troubled the House much during the progress of the Bill, but I will now briefly recapitulate some of the points of value. It extends the provisions of the Truck Law to all trades, instead of limiting them in their operation as heretofore; it compels advances to be made where advances have been made before solely on interest; it prohibits the charging of interest on such advances or of discount thereon; it renders stores kept by others than the employers liable to the same law as stores kept by employers; it prevents dismissal for not dealing at any particular shop; it deals with the barter practices chiefly prevalent in Scotland; and, what is still more important, it provides facilities for the prosecution of offenders. I think, therefore, that the Bill is too valuable to lose, and I therefore ask the House to agree with the Lords' Amendments.

MR. SPEAKER: The form of the Resolution will be, that this House do not insist on disagreeing with the Amendments on which the Lords have insisted.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House doth not insist on its disagreement with the Lords in the said Amendments, on which the Lords do insist."—(*Mr. Bradlaugh.*)

MR. SEXTON (Belfast, W.): I am prepared to move that the House do insist on its disagreement, so far as Clause 4 is concerned; but that not being now in Order I find it my duty to oppose as far as I can the Motion made by my hon. Friend the Member for Northampton. It will be observed that the hon. Gentleman carefully avoided the merits of the question. His argument is that because the Bill in its other clauses contains valuable matter, he is willing to give up Clause 4, which provides for the payment of wages weekly in Ireland.

And he says he does this in order to save the Bill. Now, Sir, the question of this clause was brought forward in a most extraordinary way, and I doubt if anything like a parallel can be found for it, in my Parliamentary experience at any rate. This clause was inserted in the Bill on the 12th July last; the matter of it was thoroughly discussed by Members of both Parties, and after considerable debate, it was inserted by a vote of two to one, every Irish Member with the exception of 2 voting for it. Every Liberal Member with but one exception voted for it, and 46 Gentlemen opposite, including the Home Secretary, voted for the clause. An Amendment by the Attorney General for England excluding servants in husbandry, I accepted, and thereupon the clause was unanimously inserted. The Bill was then sent to the Lords; the clause was struck out without a syllable of discussion in a House composed of 20 Peers. The Bill came back here; the debate on the clause was renewed, and on that occasion I was supported by the Conservative Members for East and South Belfast as well as by the hon. and gallant Gentleman the Member for North Armagh (Colonel Saunderson). That union of opinion proved what I here assert—that is, that the opinion of the Representatives of the Irish people is practically unanimously in favour of the retention of this clause. When the Bill came back from the House of Lords the subject was, as I state, again closely and thoroughly debated. Members of both Parties spoke in favour of it, the opposition to it completely broke down, the clause was reinstated by a unanimous decision of the House, and the Bill was sent back a second time to the House of Lords. I have said, Sir, that on the first occasion there was not a syllable of argument. A noble Duke connected with Scotland merely muttered a few words and the noble Peer in charge of the Bill at once withdrew the clause. On the second occasion Lord Clinton, an English Peer, moved the rejection of the clause, and excused himself from offering any argument by saying that the arguments offered on a previous occasion were sufficient. But I have informed the House that not a syllable of argument was advanced on that previous occasion, although it was good enough for Lord Clinton's case to say that these

alleged arguments were sufficient to justify the exclusion of the clause. Now, Sir, I have three reasons for the insertion of the clause, and I maintain that any one of them should be deemed good enough. The first is that a system of the weekly payment of wages was formerly the rule in Ireland; it was a custom which grew up from the condition of the country, and which corresponded with the needs of the people there. It is now a real necessity. That is my first reason. The second reason is, that the Representatives for Ireland are, I may say, unanimously in favour of the clause. I have said that only two Irish Members voted against it, and I should be surprised if even those two voted against it to-night. The third reason is, that the system of fortnightly payments adopted by some firms in Belfast produced excitement and disorder. It led a few months since to a strike of 6,000 men, not political friends of mine, but strong supporters and ardent admirers of the Party opposite. The strike I referred to continued so long that it produced great distress, and endangered the peace of the town. On my advice the men gave up the strike and returned to their work, relying on the justice of their case. This House responded to the demand I made on it, and now it remains to be seen why the House of Lords should stultify the action of the House of Commons. The only shred of argument against the clause was this—that it would incommode certain firms in Belfast. But I have already pointed out that the system of fortnightly wages was an innovation, a system of weekly payments obtained for many years, and the firms were prosperous during that period. In a brief document which has been circulated the Lords have given two Reasons for their action—Lord Clinton gave none: The first is, that the Lords insist on leaving out the clause because an obligation to pay wages at different periods in different parts of the United Kingdom is undesirable. I traverse that assertion, I say that if local circumstances in any part of the United Kingdom require a special rule, the opinion of the Representatives of that part should prevail. But there is an even more conclusive reply; for by their own action in the case of the Staunaries Act, passed during the present Session, their

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Lordships, who have sent down this Reason to us, debated and passed a clause regulating the period at which wages shall be paid in certain counties in England. What is the audacity or sense then of offering such a Reason, as that the obligation to pay wages at different periods in different parts of the United Kingdom is undesirable, when the Lords themselves passed a Bill declaring that wages in certain parts of the United Kingdom shall be paid at certain times. The second Reason given is, that a provision for regulating the time for the payment of wages is not germane to the Bill. Now that is quite illusory. My hon. Friend the Member for Northampton, when the Bill was last before the House, quoted the Report of a Royal Commission, which recently reported that where a system of long pay exists no legislation could prevent a system of truck, because the poverty of the men, if their wages were kept from them for a lengthened period, drove them to obtain credit, and they were compelled to resort to certain traders. Now that is truck pure and simple, and I say in regard to the Belfast men that those who are only paid fortnightly are plunged into credit during the second week; they are obliged to resort to certain dealers, and they have not the same freedom regarding the quality or price of their goods as they would have if they had their wages in hand. That again is a system of truck, and if you leave out this clause from the Bill, you impose on these men the continuation of that system of truck. So much for the Lords' Reasons. The First Lord of the Treasury has told us that if this clause is not left out the Bill may, perhaps, be lost. Why should it? I fail to see the reason. You may be delayed a day or two, but it is quite within the competence of the present Government, or of the House, to strike out the clause and yet save the Bill. The only question is one of two or three days' delay. Why should not the House sit two or three days longer in order to save this clause?

MR. W. H. SMITH: The hon. Member is under a mistake. The Bill has now reached a stage that, unless the House agrees to the Lords' Amendments, it is lost.

MR. SEXTON: Why?

MR. W. H. SMITH: It is lost by the Rules.

MR. SEXTON: Cannot we have a Conference between the two Houses?

MR. W. H. SMITH: In the present position of this Bill, originating as it has done in this House; if this House disagrees with the Amendments, then the Bill is lost.

MR. SEXTON: Then, if the House of Lords knew that, they have been guilty of a gross attack on public rights. I suppose the House of Lords were aware of that; they knew this House had twice unanimously adopted this clause, and knowing that, sent it down a second time. What is the meaning of this proceeding, especially in regard to a Bill affecting the wages and the bread of the working men? We are to swallow it, or lose the Bill. For my part, I shall not be content to swallow it. Suppose the Bill is lost, where is the blame? We sent it up to the House of Lords in good time, and why was it not taken then? The Lords postponed the Bill, for the purpose of procuring the result the First Lord now announces, and kept it back thus long that the First Lord of the Treasury should be in a position to say we must bind ourselves, or lose the Bill. I think it would be better to lose the Bill than to subject ourselves to the disgrace and humiliation of accepting this Amendment under duress, and if I had any doubt about it, that is dispelled by the unanimous resolution of the Trades Union Congress at Swansea. The right hon. Gentleman must know that Congress represents the working men of England as thoroughly as this House represents any class of Englishmen. By a unanimous resolution the Trades Union Congress protested against, stigmatized, and denounced the rejection of this clause, and I think the tone, the spirit, the language, and unanimity of that resolution entitle me to think the working men of England would not be sorry if the Bill were held over for another year, rather than submit to the indignity of having this clause struck out. I think it would be a very grave thing if, upon a question affecting only the wages and bread of working men, that the opinion of hundreds of Representatives in this House is to be overborne by the opinion of 9 Peers at the other end of the Lobby. I think it would be very grave and deplorable, that it would lead to discontent in England and great excitement in Ireland

if on a question affecting Ireland only, the unanimous opinion of the Irish Members is overborne by the British Members here. I do not think the House would be fatuous enough to go against its former two decisions. The second decision was unqualified and unanimous, and the first was unanimous in the result, and it would be most fatuous and unprecedented if it foregoes its two former judgments on this question at the dictation of any nine men in England. For my part I have still such confidence in the House that I appeal to the House; but if I am beaten, I shall appeal with greater confidence to the verdict of public opinion.

MR. CONYBEARE: I think it would have been well if the First Lord of the Treasury had taken up this volume I hold in my hand, and had turned to page 589 before making the announcement he did. I will not describe the book other than Sir Thomas Erskine May's *Law and Essence of Parliament*. We find in this book it is laid down that when it is ventured to disagree with Amendments by either House, the Bill may be laid aside; secondly, that the Consideration of the Amendments may be put off for three or six months, or for any time; thirdly, a Message may be sent from one House to the other to communicate Reasons; or, fourthly, a Conference may be desired by the other House. I want to know why should we not have a Conference with the other House; why has the right hon. Gentleman presented this pistol at our heads, and told us to take the Bill, or to leave it, and throw on us the onus of destroying the Bill for the Session? For my part, I think it would be better the Bill was thrown out. I said, at an earlier stage of this Bill, I was not in favour of half and half legislation; but I think it is very desirable that the people of this country should know upon whose shoulders the discredit should rest of throwing out useful legislation of this kind. My hon. Friend has pointed out with strict accuracy that the House of Lords are stultifying themselves by giving the Reason they have given. They must think that we are fools. I take it that we are not. They send down as a reason for objecting to the clause, that different kinds of payment of wages in different parts of the United Kingdom is undesirable; but here, in

the very same Session, they have, at my instance, passed in the Stannaries Act a clause for wages to be paid within 14 days, which is precisely the demand, not by the Belfast men, but of the Sootish quarrymen, and the quarrymen of Cumberland and the North. I therefore want to know what induced these Gentlemen to agree with the clause I fought for, which was practically my clause in my Miners Wages Bill; why have they passed that which is one of the most drastic measures ever presented to Parliament? If the Lords must disagree with us it is not too much for us to ask they should give a sensible reason for disagreement, that we should be treated as sensible men, and not as children, not understanding what we are about. I do not attach too much importance to this measure. I am aware there are valuable provisions in it, and I do not dispute what the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Bradlaugh) has said of it; but I should regret its loss on his account much more than on account of the workmen of this country; because I believe the grievance has been going on so long that it will not matter if it goes on a few months longer, provided we can get a substantial and good Bill for the workmen at the end of it. Therefore, I say, let us, if we cannot prevail on the Government to stand to their guns, let us throw on the House of Lords the odium of having stood in the way of one more piece of useful legislation demanded by the people of this country. It is not at all surprising to hear that "another place" is true to their traditions. I have, as I have said before in this House, never known a useful legislative reform passed by this House which has not been marred and mutilated in "another place." It is not merely this Bill; but there is the Mines Bill, the Land Bill, and, in fact, every Bill except the Coercion Bill, which alone finds favour in "another place." Having regard to your ruling, Sir, on former occasions, and at an earlier period of this evening, I have no wish to express my opinion about the conduct of Gentlemen in "another place." I think it is far better to appeal to my fellow-countrymen outside; but I have no hesitation in saying that when I appeal to my constituents to express their approbation of the Trades Union Congress resolution which I quoted just now,

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they will, by their hearty and unmitigated condemnation, express their loathing and detestation of the House of Lords and their action.

Mr. W. ABRAHAM (Glamorgan, Rhondda): I do not disagree with those who appreciate the efforts made by the hon. Member for Northampton in endeavouring to pass this Bill. I agree that the Bill, as it left this House, was not entirely the best; but as it stands, with the omission of this clause affecting the payment of wages, it loses its utility, as far as the working classes are concerned. If we desire to add to the difficult position of working men, nothing we can do would be more effectual than giving them their wages in short advances.

Mr. BRADLAUGH: Allow me to explain that Clause 3 assures that the workmen shall receive the advance as a right, and makes it an offence to the employer to withhold it.

Mr. W. ABRAHAM: By keeping from the working men their full wages, they are worse treated than any other class of people in this country. If anyone goes to a banker to borrow money, he must ask for his consent; but the employers of labour in this country keep the wages from their workmen for three or four weeks, and do not give any account of what they have really earned for 12 or 13 weeks. Therefore, when my hon. Friend proposes to leave out the clause relating to the payment of weekly wages, he is taking out the kernel of the Bill.

Mr. BRADLAUGH: I must be allowed to explain that there never was such a clause as the weekly wages clause in my Bill.

Mr. W. ABRAHAM: There was a clause for the payment of wages.

Mr. BRADLAUGH: Never; in my Bill.

Mr. W. ABRAHAM: It was proposed by the Under Secretary for the Home Department, accepted by the Representatives of the working men, and accepted by the working men as a solution of the question. ["No, no!"] I beg to say yes; and when this wise clause was lost, the kernel of the Bill was lost also, and the Bill, without it, will not meet the case, or give a fair solution of the question. The Government will find this question will be agitated the first chance that can be

got, and the agitation will be continued until something has been done to secure for the working men a weekly payment of wages.

MR. BRADLAUGH: There never was such a clause in my Bill; there were several Amendments proposed and accepted, and, amongst others, one from the Government Benches; but it never formed part of the Bill, and never came under discussion in the House.

MR. W. ABRAHAM: If I am not greatly mistaken, this is the clause that the hon. Member for West Belfast (Mr. Sexton) moves to have restored—namely, the clause for the weekly payment of wages in Ireland. This is the thin end of the wedge—if weekly payment of wages in Ireland can be secured, it is the thin end of the wedge for the weekly payment of wages in England being secured as well, and it deserves the support of every Representative of labour in this House. I hope that hon. Gentlemen will consider this point, if they are desirous to aid the working men to kill truck, to kill credit, and to have the full value of their wages earned. They can do so by securing this principle, by aiding the hon. Member for Belfast in carrying this Amendment. Instead of that we have to-day not only to allow the wages to remain in the hands of the employers, but we have to go cap in hand to ask for enough to buy food, our money being kept in their hands for the want of such a clause as this. I therefore hope the hon. Members will divide upon it.

MR. EDWARD HARRINGTON (Kerry, W.): I have not troubled the House yet on the Appropriation Bill, though I have a lot to say upon it, but I desire to refer to the subject that is immediately before the Chair now, and I think that what has been brought forward might claim something more of an answer than the mere interpolated platitudes which the First Lord of the Treasury threw into the debate. He may be right, or he may be wrong, in the statement he made; but, in my opinion, the presumption would be strongly in favour of his being wrong, as I have invariably found that to be the case. As I see the hon. and learned Gentlemen the Solicitor General for England (Sir Edward Clarke) has a large green book beside him, dealing with this matter, I think, even at this

hour of the morning, it should be clearly stated whether our position is such that we must take all the Lords present, that we must swallow it as we have no other option, or if we do not admit their Amendments, we must throw out the Bill. I think the hon. Member for Northampton was a little severe on us. His theory was this—He backs us up in our demand for Home Government in Ireland, and our desire to see an improvement of the laws, but if an English Member brings in a Bill, and an Irish Member seeks to engraft upon that something which would do us some good, he is not to be responsible for it; he may agree with the principle, but he will not spite the Lords, as he is too much of a Radical. I am sorry that so sound a Radical should hold those views. I heard the name of the noble Lord who is responsible for this Amendment. I am sorry that the cobwebs of Privilege surround that name, or I should enlighten the hon. Member about him. I happen to have been born on the property of this noble Lord, and I know who he is.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Gentleman is speaking irrelevantly to the subject before the House.

MR. EDWARD HARRINGTON: I have no ambition at this hour of the Session, neither is it my desire to transgress your ruling, or give myself any invidious distinction. I was not seeking to—

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member will resume his seat as he is not speaking to the Question.

MR. EDWARD HARRINGTON: I will not resume my seat. You have been on the pounce watching me. I claim my right to speak on this question that affects the people. You have been on the pounce watching me since I stood up.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Edward Harrington, I name you to the House for disregarding the authority of the Chair.

Motion made, and Question put, "That Mr. Edward Harrington be suspended from the Service of the House."
—(*Mr. W. H. Smith.*)

The House divided:—Ayes 135; Noes 34: Majority 101.—(Div. List, No. 483.)

The following is the Entry in the Votes:—

Mr. SPEAKER, having called the attention of the House to the continued irrelevance on the part of Mr. Edward Harrington, Member for the Western Division of County of Kerry, directed him to discontinue his Speech, but the honourable Member persisted in continuing his Address;

Whereupon he was named by Mr. Speaker, for disregarding the authority of the Chair.

Motion made, and Question put, "That Mr. Edward Harrington be suspended from the Service of the House:—"The House divided; Ayes 135; Noes 34.

Mr. SEXTON: May I ask you, Sir, as a matter of Order, to put the Amendment as against Clause 4.

Mr. SPEAKER: The Question I put was, "That this House doth not insist on its disagreement with the Lords in the said Amendments, on which the Lords do insist."

Mr. SEXTON: Is that to Clause 4?

Mr. SPEAKER: They stand together, Clause 4 and Clause 5.

Mr. SEXTON: I wish to separate them, as hon. Members do not seem to disagree with the Amendments to the other clause, Clause 5.

Motion by leave *withdrawn*.

Motion made, and Question put,

"That this House doth not insist on its disagreement with the Lords in their Amendment to leave out Clause 4, on which the Lords do insist."—(Mr. Bradlaugh.)

The House divided:—Ayes 129; Noes 47: Majority 82.—(Div List, No. 484.)

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House doth not insist on its disagreement with the Lords in their Amendment to leave out Clause 5, on which the Lords do insist."—(Mr. Bradlaugh.)

Mr. HUNTER (Aberdeen, N.): I am not in favour of 5 o'clock in the morning speeches, and therefore I shall not trouble the House with a speech; but as it is of importance that people in Scotland should know who the Members are who refuse to them so reasonable a concession as the fortnightly payment of wages, I therefore shall be obliged to take a Division on this Amendment.

Question put,

The House divided:—Ayes 133; Noes 42: Majority 91.—(Div. List, No. 485.)

Consequential Amendments *agreed to*.

MOTION.

ADJOURNMENT.

THE SECRETARY TO THE TREASURY (Mr. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.): I beg to move "That this House do now adjourn," and it may be for the convenience of Members to mention that the House will meet this day at 3 o'clock.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House do now adjourn."—(Mr. Jackson.)

Mr. BIGGAR (Cavan, W.): May I be allowed to ask what is to be the course of Business. Supposing the Appropriation Bill gets through the third stage to-morrow evening, what do the Government intend to do with the remainder of the Paper—will any private Members' Bills be taken after the Government Business is disposed of?

Mr. JACKSON: It is not intended to take any private Members' Business.

Mr. BIGGAR: What will be done on Wednesday and Thursday?

Mr. JACKSON: The House will adjourn until Friday, unless there is Business which we do not know of that may come from the House of Lords.

Mr. SEXTON: Is it competent for the Government, without Notice, to move that the House shall meet to-day except at the ordinary time?

Mr. SPEAKER: Yes; that is frequently done. I mentioned the hour, and it was not challenged.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

House adjourned at a quarter after Five o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Tuesday, 13th September, 1887.

MINUTES.]—SAT FIRST IN PARLIAMENT—The Lord Chaworth (Earl of Meath), after the death of his father.

PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation)*; Local Authorities (Expenses)* (270).

Second Reading—Women's Suffrage (No. 2) (236), *negatived*.

Second Reading—Committee *negatived*—*Third Reading*—Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure)* (261); Expiring Laws Con-

tinuance * (263); Local Government (Boundaries) * (259); Prisons (Officers' Superannuation) (Scotland) * (264); Superannuation Acts Amendment * (262); Technical Schools) (Scotland) * (260), and *passed*.
Third Reading—Merchant Shipping (Miscellaneous) * (257), and *passed*.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS (SCOTLAND)

BILL.—(No. 260.)

(*The Marquess of Lothian.*)

SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

THE SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND (*The Marquess of Lothian*), in moving that the Bill be now read a second time, said, that he felt some explanation was due to their Lordships for bringing on a measure of this importance so late in the Session. At an earlier date, the Government intended to proceed with a Bill of a similar nature for England, and when mention was made of it, as their Lordships were aware, a general desire was expressed that there should be a Bill for Scotland, with the result that at his (*The Marquess of Lothian's*) request, this Bill had been introduced into the House of Commons by the Lord Advocate. The English Bill had been withdrawn; but that for Scotland met with such general acceptance that it was hoped it might be possible to carry it through this Session. And there was a strong reason why it should be carried this Session. It had, of course, passed the House of Commons; but though every endeavour had been made to push it forward with the least possible delay, the Bill had not passed the third reading in that House until Friday last, and consequently could not come before their Lordships at a Sitting earlier than the present. He regretted that all the more because he thought the Bill was pre-eminently one of those measures that was sure to meet with that discussion and criticism which their Lordships' House was so fitted to give, and which might lead to such amendment as would give it increased efficacy and value. Their Lordships might ask why they had pressed on with the Scottish Bill under these circumstances, when they had postponed the English Bill? Well, in answer to such a question, he could only say that the position of Scotland was distinct, and it differed from England in

the matter of the election of school boards. In Scotland the election of school boards was triennial, and one of these triennial elections took place next spring between March and June. One of the provisions in this Bill was, that any resolution for the establishment of a technical school must take place before the election of a school board; therefore, if the Bill had been postponed till next Session, it would practically prevent the Bill coming into operation for three years, while, under the system in England, the English Bill might be in operation before the close of next year. Such a postponement in the case of Scotland, he would very much have deprecated, because it would have been the postponement of a measure which, he believed, would be of great advantage to that country, and, under these circumstances, he had no alternative but to ask their Lordships to give the Bill a second reading now. The object of the Bill was to facilitate the establishment and maintenance of technical schools in Scotland by giving additional facilities to school boards to provide technical education to those attending board schools. The object of technical education, or, as he preferred to call it, handiwork education, was to educate together the mental and the physical powers of the young. He liked the term "handiwork" education, because "technical" education had come to mean, in the minds of most people, some special education not in the regular standards of the school work curriculum; while handiwork education pointed to this, that those for whom the school boards were in existence should, while getting their mental education, learn also how to make use of their hands in such a way as should be useful to them in after life. The Bill had undergone considerable modifications since its introduction; but he did not intend to ask their Lordships to make alterations in Committee upon it, as most of the Amendments accepted by the Government had been submitted to him, and had met with his approval.

LORD LINGEN asked, whether a school board was limited under Clause 3 to instituting only one technical school in its district?

THE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN, in reply, said, that that clause provided for only one. It was impossible, he might say,

in conclusion, to forecast the advantages which a Bill of this kind might produce. It would probably put a final stop to the old apprenticeship system; but that system was already dying out, and it was possibly in consequence of that fact that this Bill had been found necessary, in order to supply the thorough training which the apprenticeship system was calculated to impart. He felt certain that the Bill would receive the general acceptance of the people of Scotland, and even as it stood, and even if it did not become necessary to add to it hereafter, it was a measure which he was convinced would do a great deal of good.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a."
—(*The Marquess of Lothian.*)

LORD LINGEN said, he did not rise to oppose the Bill, with the object of which he entirely sympathized. It was a measure of the greatest importance, as being the first of its kind in the United Kingdom; and he could not but regret that Her Majesty's Government had not postponed it, as they might have done, together with the English one, without serious delay, inasmuch as he believed the election of the new school boards in Scotland would not take effect before April next. They would thus have had the remainder of the Recess to consider the principles of the Bill, and the Bill might have been pushed through as quickly as possible after Parliament re-assembled, if necessary. He thought the Bill involved considerations and principles of great difficulty, which might hereafter cause considerable embarrassment. For instance, the working of it would practically be in the hands of the Science and Art Department at Kensington, and the relations of that body to the Scottish Education Department appeared to him to be left in a very indeterminate form in the Bill. He found that the Scottish Education Department was confined to the regulation of the procedure of the school boards, and the regulation of those subjects of instruction which could not be subjects of grants. Now, he need not say that those were exactly the subjects which would have nothing to do with technical schools *qua* technical schools. It came, therefore, to this, that these schools were so largely entrusted to the Department at South Kensington as to be practically taken away from the Scottish Education

Department. That appeared to him to be the effect of the Bill, so far as he had been able to study it; and he thought it was one of those measures which it was peculiarly unfortunate should be included in the "rush" which was usual at the end of a Session. There were other considerations, such as the question of the maintenance of those schools, which made it very desirable that such a Bill should be thoroughly discussed; and though he was aware that his remarks would lead to no practical conclusion, yet he had thought it desirable to place these considerations before their Lordships.

THE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN said, that if he had thought it was possible, without disadvantage, to postpone the Bill till another Session, he would have done so; but, as he had already pointed out, to have done so would have been practically to postpone the Bill for three years. It would have been impossible to pass the Bill through all its stages in both Houses in time for April elections next year. As to the remark made by the noble Lord (Lord Lingen) that the control would rest with the Science and Art Department, he thought the noble Lord would see that the ultimate decision practically rested with the Scotch Education Department; and, indeed, the whole object of the Bill was as far as possible to throw the responsibility upon the Scotch Education Department. They would find that in one clause of the Bill it was provided that the subjects to be taught in these schools were to be such as were approved by the Scotch Education Department, and in Clause 6 it was provided that the schools must be conducted in accordance with the conditions made by the Scotch Education Department and set forth in the Scotch Education Code. He could assure their Lordships that the great desire was that the Scotch Education Department should have the control of the whole educational system of Scotland, except the Universities, and should themselves be responsible for that education. He would like to correct the answer he formerly gave as to school boards having the power to institute only one school; because he found that the school board should fix the fees at each technical school under the management of the Board, which showed that there might be more than one such school under one Board.

The Marquess of Lothian

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (Viscount Cross) said, he wished to say that although there were doubts about the English Bill, the Scottish Bill had been received with so much satisfaction that the Government came to the conclusion that it would be wise to press it through this Session. He had taken the trouble to find out what was the opinion of the vast majority of the Scottish Members in the other House, and he found that the desire for the Bill was so unanimous that he could not take it upon himself not to accept the Bill as it was; and, looking to the good which might result from this Bill, he would strongly advise their Lordships now to pass it.

Motion agreed to; Bill read 2^a accordingly.

Committee negatived: Then (Standing Order No. XXXV. having been dispensed with for the remainder of the Session) Bill read 3^a, and passed.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE (No. 2) BILL.

(The Lord Denman.)

(No. 236.) SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading, read.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a."
—(The Lord Denman.)

THE LORD CHANCELLOR (Lord HALSBURY) said, he must express his surprise that the noble Lord should have made this Motion, seeing that the noble Lord stated to the House, as recorded in *Hansard*, on the occasion when another Bill on the same subject was brought on, that he did not intend to proceed further with this Bill this Session, but would present it again next Session. It was, besides, distinctly against the Orders of the House a second time to introduce a Bill dealing with the same subject-matter as one already rejected during the same Session. He had looked into this and the earlier Bill, and he had found that they were undoubtedly of the same subject-matter; therefore, without in the least expressing any view either in favour of or against the subject-matter of the Bill, he asked their Lordships to reject it, not on its merits, but on the ground of the irregularity of introducing it a second time in the same Session.

On Question? Resolved in the negative.

Ordered that the said Bill be rejected.

LAND JUDGES COURT, IRELAND.

MOTION FOR A PAPER.

LORD ARDILAUN, who had on the Paper a Motion calling attention to the present position of the Land Judges' Court, Ireland, said, he feared that he might have to claim their Lordships' patience while he again went closely into this question with additional information and new cases of delays in the business of this Court; but he was glad to be relieved from the necessity of doing so, as the Government had now consented to grant the Return he asked for last month. He was also happy to be able to add that the Government and the Treasury had promised to adopt the suggestion he had urged upon them—namely, that they should at once give additional assistance in the preparation of title in this Court by strengthening the examiners' department. He had, therefore, only to move for the Return which stood in his name as an unopposed Return. The Return in question was intended to show in separate columns the number of petitions filed during the last four years, the number of estates offered for sale each year, those in which the rentals were settled, and those in which receivers were appointed, the total number of receivers at present, and the number appointed each year, the number of accounts not lodged within the limit of time appointed, or where the time had not been extended, the number of six months' settlements of account each year, the number of yearly settlements, the gross annual rental under receivers, the gross amount collected each year, the number of officials attached to the Court and their salaries, and the number and salaries of those in the receivers' department.

Moved for Return, as follows:—

"Number of Petitions filed during last Four Years, divided into number each Year.

"Number of Estates offered for Sale each Year during past Four Years.

"Number of Estates in which the Rentals were settled each Year during past Four Years.

"Number of Estates in which Receivers were appointed, divided into in each Year during past Four Years.

"Total Number of Receivers now, and Number appointed each Year.

"Number of Accounts not lodged within the limit of time appointed, or where time has not been extended, divided in each Year.

"Number of Six Months Settlements of Account each Year.

"Number of Yearly Settlements.
 "Gross Annual Rental under Receivers for each Year.
 "Gross Amount collected each Year.
 "Number of Officials attached to Court and their Salaries.
 "Number and Salaries of those in Receiver's Department."—(*The Lord Ardilaun*.)

Motion agreed to.

House adjourned during pleasure.

House resumed.

House adjourned at Ten o'clock,
 till To-morrow, Four o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Tuesday, 13th September, 1887.

The House met at Three of the clock.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—*Glebe Lands* * [391].

Committee—Report—Considered as amended—Third Reading—*Appellate Jurisdiction* * [234]; *Coroners* * [378]; *Local Authorities (Expenses)* * [361], and *passed*.

Third Reading—*Pluralities Act Amendment* * [303]; *Consolidated Fund (Appropriation)*, and *passed*.

Withdrawn—*Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Amendment* * [325].

QUESTIONS.

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND)—TEACHERS OF MODEL SCHOOLS.

MR. LEA (Londonderry, S.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether the teachers of the model schools in Ireland are appointed and dismissed by the Commissioners of National Education; whether the appointments of these teachers are made after competitive examinations; and whether they are thus virtually civil servants; whether it has been the custom hitherto not to dismiss these teachers, unless when they have committed some breach of rule, or have become unfit for service; whether the Commissioners have dismissed five of the female teachers of the Bailieborough Model School, in County Cavan, after giving them three months' notice; whether these teachers have been guilty of any dereliction of duty, or have they been

dismissed, after 30 years' service in the case of two of them, because the attendance of pupils at the school has been diminished, through circumstances over which they could not have had any control; and, will the Government grant these teachers compensation for this summary dismissal?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (MR. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): I have to reply to the first paragraph in the affirmative. Since 1872 appointments of these teachers have been made after competitive examination; but no national teacher is recognized either actually or virtually, as a civil servant. They do not come under the Superannuation Act, nor are they examined by the Civil Service Commissioners. It has been the custom not to dismiss teachers unless for some breach of rule, or through becoming unfit for service; because, hitherto, when a teacher's services became unnecessary in a particular model school owing to the diminution in the attendance of pupils the Commissioners were able to provide for such teachers by transferring them to other model schools. As regarded Bailieborough Model School, it appears that the attendance had fallen off to such an extent as barely to warrant the recognition of two departments and two teachers. The Commissioners have, therefore, been constrained by their Rules to give notice to the teachers whose services are no longer required. They have been informed, however, that should vacancies occur in other model schools the Commissioners will be glad to consider their claims for re-employment. The services of these teachers are to be dispensed with solely because of the great diminution of the attendance. One of them has had nearly 30 years' service distributed over four or five different schools. The Government cannot undertake to adopt the suggestion contained in the last paragraph of the Question.

DOMINION OF CANADA—THE RED RIVER RAILWAY IN MANITOBA.

SIR HENRY TYLER (Great Yarmouth) asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, What is the latest information he has received in regard to the construction of the Red River Railway in Manitoba, and the action of the

Dominion Government in relation thereto?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir HENRY HOLLAND) (Hampstead): I have received a confidential despatch from the Marquess of Lansdowne, which recapitulates more fully the facts stated in the telegram which I read to the House on the 29th of August. The case on either side was debated with great ability in the Dominion House of Commons, and will be found in Vol. 19 of the Canadian *Hansard*. I gather that the Provincial Government has, in spite of the disallowance of the Act, commenced the construction of the line, and that the grading of the road is now in progress. Injunctions have been applied for by several parties to prevent the passage of the new line through lands belonging to them. It will be seen that the matters are *sub judice*, and it would, therefore, not be proper for me, even if I could do so, to offer an opinion on the case. It is hoped that all parties will abide by the final decision of the Court.

WAR OFFICE—THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, CHELSEA—MALE NURSES.

SIR HENRY TYLER (Great Yarmouth) asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether it is the case in Naval Hospitals that Army pensioners are employed as male nurses, and whether there is any objection to the employment at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, of pensioners of the Royal Marines or the Royal Navy when fitted for that employment; and, whether, as would appear from a letter of the Lieutenant Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, dated 6th September, 1887, it is absolutely the rule that Naval or Royal Marine pensioners are not eligible for employment in that Hospital?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): Chelsea Hospital differs altogether in character from the Naval Hospitals. The latter are merely for the treatment of the sick; whereas Chelsea is a home for aged soldiers. The Rule is that employment in it shall be limited to Army pensioners, whose numbers are very large. I do not think the Rule could be altered without great inconvenience.

BOARD OF TRADE (MARINE DEPARTMENT)—SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL—STEAM TUG OFF THE MUMBLES HEAD.

MR. MACLURE (Lancashire, S.E., Stretford) asked the Secretary to the Board of Trade, Whether, seeing that 50 vessels and 300 lives were lost in the Bristol Channel during the storms of last autumn and winter, and that a Swansea firm has offered to supply the necessary coal gratis, the Admiralty are now prepared to undertake, before stormy weather again sets in, to station a powerful steam tug off the Mumbles Head, with the view of affording help to vessels in distress during the winter season, provided the wages of the seamen were guaranteed by the Local Authorities?

THE SECRETARY (Baron HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth): I would refer the hon. Member to the reply given to a similar Question addressed by him on Friday last to the First Lord of the Admiralty, who stated that the Admiralty have no vessel at their disposal for the purpose. As regards the Board of Trade, I would further refer the hon. Member to a reply which I gave to a Question asked by him on the 22nd of February, and to the statement which I then made, to the effect that there are plenty of steam tugs in the district the masters of which do not, as a rule, refuse to render salvage service when practicable.

NORTH SEA FISHERIES—OUTRAGES ON BRITISH FISHING VESSELS BY BELGIAN TRAWLERS—THE "TRIO."

SIR HENRY TYLER (Great Yarmouth) asked the Secretary to the Board of Trade, What steps have been taken in regard to the case of the *Trio*, of Lowestoft, whose nets were destroyed on the 8th instant by the Ostend Trawler O. 199; and, whether Her Majesty's Government will see that justice is done, both by the punishment of the offenders, who appear to have rejoiced in the mischief which they wilfully perpetrated, and also in taking care that adequate pecuniary compensation is afforded to the outraged parties?

THE SECRETARY (Baron HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth):

The Board of Trade have received the depositions of the master and crew of the *Trio*, and the facts therein mentioned do not, in all their details, agree with the statements contained in the hon. Member's Question. The hon. Member can see the Papers at the Board of Trade, if he would like to do so. The Board of Trade will request the Foreign Office to call the attention of the Belgian Government to the case, and they have no reason to anticipate that justice will not be done. I have only seen the newspaper account of the matter to which the hon. Gentleman refers.

NORTH SEA FISHERIES—THE PROTECTING CRUISER.

SIR HENRY TYLER (Great Yarmouth) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty, At what rate of speed the cruiser of Her Majesty's Fleet, stationed off Lowestoft for the protection of the fishing, is capable of steaming; and, whether the vessel in question is considered to be well adapted for that particular service?

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD (A LORD of the ADMIRALTY) (Marylebone, E.) (who replied) said: The cruiser stationed off Lowestoft, the *Hearty*, is of 1,300 tons displacement, and 1,800 horse-power. She is capable of steaming 14 knots, and is very well adapted for the particular service in which she has been engaged. She has been also particularly fitted for it.

SIR HENRY TYLER: What steamer is stationed at Folkestone?

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD: I cannot say at the moment.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS—FOREIGN MANUFACTURED GOODS WITH BRITISH TRADE MARKS.

CAPTAIN COLOMB (Tower Hamlets, Bow, &c.) asked the Secretary to the Board of Trade, Whether any record is kept of the quantities and values of foreign manufactured goods imported into the United Kingdom for home consumption or trans-shipment, and which, though manufactured abroad, bear the names or trade marks of British manufacturing establishments at home; if so, whether this information will in future be included in the Board of Trade Returns; and, if not, whether the collection of such information will be

provided for with a view to publication?

THE SECRETARY (BARON HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth): The goods referred to by the hon. and gallant Member are prohibited to be imported, and there, consequently, can be no record of their importation.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE—ALLEGED "BLACKMAILING."

GENERAL FRASER (Lambeth, N.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, What has been the result of the inquiry into the allegations made regarding "blackmailing" by the Metropolitan Police; and, whether there is the slightest foundation for the allegations?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (MR. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): Inquiries have been made, and are still proceeding, into these allegations. I am informed by the Commissioners of Police that they have failed to obtain as yet any information or any evidence to show whether there is any foundation for the allegations referred to.

LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACT—THE TARBERT DIVISION.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether it is a fact that Captain Leslie, of Tarbert, succeeded in preventing the promotion of several schemes for the erection of labourers' cottages, under the Labourers (Ireland) Act, in the Tarbert Division, by his undertaking to erect whatever cottages might be required; whether it is a fact that no cottage has ever since been built; whether the Guardian for the said Division, who was responsible for accepting the said compromise, is a paid servant of Captain Leslie, and holds the position of Guardian through the proxy votes given by Captain Leslie and his friends; whether the labourers in the said Division are, as a consequence, compelled to inhabit huts condemned by the Sanitary Authorities in March, 1882; and, whether any steps will be taken by the Executive Government in Ireland to remedy the present state of affairs in the Division referred to?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (MR. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.), in reply,

Baron Henry De Worms

said, that as the Question had been put down on the Paper without Notice, and as it would require local inquiries to be made, he could not answer it.

DR. TANNER: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that I handed in the Question on Friday last?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I was not aware of the fact.

DR. TANNER: May I ask when it will be answered?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Of course, it will be answered as soon as the information arrives from Ireland.

DR. TANNER: To-morrow?

[No reply.]

POST OFFICE (TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT)—RURAL TELEGRAPH EXTENSION—GUARANTEES.

MAJOR BANES (West Ham, S.) (for Mr. ROUND) (Essex, N.E., Harwich) asked the Postmaster General, Whether the guarantee now demanded in the case of rural telegraph extensions is required to cover any further expenses than those stated by the Prime Minister on 4th August; and, whether, in view of the hopes held out by the late Mr. Fawcett in 1881, in answer to a Question in this House, he will consider whether more favourable terms cannot be granted to such guarantors than those which at present exist?

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL (MR. RAIKES) (Cambridge University): In reply to the hon. Member, I have to state that I am not aware of any addition that I can make to the explanation which was given by the Prime Minister of the principle on which guarantees for telegraph extensions are now fixed. As to what was stated by Mr. Fawcett in 1881, I find that certain modifications were made in the following year; the principal one being that, whereas formerly guarantors had been required to deposit in advance the amount of the guarantee, they were in subsequent cases merely required to make good the deficiency at the end of each year. As regards the guarantee required in those cases where the office is found to be not self-supporting on the expiration of the first term of seven years, the amount of the sinking fund for the first cost is omitted.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES ACT, 1885—THE WARRINGTON LIBRARY AND MUSEUM COMMITTEE.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) asked Mr. Attorney General, Whether, under the "Public Libraries Act, 1885," the Warrington Library and Museum Committee are justified in requiring and receiving subscriptions from persons borrowing books from the Warrington Free Library, which Library is supported from the rates; and, whether the Library Committee are legally justified in according privileges to subscribers in respect of the loan of books from the Free Library, which privileges are not accorded to ratepayers who do not pay special subscriptions?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (SIR RICHARD WEBSTER) (Isle of Wight): There is no authority under the Public Libraries Act of 1855 for making any distinction between persons who subscribe and persons who do not. In my opinion the Act does not contemplate the loan of books out of the Library; and I think it doubtful whether such loan is legal. Assuming, however, that under Section 21 Rules could be made permitting the loan of books, it would, in my opinion, be competent for the Committee to require a reasonable deposit to ensure their safe return.

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND) — ARREST OF MR. W. O'BRIEN, M.P.

MR. THEOBALD (Essex, Romford) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If he is aware of the fact that the hon. Member for East Cork (Mr. W. O'Brien) when under arrest on a charge of having made inflammatory speeches, addressed a speech to the crowd assembled in front of the Imperial Hotel; whether such a thing is legal; and, if not, if he will give orders that a similar proceeding be not again allowed?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (MR. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): The facts stated in the Question are true. The incident arose from a mistake of the officer in charge, who supposed that the hon. Member for East Cork would not abuse the liberty the officer allowed him. In my opinion, the proceeding was highly improper.

Dr. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid): Might I ask the right hon. Gentleman what he considers an inflammatory speech? Was the speech of the right hon. Gentleman last night an inflammatory speech?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

NORTH SEA FISHERIES—AFFRAY BETWEEN FRENCH AND ENGLISH FISHERMEN AT RAMSGATE—COMPENSATION.

SIR EDWARD BIRKBECK (Norfolk, E.): asked the Secretary to the Board of Trade, Whether any, and, if so, what amount of compensation was paid by Her Majesty's Government in respect of the fray between French fishermen belonging to Gravelines, and some English fishermen, &c., at Ramsgate Harbour on 7th October last year?

THE SECRETARY (Baron HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth): Her Majesty's Government paid to the French Ambassador in London, the sum of £42 13s. 8d., as compensation to fishermen of Gravelines, for injuries sustained during the disturbances at Ramsgate on the 4th and 7th of October last.

In reply to a further Question,

BARON HENRY DE WORMS said: The only other expenditure in connection with this matter was a small sum, as travelling and subsistence allowance to one of the Inspectors of Fisheries, who was directed to proceed to Ramsgate for the purpose of elucidating the circumstances.

NORTH SEA FISHERIES:—THE LATE RIOTS AT OSTEND—COMPENSATION FOR LOSS SUSTAINED BY ENGLISH FISHERMEN.

SIR EDWARD BIRKBECK (Norfolk, E.): I beg to ask my right hon. Friend the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether Her Majesty's Government will use their utmost endeavours to obtain compensation for the loss sustained by English fishermen in the late riots at Ostend, in the same manner as the French Government have obtained compensation from the English Government on account of the slight affray at Ramsgate in October last?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): I am safe in saying that

Her Majesty's Government will do all they properly can to obtain compensation for British fishermen who suffered damage through the default of a Foreign Government. But I must remind my hon. Friend that where there are means of obtaining redress, it is not right for Her Majesty's Government to ask for compensation by direct diplomatic means. Her Majesty's Government have ascertained from the Belgian Government that a remedy does exist, and that an action should be brought for damages sustained, by an action against the Local Authorities at Ostend. That has been pointed out to the parties concerned; and I understand that one of them has taken proceedings against the Local Authorities. Should there be any failure to obtain a remedy in due course by law, which I have no reason to doubt, Her Majesty's Government will do all in their power to obtain it.

ARMY ESTIMATES—AN EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM.

CAPTAIN COLOMB (Tower Hamlets, Bow, &c.,) asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether, in his Memorandum accompanying next year's Army Estimates, or in some other form, he will endeavour to furnish information as to the approximate total annual charges for the transport of troops, for the supply and conveyance of purely military stores, and for the maintenance of garrisons at each of our naval coal depôts abroad?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): Before the next Army Estimates are prepared, I will see how far it may be practicable to give the information referred to in my hon. and gallant Friend's Question, either in a Memorandum attached to them, or in some other form.

NAVY ESTIMATES—AN EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM.

CAPTAIN COLOMB (Tower Hamlets, Bow, &c.,) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty, Whether, in his Memorandum accompanying the next Naval Estimates, or in some other way, he will endeavour to give information corresponding to that on page 3 of the Memorandum which was furnished with this year's Army Estimates, so as to show approximately the estimated total annual cost, under all heads, of each of the

several branches of the *personnel* of the Naval Services, and of the administration, as distinguished from other charges?

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD (A LORD of the ADMIRALTY) (Marylebone, E.) (who replied) said, it is intended to make a somewhat similar statement in next year's Naval Estimates to that which appeared in this year's Army Estimates.

BOARD OF TRADE (RAILWAY DEPARTMENT) — SPECIAL CARRIAGES FOR LADIES.

MR. ADDISON (Ashton-under-Lyne) asked the Secretary to the Board of Trade, If any replies have been received by that Department, from the Railway Companies, with reference to the Circular recently addressed to them on the question of providing additional accommodation in railway trains for the exclusive use of females; and, if so, whether he will communicate to the House the nature of the replies?

THE SECRETARY (BARON HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth): The Board of Trade have received promises of replies from a large number of Railway Companies; but the Papers are not yet in a condition to be laid before Parliament.

INDIA—PURCHASE OF STORES—
RESOLUTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SIR LEWIS PELLY (Hackney, N.) asked the Under Secretary of State for India, If he will place upon the Table of the House any Resolutions of the Government of India, with connected Correspondence between the Government of India and the subordinate Local Governments and between the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, on the question of the purchase of stores and articles for the use of Government in England and in India respectively?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (SIR JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.) (who replied) said: If the hon. Member will move for the Resolution of the Government of India of the 10th of January, 1883, which contains the Rules now in force regarding the supply of articles of European manufacture re-

quired for the Public Services in India, the Secretary of State for India will be glad to let him have the Papers as an unopposed Return. As regards the Correspondence asked for, Viscount Cross does not think it necessary to give it, as it is long and somewhat controversial, and contains nothing which is not in the Resolution.

PRISONS (IRELAND) — ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM MARYBOROUGH GAOL.

MR. W. A. MACDONALD (Queen's Co., Ossory) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether it is true that on the 16th of August last, at Maryborough Prison, three warders were sent out in charge of 16 prisoners to work at the new cottages; that, later in the day, the Governor sent one of the three warders and seven of the convicts away into the country to work, leaving the two remaining warders in charge of the nine convicts; whether it is true that four of these nine convicts—namely, Thomas Manning, undergoing 10 years' imprisonment, Morgan O'Brien, 10 years, Patrick Daly, seven years, James Murphy, seven years, belonged to the class of convicts who ought not to be allowed outside the gate of the prison without an armed guard; whether, about 5 o'clock on the same day, convict James Murphy ran away and escaped; whether, in consequence, Warder O'Brien was called on to resign his post, on pain of dismissal, and this without any sworn inquiry being made; whether in other convict prisons a Military guard is employed; and, whether, taking into consideration the number of convicts who have escaped from Maryborough Prison since 1879, and the number of warders who in consequence have been dismissed or reduced in rank and pay, the Government will institute a sworn inquiry into the circumstances of the escape of Murphy and the virtual dismissal of Warder O'Brien?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (MR. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): It is not possible to deal with the details involved in this Question for some days, as it will be necessary to communicate with the Inspector who held the inquiry and with the Governor of the prison.

So far as the Question relates to Warder O'Brien, the decision of the Prison Board was arrived at on his own evidence, which showed that the escape of convict Murphy arose from culpable and admitted neglect on the part of Warder O'Brien. A statement of the whole case, with the minutes of evidence taken at the inquiry, was laid before the Government, and the Lord Lieutenant confirmed the action of the Prison Board.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND)— OUTRAGES IN CLARE COUNTY.

MR. KIMBER (Wandsworth) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether the perpetrators of the 10 several outrages in County Clare, reported in the *Dublin Daily Express* of 30th August, six being by fire-arms discharged into dwelling-houses, one an attempt to blow up a bridge by dynamite, one the savage beating of three labourers, one a notice threatening death, and one of "Boycotting," have been traced and brought to justice, and what are the facts of the cases as ascertained; and, whether Her Majesty's subjects travelling in those districts may expect to travel safely?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (MR. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): The outrages were correctly reported in *The Daily Express*. I am not aware how many persons have been made amenable—very few, I am afraid, in proportion to the number of outrages. I should imagine that those of Her Majesty's subjects who are in danger are the residents in the county, and not stray travellers through it.

ENCOURAGEMENT OF HORSE BREEDING—APPROPRIATION OF £5,000.

MR. STEPHENS (Middlesex, Hornsey) asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, with reference to the proposed appropriation of £5,000 for the encouragement of horse breeding, Whether, as horse breeding is a complicated pursuit demanding for success much individual resource and thrift, he will adhere, as strictly as possible, to a policy of *laissez faire*, and decline to allow Government interference with the industry of horse breeding in England, or to subsidize it with public money?

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER (MR. GOSCHEN) (St. George's,

Hanover Square): In answer to the hon. Gentleman's Question, I can only repeat what has already been stated in this House. A sum of rather over £3,000 per annum has hitherto been given by Her Majesty out of her Civil List to Queen's Plates. The object of the gift was to encourage the breed of horses. Her Majesty has been pleased to signify her intention to give the bulk of this money in future not in plates to be raced for, but in prizes to be competed for at agricultural shows, this being regarded as a better means of promoting the avowed object—the encouragement of horse breeding; and the Government have undertaken to contribute out of the Estimates the comparatively small sum necessary to make up Her Majesty's gift to £5,000, which gives them a *locus standi* and a certain responsibility in constituting the Administering Board.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOUNDARIES ACT—BOUNDARIES OF UNIONS.

MR. HOBHOUSE (Somerset, E.) asked the President of the Local Government Board, If local inquiries will be held by the Assistant Commissioner under the new Local Government Boundaries Act in every case where the boundaries of Unions overlap those of counties; if proper notice will be given of such inquiries by advertisement in the local newspapers; and, if the public will have a right to be present and give evidence at such inquiries?

THE PRESIDENT (MR. RITCHIE) (Tower Hamlets, St. George's): It will rest with the Commissioners appointed by the Act to determine as to the arrangements in connection with local inquiries as regards the overlapping of the county boundaries by Unions. The Commissioners will, no doubt, provide for local inquiries being held wherever they deem it necessary, and that notice should be given of the inquiries before they are held.

TREATY OF BERLIN—ARTICLE LXI.— ARMENIA.

MR. A. M'ARTHUR (Leicester) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether, last year, Her Majesty's Government sent to Sir Edward Thornton at Constantinople various Memorials and Petitions setting forth the lamentable

Mr. A. J. Balfour

state of affairs in Armenia, and praying that the promised reforms might be executed; and, whether Her Majesty's Ambassador made any representations to the Porte on the subject; and, if so, what was the nature of the official reply?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE (Sir JAMES FERGUSSON) (Manchester, N.E.): Two Memorials representing grievances were received by Her Majesty's Government, and were sent to Her Majesty's Ambassador in Constantinople in 1885. A further communication was made to him in 1886, and brought to the notice of the Porte. No formal reply was made; but he was informed that certain reforms were in contemplation and being gradually carried out.

RAILWAYS (IRELAND)—THE KILLINEY FORESHORE.

MR. CLANCOY (Dublin Co., N.) (for Sir THOMAS ESMONDE) (Dublin Co., S.) asked Mr. Attorney General for Ireland, Why the recent proceedings against parties drawing gravel from Killiney foreshore were taken in his name, and not in the name of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company, who were the parties interested; whether it is true that the public have been drawing sand from the foreshore from time immemorial, long before the railway line was made; and, whether it is true that the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company have been drawing gravel from the foreshore since the injunction has been granted against other parties?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. GIBSON) (Liverpool, Walton), in reply, said, that as the Court had granted a decree in the case it would be improper for him to express any opinion on the facts. With regard to the last paragraph of the Question, he had got no information.

MR. CLANCOY asked if the expenses would be paid by the Crown?

MR. GIBSON said, the costs would not fall on the Crown.

BOARD OF TRADE—THE LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.

MR. LEA (Londonderry, S.) asked the Secretary to the Board of Trade, What applications made to the Board

of Trade by the General Lighthouse Authorities for the erection of new lights, the establishment of fog signals, and the improvement of existing lights, have been refused, on the ground that the present state of the Mercantile Marine Fund will not warrant such expenditure; and, whether the Board of Trade will initiate a Bill to provide for the maintenance of the Lighthouse Service out of the Imperial taxes, instead of the Mercantile Marine Fund, a tax levied solely on shipowners?

THE SECRETARY (Baron HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth): I cannot, within the limits of a reply to a Question, answer fully the inquiry of the hon. Member; but I may state that the expenditure for no necessary works has been refused. All the circumstances connected with the condition of the Mercantile Marine Fund are now under inquiry; but there is no intention of providing for the maintenance of the Lighthouse Service out of Imperial funds.

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND)—ARREST OF MR. W. O'BRIEN, M.P.

MR. BYRON REED (Bradford, E.) asked Mr. Attorney General, Whether it is customary, and, if customary, whether it is proper, for police officers who are in charge of prisoners arrested under magisterial warrant to give the said prisoners facilities for addressing public meetings whilst they are in custody, and for otherwise conducting themselves as though no legal restraint had been put upon them?

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid): Before that Question is answered, Mr. Speaker, I beg to call attention to its terms, and to ask your opinion whether it is right for the words "whether it is proper" to appear in the Question? I ask that with a certain amount of confidence, in consequence of those words having, on a recent occasion, been struck out of a Question I addressed to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I see no harm in the Question, nor anything that is un-Parliamentary or improper in it.

DR. TANNER: The words were struck out in my case, Sir.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER) (Isle of Wight): It is not customary, and is, in my opinion, highly improper, for police officers

who are in charge of prisoners arrested under warrant to give the prisoners facilities for addressing public or any meetings while they are in custody, or for conducting themselves as though no legal restraint had been put upon them.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member for Mid Cork (Dr. Tanner), complains that certain words were struck out of a Question of his. Of course, that all depends upon what the context was.

DR. TANNER: They were struck out in consequence of being an expression of opinion.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND)— THE FATAL RIOT AT MITCHELS- TOWN.

MR. LABOUCHERE (Northampton) (for Mr. JOHN MORLEY) (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether the Government propose to appoint a Commission, or otherwise to institute a public inquiry, into the circumstances of the loss of life at Mitchelstown, as was done in the case of the Belfast riots in 1886?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): As the hon. Gentleman is aware, the Belfast inquiry was conducted under an Act of Parliament, and without such an Act no sworn inquiry can take place. The proceedings at Mitchelstown will probably be made the subject of judicial investigation; and it will be highly inconvenient and prejudicial to the ends of justice to have two concurrent inquiries on the same subject carried on at the same time. It is obvious that the case of Belfast is in no way analogous to the case of Mitchelstown; and an inquiry into the deplorable events which occurred at the latter place would necessarily take the form of a criminal investigation, conducted by a tribunal created *ad hoc*, which, I think, the hon. Member would hardly recommend.

COLONEL NOLAN (Galway, N.) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, If the Government would consider the advisability of compensating those among the injured at Mitchelstown who have not been proved guilty of any illegal act, and also of providing for the families of those killed?

THE FIRST LORD (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster): The

Sir Richard Webster

hon. and gallant Gentleman will, I am sure, upon consideration, see that the Question is at present premature. But the Government is not aware of any precedent in the direction indicated, nor are they aware that there is any fund out of which compensation should be made.

TRADE AND COMMERCE—THE SUGAR BOUNTIES—THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

MR. BADEN-POWELL (Liverpool, Kirkdale) asked the Secretary to the Board of Trade, Whether Her Majesty's Government have as yet received further replies to the invitations to the proposed International Conference on Sugar Bounties; and, whether it is yet decided when and where that Conference will be held?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Sir JAMES FERGUSON) (Manchester, N.E.) (who replied) said: Since the answer was returned to the hon. Member's Question on the 26th ultimo Portugal has replied. She declines the invitation, as she has no interest in the question. In the invitation London was proposed as the place of meeting. No date has yet been fixed, or can be proposed, until all the Powers principally concerned have accepted; but the invitation, which was dated July 2, stated that Her Majesty's Government attached great importance to an early decision being arrived at.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS—CHARITY RENT-CHARGES.

SIR WALTER FOSTER (Derby, Ilkeston) asked the Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education, Whether he will grant a Return of the Charities of which the rent-charges or other payments have been withheld, or attempted to be withheld, to the knowledge of the Charity Commissioners during the last 10 years?

THE VICE PRESIDENT (Sir WILLIAM HART DYKE) (Kent, Dartford): The same objections will in great measure hold good to granting the Return in the form now suggested, as I mentioned in replying to a similar inquiry a month ago; and I am further informed that it would be by no means easy to make a complete or satisfactory Return. I will, however, cause further inquiries to be

made of the Commissioners in the matter.

TRADE AND COMMERCE—THE SUGAR BOUNTIES—THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE—APPOINTMENT OF A DELEGATE.

MR. CONWAY (Leitrim, N.) asked the Secretary to the Board of Trade, Whether the Government has appointed a Delegate to represent Great Britain and Ireland at the forthcoming Conference on Sugar Bounties; and, whether such Delegate will be armed with powers calculated to neutralize the effects of the bounties of any nation refusing to abolish the same?

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS (Sir JAMES FERGUSON) (Manchester, N.E.) (who replied) said: No Delegate has yet been appointed, and his instructions have not yet been drawn up. The object of the Conference is to arrive at a common agreement, and the proposed basis of negotiation is wide. It is unnecessary at present to anticipate the event of disagreement.

LAW AND POLICE (IRELAND)—ALLEGED MISCONDUCT IN THE CORK THEATRE.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether any further steps have been taken by the police authorities in the City of Cork to bring to justice the men who were guilty of gross misconduct and drunkenness on a recent occasion in the Cork Theatre; whether their respective names were Fitzgerald, son of the Knight of Glynn, and Hussey, son of Samuel Hussey, the well known land agent; and, whether their statement that they were magistrates, and if the address given by them, the County Cork Club, is correct?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (MR. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): I am afraid I have no information to give the hon. Gentleman.

DR. TANNER: When am I to get an answer? Is it in consequence of these gentlemen being friends of the right hon. Gentleman, and of high social position, that he will not inquire into the matter?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

VOL. CCCCXI. [THIRD SERIES.]

THEATRES, &c., METROPOLIS—CAPTAIN SHAW'S REPORT

MAJOR RASCH (Essex, S.E.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether he will order the publication of Captain Shaw's Report on London Theatres?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (MR. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.), in reply, said, the Report was confidential, and he would consult with the Lord Chamberlain and the Metropolitan Board of Works as to whether it could be published with public advantage.

THE MAGISTRACY (ENGLAND AND WALES)—THE DARTMOUTH MAGISTRACY.

MR. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether his attention has been directed to the reports in *The Western Morning News* of 28th July, and in *The Dartmouth Chronicle* of 29th July last, of an action for assault (Cleland v. Owen) tried at the Assizes at Exeter, from which it appears that on a Sunday afternoon two Justices of the Peace of the Borough of Dartmouth and County of Devon engaged in a personal encounter on a public road, near Dartmouth, and gave each other black eyes; whether the Lord Chief Justice, who presided at the trial, observed, with regard to the sworn evidence of one of the parties, that he "could not be depended on in a question of fact;" and, what action the Lord Chancellor proposes to take in the matter?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (MR. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.), in reply, said, the Lord Chancellor had made inquiries with reference to the subject-matter of this Question; but he had not yet been able to arrive at a decision.

WAR OFFICE—THE TOWER GARDENS.

MR. FISHER (Fulham) asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether he has yet come to a decision as to the Memorial for the opening of the Tower Gardens to the public?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (MR. E. STANHOPE) (Lincolnshire, Horncastle): I am glad to say that Her Majesty has approved of the opening, as an experiment, of the gardens of the covered way

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of the Tower of London, under Rules now being framed.

CIVIL SERVICE WRITERS—CENSUS
OF 1881.

MR. TUIITE (Westmeath, N.) asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Whether he can state the cause of the delay of the Civil Service Commission in carrying out the decision of the Treasury with regard to the bonuses of those Civil Service Writers who served as temporary clerks on the Census of 1881?

THE SECRETARY (MR. JACKSON) (Leeds, N.): There are some points of detail connected with this matter upon which the Civil Service Commissioners are in correspondence with the Treasury; but as soon as these points are settled payments will be made.

“BOYCOTTING” (IRELAND)—THE REV.
H. DOLAMORE.

MR. H. J. WILSON (York, W.R., Holmfirth) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether it has been reported to him that the Reverend H. Dolamore has been “Boycotted” by the members of the Methodist New Connection, of Priesthill, near Hillsborough, County Down, on account of his opinions as a Liberal and Home Ruler; whether he is aware that Mr. Dolamore has been obliged to resign his position; and, what steps he proposes to take in this case?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (MR. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): I understand that the rev. gentleman referred to, who was appointed to the charge of a Methodist church near Hillsborough, County Down, in June last, had dealt with political opinions in the pulpit which were objectionable to his congregation, the large majority of whom ceased to attend the church, and that he has in consequence resigned his position. The Government do not see anything in the matter calling for interference on their part.

INLAND REVENUE—ARREST OF W.
DELANY, OF CORK, FOR NON-PAY-
MENT OF INCOME TAX.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Whether he is aware that William Delany, of Cork, has been arrested at Cardiff for non-payment of Income Tax; whether

he is aware that William Delany has no residence at Cardiff, and no source of income there or in any part of England; that he is in the employment, at a small salary, of cattle shippers, in the City of Cork, who send him with their live stock to Cardiff; whether it is on the assumption of his being the owner of these live stock that he has been assessed with payment of Income Tax, which assessment should be made against his employers, if at all; and, under the circumstances, how long it is intended to keep him in prison?

THE SECRETARY (MR. JACKSON) (Leeds N.): Yes, Sir; William Delany has been arrested for non-payment of Income Tax due for the last three years, and is liable to be kept in prison, without bail, until he pays the duty in arrear with costs, or gives security for payment. As to the additional points which the hon. Member has added to the Question to-day, time has not permitted me to inform myself; but I presume that Delany has had the same opportunity of appeal as anyone else against the assessment to Income Tax.

DR. TANNER: Am I to understand from the hon. Gentleman that though he has got no money to pay he is to be kept in prison for an unlimited time?

MR. JACKSON: I hope he will not be kept in prison for an unlimited time. It is quite open to any of his friends to take him out on bail. I had better not go into the case; but I think there is some difference of opinion as to whether he is able to pay or not.

DR. TANNER said, there was some misunderstanding about this man. His employer was a large cattle dealer; but he was not himself at all a wealthy man.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL—AGE
PENSIONS.

MR. GENT-DAVIS (Lambeth, Kensington) asked the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Whether the Board of Admiralty is prepared to increase the amount given from the funds of Greenwich Hospital for age pensions; and whether it proposes to improve the investments of the Greenwich Hospital Fund?

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT (A LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY) (Sheffield, Ecclesall): Under the present Administration the amount distributed in Greenwich Age Pensions has been in-

Mr. E. Stanhope

creased from £71,256 to £78,650, an increase of over £7,000. The expenditure on special pensions has also been largely increased. Within the past year the income of Greenwich Hospital has been increased by £4,000 a-year by the re-investment of £580,000.

POST OFFICE (IRELAND)—POST
OFFICE AT CARLOW.

COLONEL THE O'GORMAN MAHON (Carlow) asked the Postmaster General, Whether his attention has been directed to the character and condition of the post office in the town of Carlow; whether representations have been made by the Town Commissioners and by the traders of Carlow to the effect that the present post office building there is totally unsuited to the requirements of the district; and whether the Inspector of the post office has expressed his concurrence in those representations; and, if so, whether steps will be taken to provide, without delay, the increased accommodation necessary?

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL (Mr. RAIKES) (Cambridge University): Better accommodation is required for the Post Office business at Carlow. For some time past the Postmaster has been looking out for other premises, but, hitherto, without success. It is now under consideration whether the present office cannot be adequately enlarged and improved at a moderate expense.

MR. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.): Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that the Postmaster has only to cross to the opposite side of the street to find ample accommodation?

MR. RAIKES: I understand some accommodation may be obtained in Carlow, but at a price entirely out of the question for the Post Office to agree with.

LAW AND JUSTICE—HIGH
SHERIFFS.

MR. CLANCY (Dublin Co., N.) (for Mr. SEXTON) (Belfast, W.) asked Mr. Attorney General, Whether a High Sheriff has the right to enter prisons and visit prisoners within his bailiwick?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir RICHARD WEBSTER) (Isle of Wight), in reply, said, that a High Sheriff had no right to enter prisons, or visit prisoners, within his county or shire. The only

right of entry to the prisons now possessed by the Sheriff was in connection with the execution of the sentence of death. Perhaps he should add that a High Sheriff could not act as a Justice of the Peace during his year of office.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE
(IRELAND) ACT, 1887—7TH AND 11TH
SECTIONS—NOTICE IN THE "DUBLIN
WEEKLY NEWS."

MR. KIMBER (Wandsworth) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement in *The Weekly News*, a newspaper alleged to be the property of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who is a Member of this House, which, after referring to the 7th and 11th sections of the Crimes Act, which enable the Lord Lieutenant to ordain it to be unlawful to publish the proceedings of certain Associations, and that any person publishing such proceedings renders himself liable to six months' imprisonment, proceeds to give the following notice:—

"We, therefore, give notice to all whom it may concern that if any branch of the National League be ordered out of existence by the Viceroy, and if its Committee or Members continue to meet, as we are satisfied they ought to do, we shall publish reports from them sent to us by their secretaries or other authorized officers, precisely as if no Coercion Act ever existed;"

and, whether, since the proprietor of this paper is a Justice of the Peace, Her Majesty's Government intend to take any steps in the matter?

THE FIRST LORD (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster): The attention of the Government has been called to the notice referred to by my hon. Friend. It is believed that *The Weekly News* belongs to Mr. T. D. Sullivan, who is a Member of this House, and who is, as Lord Mayor of Dublin, an *ex officio* Justice of the Peace. If any such action as is referred to in the notice is taken, the Government will take such steps as are necessary to vindicate the law.

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT — PRINTING
AND PUBLICATION.

MR. HOBHOUSE (Somerset, E.) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, If he is aware that it is generally impossible for the public to obtain printed copies of an Act of Parliament for weeks after it has

received the Royal Assent; and, if, in order to avoid this inconvenience, he will be good enough to give directions that the Acts passed this Session shall be printed and published with as little delay as possible?

THE FIRST LORD (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster): We are fully alive to the importance of placing Acts of Parliament as cheaply and as quickly as possible in the hands of the public. The price has this year been much reduced, and if anything can be done to hasten delivery I will do all in my power to insure it; but it does not appear, on inquiry, that any undue delay has occurred recently.

LAW AND JUSTICE (ENGLAND AND WALES) — CURRENT PROCEEDINGS IN COURTS OF LAW—DISCUSSIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

MR. HOBHOUSE (Somerset, E.) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, If, in view of the discussions that have taken place this Session on legal proceedings actually pending in the Courts of Law, and of the recent ruling of the Chairman of Ways and Means that he has no power to stop such discussions, the Government will propose a Rule of Procedure next Session to prohibit such discussions on pending proceedings, except where the Privileges of the House are affected thereby?

THE FIRST LORD (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster): The question raised by the hon. Member will be carefully considered during the Recess by Her Majesty's Government, in conjunction with the authorities of the House.

TRUCK ACT.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) asked the Lord Advocate, Whether he would direct the special attention of the Procurators Fiscal to the provisions of the Truck Act, with a view to their being properly carried out?

THE LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. J. H. A. MACDONALD) (Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities): It is not, as a general rule, necessary to call the special attention of Procurators Fiscal to their duties. I shall, however, be issuing a Circular in connection with the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act, and I shall be very glad to call their attention to the

Circular to the provisions of the Truck Act.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether, in view of the new duties imposed upon Inspectors of Mines by the Coal Mines Regulation Act, and on Inspectors of Factories by the Truck Act, he would communicate to them a summary of the two Acts?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): Certainly; I shall be reconsidering the instructions given to the Inspectors of Mines in consequence of the change in the law; and I shall take care that the matters referred to by the hon. Member are brought under their notice.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND)—POLLUTION OF LOCH LOMOND.

MR. BRADLAUGH (Northampton) asked the Lord Advocate, Whether he had any further communication to make to the House with reference to the pollution of Loch Lomond?

THE LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. J. H. A. MACDONALD) (Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities): Just before coming down to the House I received a letter from Dr. Littlejohn, who was sent to make special investigation. He mentions that his Report is now on its way to London. I have no reason to suppose that the Report will have any other tendency than what I stated before in answer to the hon. Member.

BOARD OF TRADE (RAILWAY DEPARTMENT)—RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

MR. CHANNING (Northampton, E.) asked the Secretary to the Board of Trade, Whether, having regard to the practical difficulties of complying with the Circular as to separate carriages for ladies, and to the dangers to passengers generally in the present system, he would urge on the Railway Companies the advisability of their voluntarily providing for all passenger trains efficient means of communication between the passengers and the servants of the Company in charge of the train, such as they were now compelled, under Section 22 of the Act of 1868, to provide for trains which travelled more than 20 miles without stopping?

Mr. Hobhouse

THE SECRETARY (Baron HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth), in reply, said, he had only just received the Question of the hon. Member. He was not prepared to admit the accuracy of the first part of the Question—namely, that there were practical difficulties in complying with the Circular issued by the Board of Trade to Railway Companies as to separate carriages. He had no information to that effect. With regard to the suggestion in the second part of the Question, he thought, in the absence of the receipt by the Board of Trade of the answers to the Circular, it would be premature on the part of the Department to suggest at present any further means for the safety of passengers.

BOARD OF TRADE (RAILWAY DEPARTMENT)—FATAL ACCIDENTS AT THE LEVEL CROSSING AT BROMLEY.

MR. WOOTTON ISAACSON (Tower Hamlets, Stepney) asked the Secretary to the Board of Trade, Whether he would lay on the Table the Reports of Major General Hutchinson regarding the three fatal accidents which had taken place on the railway near Bromley?

THE SECRETARY (Baron HENRY DE WORMS) (Liverpool, East Toxteth), in reply, said, the Reports of the Board of Trade Inspector had not yet been received, and he was unable to say whether they would be in his hands before Parliament was prorogued. In the event of the House being prorogued he would show the Reports to the hon. Member if he called at the Board of Trade Offices.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE (IRELAND) ACT, 1887—IMPRISONMENT OF MR. W. O'BRIEN, M.P.

COLONEL NOLAN (Galway, N.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If his attention had been called to the statement quoted in *The St. James's Gazette*, to the effect that the hon. Member for North-East Cork (Mr. W. O'Brien) was lodged in a cell 9 feet by 4 only, and badly lighted; and if he would take steps to see that a Member of that House, as an untried prisoner, should, at any rate, get reasonable accommodation?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): My atten-

tion has not been called to the statement, nor am I aware of the fact stated by the hon. and gallant Gentleman.

COLONEL NOLAN: If the right hon. Gentleman finds the statement is true, will he see that the hon. Member for North-East Cork receives proper treatment?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Of course, Sir. So far as I can I will see that any untried prisoner is properly treated.

COLONEL NOLAN: But will the right hon. Gentleman exert himself a little for the sake of a Member of this House?

[No reply.]

IMPORTATION OF DESTITUTE ALIENS.

In reply to Captain COLOMB (Tower Hamlets, Bow, &c.),

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster) said, that Her Majesty's Government was fully alive to the importance of placing some restriction on the importation of destitute foreigners into this country; but there were many serious difficulties in the way of dealing with it, among them the right of asylum in this country. It would be unwise for him to say more than that the Government would give the matter their most serious consideration.

PRISONERS UNDER THE CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE (IRELAND) ACT, 1887—TREATMENT, &c.

MR. W. A. MACDONALD (Queen's Co., Ossory) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland a Question of which he had given him private Notice, Whether in view of the answer which he gave yesterday, that persons who might be imprisoned under the Crimes Act would not be allowed to see their friends for three months, special care would be taken that persons so imprisoned should not seriously suffer in health; and, whether the precedent set by the late Mr. Forster would be followed, in accordance with which prisoners who had so suffered were released from prison?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): The Prison Rules, under which sentences will be carried out under the Crimes Act, will be precisely identical with the Prison Rules used under other circumstances. No special system of release for prisoners

suffering in health will be adopted; but I will make every effort to see that no person in prison suffers in health.

MR. DILLON (Mayo, E.): In view of the fact that prisoners are systematically starved under the ordinary Rules, will the right hon. Gentleman see that some relaxation is made?

[No reply.]

CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND)—
ATTACK ON THE POLICE AT BALLY-
POREEN.

DR. TANNER (Cork Co., Mid) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether it was a fact, as reported in the morning papers, that in consequence of a public-house brawl which took place last night at Ballyporeen the police intervened and subsequently fired on the people; and whether it was a fact that they fired; and, if so, for what reason this further step was taken in a village within five miles of Mitchelstown?

THE CHIEF SECRETARY (MR. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.): It is a fact that the police fired; but whether, under the circumstances, it is a fact that they fired on the people I leave the House to judge. I will simply state the facts. An attack was made at Ballyporeen on a patrol of two policemen by nine men. One of the police was felled to the ground by the blow of a stone which was thrown at him by a man who was some 10 yards distant. This man and another ran at the constable, who was lying on the ground, with the apparent intention of kicking him while down. The constable fired two revolver shots at them, when they all ran away except one (Baldwin), who was arrested by the second policeman.

DR. TANNER: This is a telegraphic despatch. How does it come to pass that the right hon. Gentleman is able to give such accurate information upon certain Questions, while he declines to give us any information upon others?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

ORDER — THE CONDITION OF
AGRICULTURE.

MR. BROOKFIELD (Sussex, Rye) asked Mr. Speaker, as a point of Order, Whether it would be competent for him, on the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, to call attention to

the present state of the hop industry, and to the general condition of agriculture?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think that any such question as the condition of agriculture or of the hop industry could properly be raised on the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill. There must be some connection between the matter and the appropriation of expenditure for the year.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

—o—
CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPRO-
PRIATION) BILL.

(Mr. Courtney, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Mr. Jackson.)

THIRD READING.

Order for Third Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed,
“That the Bill be now read the third time.”

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE
(IRELAND) ACT, 1887—PROCLAMA-
TION OF THE MEETING AT BALLY-
COREE, NEAR ENNIS.

OBSERVATIONS.

MR. COX (Clare, E.) said, he wished to draw the attention of the House to the proclamation of the Ballycoree meeting. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) and the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Gibson) had said, with a good deal of emphasis, that they were justified in proclaiming the meeting, because notices appeared in the streets of Ennis calling on the people to remember Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien. He (Mr. Cox) would ask the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary was he aware of the fact that last November, when the present Government was in Office, one of the greatest meetings held in Clare, and perhaps in the South of Ireland, was held in Ennis for the purpose of unveiling a monument to the Manchester Martyrs; that it was summoned by placard; that it was attended by at least 30,000 people with bands and banners; that Mr. John O'Leary, an ex-Fenian prisoner, and other extreme politicians in Ireland addressed the meeting, and the Government did not think it right or necessary, considering

Mr. A. J. Balfour

the condition of the county, to proclaim or suppress that meeting, although, according to the cooked statistics got up for the purposes of the right hon. Gentleman, the county was in a more disturbed condition than now? If the Government could justify the proclamation of the Ballycoree meeting by the appearance of a notice asking the people to remember Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien, why did they not suppress the meeting specially convened to do honour to those martyrs? The people of Ireland believed that the reason of the Government in not proclaiming the meeting was, by bringing police and military into Ennis, to try and provoke the people to crime. It was only by the people of Ireland resorting to crime and outrage that the present Government could continue in Office, or justify themselves before the people of England. The efforts of the Irish Members would be directed during the coming winter to trying to prevent the people from falling into the net spread for them by the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. There was another reason for proclaiming the meeting. It was announced that his hon. Friend the Member for Wednesbury (Mr. Philip Stanhope) would speak at the meeting, and this invasion of Ireland by English Members was filling the Government with dread. The Government could not prevent Englishmen from going to Ireland and seeing with their own eyes the real condition of the people. The right hon. Gentleman had reason to fear the English invasion of Ireland more than the threatened Fenian invasion of some years ago. For every meeting in Clare that the Chief Secretary proclaimed they would hold not one meeting, but a dozen meetings if necessary. The noble Lord the Member for South Paddington (Lord Randolph Churchill), speaking last night, said the Government had every reason to be satisfied at the result of the Ennis meeting. He (Mr. Cox) wished them joy of their satisfaction; and, speaking on behalf of the people of Clare, he could tell them that they were satisfied also, for they held three meetings instead of one. So far as the general conduct of the police was concerned he had nothing to complain of; but he did not thank the rank and file for that, and though it might not be to the advantage

of any Government official in Ireland to receive praise from an Irish Nationalist, yet he (Mr. Cox) considered he would not be doing his duty if he did not declare his firm conviction to be that the streets of Ennis would have run red with blood that Sunday only for Colonel Turner, R.M., and the County Inspector, who were the two officers in charge. Colonel Turner since he had come to Clare had exercised his duty with a firm hand; but he had shown the people also that he was not going to resort to the brutality which characterized other police officers in Ireland. But what he (Mr. Cox) wanted to do was to call the attention of the House to the conduct of a junior officer and a constable. He saw with his own eyes—while he was standing at his hotel door—a party of Infantry come down the street, and the people, as they invariably do, cheered them loudly. The soldiers were followed by a force of police, who were groaned at by the people on the pathway, for they had a perfect right to groan at them, considering the treatment they received at their hands. There was no one standing in the streets, and no kind of obstruction was offered to the police; but a young officer, hearing the groaning, left the ranks and stepped two yards out of his way to get on the pavement and to shove an inoffensive man off into the road. A sub-constable, taking the cue from his superior officer, immediately took hold of the man by the back of the neck and arrested him on the spot. The man was being marched off in the midst of the police when he (Mr. Cox) jumped off a car and threatened that if the man were not immediately released he would take the parties concerned before the County Inspector. Getting alarmed at this, the sub-constable let the man go and slunk back to his place. Had he (Mr. Cox) not been there, and had he not, so to speak, arrested the police officer, this man would have been marched off to prison, would have been brought before a magistrate, and, no doubt, have got two or three months' imprisonment for assaulting the police. That was the sort of police law which they had to contend with in Ireland, and he believed that the police had secret orders from Dublin to provoke the people as much as possible. With regard to the melancholy occurrence that had taken place in Clare during the past

few days, he wished to express his regret at the death of Head Constable Whelehan. He did it the more honestly and genuinely because he had known Head Constable Whelehan well; and he could tell the Government that if they had many such police officers in their employment in Ireland they would not be so hated and detested and despised as they were to-day. He (Mr. Cox) saw the conduct of poor Whelehan all through the Bodyke evictions, and he knew him to be deservedly popular in Ennis; but, while he felt it his duty to say that much of a deserving officer, there were other features of the Moonlighting outrage which were very suspicious, and deserved explanation. When the truth of that outrage came to be known it would be discovered that the unfortunate dupes of Moonlighters were not so much to blame—though he could not deny that they had the blood of the unfortunate Head Constable on their heads—as others behind the scenes. There was a notorious character in Clare—another Head Constable—Head Constable Maurice O'Halloran—who differed very widely from the man that was dead; and it might be considered a heartless and bloodthirsty thing for him (Mr. Cox) to say that if the man had met the fate of Head Constable Whelehan he would not stand up in his place in the House to say one word of regret for his death. It was well known in Clare that this man O'Halloran was travelling night and day out of uniform giving blood money and promoting and encouraging outrage and crime throughout the length and breadth of the county. His conduct was recently brought under the notice of this House, and it was proved that he wrote a letter in his (Mr. Cox's) name sending £10 to a man for the purpose of promoting and concocting outrages in Clare. The statement in *The Standard* needed some explanation—namely, that the Constabulary were warned by an anonymous letter that an organized attack was to be made on Sexton's house; and he believed that if the truth was ever known it would be found that these unfortunate Moonlighters at Lisdoonvarna were but the dupes of this man and of others. Wherever O'Halloran had gone his footsteps had been dogged by crime and outrage; and so long as that man was allowed to go about Clare crime

would flourish in the county. It was passing strange that wherever this man O'Halloran went there were crimes and outrages, which ceased as soon as he left for a fresh district. It was a monstrous thing that the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary should get up in the House and justify that man's conduct. Until O'Halloran was punished the people of Clare would believe that the Government were parties to his nefarious practices.

FISHERY BOARD (SCOTLAND) — APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS TO VACANCIES.—OBSERVATIONS.

MR. HUNTER (Aberdeen, N.) said, this being the last opportunity which the Scotch Members would have of saying anything to the Scotch Department before the close of the Session, and as very important appointments to vacancies in the Scotch Fishery Board were to be made in the course of the autumn, he must invite the attention of the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) to the representations which had been made to the Government by the Scottish fishermen through their Representatives in Parliament. The fishermen throughout the whole of Scotland were agreed on one thing—namely, that the constitution of the Scotch Fishery Board was most unsatisfactory. The members of the Board were so constituted as to give an undue preference—if he might use the expression—to the fresh water fisheries. At all events, it was so constituted as to lead to the neglect of the sea fisheries; and there was not, he believed, a member of that Board who had any practical acquaintance with the sea and herring fisheries. Now, as these appointments were to be made this year, it was most important that whoever the Government might choose for membership of the Board should be persons practically acquainted with the sea fishings, and particularly with the herring fishing. The fishermen had made representations to the Government to the effect that some means should be adopted to ascertain their opinions with regard to the persons who ought to be appointed. This was not a case in which he thought that representation was of the first consequence, but it was a case in which efficiency was of the first consequence; and he trusted the

Mr. Cox

Government would give their best attention to securing some person—he did not say whether he should be a fisherman or a curer—but, at all events, some person who was practically acquainted with sea and herring fishing. He hoped also the Government would, during the Recess, take into their consideration the advisability of amending the Act under which the Scotch Fishery Board was appointed, so that greater satisfaction might be given to the fishermen of Scotland. There was another point to which he wished the Government to give their attention during the Recess. Recently a Paper was sent round to hon. Members, giving particulars with regard to the mussel beds round the coast of Scotland. He found those beds might be divided into three categories—(1) those which belonged to the Crown; (2) those which were alleged to belong to private individuals, but for the use of which no charge was made; and (3) those which were alleged to belong to private individuals, and for which a charge was made. What he submitted was this—that where mussel beds were established by the industry of any person, it was reasonable that he should have remuneration for the industry which he had employed upon them; but where mussel beds were the gift of Nature, it was most unreasonable and unfair that any person should, under any pretext whatever, be allowed to impose a tax for the use of those beds. The total amount of money received for these beds was very small; and what he would suggest was that the Government should consider whether they might not adopt some arrangement by which compensation might be given to those proprietors who could prove that they were entitled to compensation, and by which all the mussel beds on the coast of Scotland should be taken under the control of the Crown. He made that suggestion because he anticipated that the Crown would grant the use of the beds or the produce of the beds on reasonable terms, and because, also, the Crown would be able to protect the beds from the injurious action of individuals. It was desirable that the beds should be preserved where it could be done with advantage, and he hoped the Government would give their earnest attention to the matter during the Recess. He wished, also, to call attention to an-

other matter that greatly affected a portion of his own constituents—it was the action of the Scotch Fishery Board in regard to trawling. Some time ago the Board prohibited trawling within certain extremely narrow limits—namely, in Aberdeen Bay. The people in the locality desired that beam-trawling should be prohibited within three miles of the shore; and, if that were done, he believed that would not seriously interfere with legitimate trawling operations. It was the unanimous opinion of the fishermen in Aberdeen that during the time trawling was prohibited in the bay the white fishing very materially improved. But now the Government, for reasons best known to themselves, had withdrawn that prohibition of trawling. He understood that the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate was to give a statement of the reasons which had influenced the Fishery Board in withdrawing this prohibition; but he did not think the Paper had as yet been published. He would invite the earnest attention of the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate to this point—that the fishermen along the whole coast of Scotland were unanimously of opinion that beam-trawling should be prohibited within the three mile limit. The Scotch Fishery Board had power under the Statute to make that prohibition, and he invited them at the earliest possible moment to carry it into practice. There was only one other point to which he wished to invite the attention of the Government; but it was a matter of great importance in the present position of the herring fishery of Scotland. It appeared that for some years past the price that had been paid for Scotch herrings exported to the Continent had been very seriously reduced. He believed that the curer had not only not been making money, but had actually been losing it, and the fishermen had also been losing money. There could be little doubt that the falling off in the demand for Scotch herrings was, at all events, partially due to the fact that a great many herrings had been caught in an immature condition, and in that condition exported to the Continent, thus diminishing the *prestige* of the Scotch herrings. The fishermen themselves desired that a close time should be adopted in regard to herring catching for exportation. The fishermen recognized that this could not effectually be

done by the Government alone; but they invited the Scotch Fishery Board in connection with the Foreign Office to take measures to procure a general Convention with foreign Powers, by which a close time should be made. The attention of the Board ought also to be directed to another point in connection with a subject brought before the House—namely, the Railway Traffic Bill. He observed a statement the other day by a fisherman at a meeting at Aberdeen who had been fishing from Anstruther that the cost of transit of the fish by railway for the past two years to certain markets had exceeded the amount realized by the sale of the fish when they arrived at their destination. He need not point out that in these circumstances the railway rates were entirely prohibitive, and were fatal to the development of the fishing industry. Of course, this was a question that was a large one, and he did not accuse the Railway Companies entirely of the blame; but, at the same time, he thought it was a matter to which the attention of the Scotch Fishery Board should be directed in order to obtain cheaper transit. It was also worthy of consideration, having regard to the food supply of large towns, whether the Government should not insist upon a special rate for fish carriage. If a low rate of carriage for fish were adopted the railways would recoup themselves by the increased quantity that would be sent over their lines. He invited the attention of the Government during the Recess to these points; and he trusted that before Parliament had again met something effectual would have been done for an industry which, at the present moment, was seriously languishing, and which required the immediate attention of the Scotch Department.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR (Kincardine) said, he wished to endorse and confirm all that his hon. and learned Friend the Member for North Aberdeen (Mr. Hunter) had said. He urged the right hon. and learned Lord Advocate to bring the matters referred to before the attention of the Secretary for Scotland. He desired also to say that he believed it would be highly beneficial if the mussel beds in his neighbouring county were placed under the charge of the Fishery Board. He was strongly convinced of the advantage of entrusting

to the Fishery Board the control of the salmon fishings, now so badly exercised by the Crown Land Commissioners. A large revenue was now collected in Kincardineshire from the sea salmon fishings, and, as past experience showed, very indifferently collected, but would be carefully and well carried out by the fishery officers of the Fishery Board. He would also ask the Lord Advocate to bring to notice the necessity of improving the fishery harbours, for upon those improvements depended the extension of the Scotch fisheries. The appointment to the Fishery Board of a skilled engineer, on a salary, instead of one remunerated by fees, was a much-needed change. All these changes would be brought forward at the beginning of next Session, and the action taken thereon inquired into.

THE LORD ADVOCATE (Mr. J. H. A. MACDONALD) (Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Universities): The points which my hon. and learned Friend the Member for North Aberdeen (Mr. Hunter) has brought forward are before the Scotch Office at the present moment; and the opinions which he and other Scotch Members have at various times expressed upon it will receive, and are receiving, our best attention. My hon. and learned Friend referred to five points. The first question, of the Fishery Board, I think it must be plain to anyone that it is highly desirable there should be a representation on the Board which would be satisfactory to the fishing community themselves, as giving them confidence that there was someone on the Board who thoroughly understood their wants and requirements. I may say that that matter has been fully considered; but, as I pointed out before, there may be very great difficulty, possibly, in obtaining proper representatives of the fishermen among the fishermen themselves. It may not be easy to obtain fishermen of sufficient experience who can afford to lose the necessary amount of time to discharge the duties of an unpaid office. But we do hope that we shall be able to find someone who, if not altogether a practical fisherman, should be a person whom the fishermen will be satisfied will efficiently represent them on the Board. The question of mussel beds is one of great importance, and I may say that every Scotch Member will recognize that it is also a question of great diffi-

Mr. Hunter

culty. It will require to be considered with the greatest possible care; because it would be the most disastrous thing possible to make any change at all, if it were not effectual in increasing the store of mussels, and preventing them being frittered away, as too often, I am afraid, from the improvident habits of the fishermen, they have been frittered away in the past. With regard to beam-trawling, it must not be forgotten that this question is at present in an experimental stage. It is not allowable for the Scotch Fishery Board to take steps permanently shutting up any fishing ground until they have thoroughly satisfied themselves that fishing by any particular mode would be injurious to that fishery. They are at present engaged in experimental efforts with a view to determining this point, and it is quite evident that one of the most practical modes of arriving at a judgment upon beam-trawling is to allow beam-trawling in a particular district at one time, and to prohibit it at another time in the same district. This is exactly what has been done in the case of Aberdeen Bay. It has been prohibited for a certain time. It is now again open, and the result of this double experiment must be valuable in guiding us as to what is to be done round the whole country. My hon. and learned Friend has referred to the depreciation in the value of Scotch herrings during the last few years. That is a matter which also requires very careful consideration. I remember very well myself when the attempt to have a close time for small herrings in Scotland led to many disastrous scenes, and sometimes loss of life, on the West Coast in former days. It is a matter which requires grave consideration, and I shall take care that it is considered during the Recess. The last question which my hon. and learned Friend raised was in regard to railway rates. I am afraid that we in Scotland are too weak to effect anything in the matter, unless we are backed up by the more powerful interests in England, which are also deeply interested in the question. Trading people of all classes suffer most dreadfully in consequence of the extraordinary present arrangements of railway rates. But it certainly presses especially hardly upon those who follow the fishing industry, which is an industry for which it is imperatively necessary

to have the means of rapid transit to proper markets. I can corroborate what my hon. and learned Friend has stated—namely, that in some cases it has been distinctly proved that the cost of transit to suitable places in England is so high that the fish, when delivered and sold, actually do not realize as much as the rates that have been charged. That is a deplorable state of things which, it is hoped, may be met in some way or other; but I am afraid that I cannot undertake that the Scotch Fishery Board will deal with the question of railway rates.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND)—
THE IRISH NATIONAL FORESTERS AT
PORTRUSH—FIRING FROM A TRAIN.

OBSERVATIONS.

SIR CHARLES LEWIS (Antrim, N.) said, he wished to draw the attention of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) to the administration of the Crimes Act in the North of Ireland. On Sunday, the 7th August, on the occasion of an excursion of Foresters from Belfast to Portrush, a disturbance occurred in the latter place. On that occasion two persons belonging to the Foresters' excursion party were arrested for firing off pistols in the streets; and about 15 or 16 persons of the other party, who belonged to Coleraine, were also arrested for taking part in what was alleged to be a public riot. It was a rather remarkable circumstance that the two persons who were charged with firing off loaded revolvers on this occasion were summoned under the ordinary jurisdiction before the local magistrates, while the 15 other persons, who were charged with no act of misconduct, but merely taking part in a riot, were summoned under the Crimes Act before a Crimes Court of two Resident Magistrates. That Court, it was known, was intended to have a specially severe jurisdiction. The two cases were heard on the same day. The two Resident Magistrates sat first, and they exercised their jurisdiction on one party. The 15 persons from Coleraine who were charged with taking part in the riot came before the Court, and, whilst one was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, the others were sent to gaol for three months with hard labour. The Resident Magistrates then retired from the Bench, and the Local Magistrates took their places, and exercised

their jurisdiction over the two persons charged with firing loaded revolvers. One of the men was let off on his own recognizances to be of good behaviour, and the other was committed to the Sessions. These two prosecutions arose out of exactly the same set of circumstances, and should have been operated on impartially, and dealt with impartially before the same tribunal, instead of which one set of persons was brought up before the Crimes Act jurisdiction and considerable punishment inflicted, and the other set before the ordinary Petty Sessional jurisdiction, with the result he had stated. If that was the way the Crimes Act was to be administered in the North of Ireland, he was afraid it would cause considerable heartburnings about the matter. He had to ask that the scales of justice should be held equally between the two parties. He was sorry to have to take up the time of the House even for five minutes on that subject; but he felt it to be his duty to draw attention to the singular difference in the treatment of the two cases. It might be said that the persons firing the revolvers did not come under the Crimes Act. He should have thought that under Section 4 any person acting in the riot would have come under the Act; that any person firing off a revolver in the riot would have taken more part in it than a person who was merely guilty of disorder. Whatever might be the result, he had every confidence that the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary would look into the matter, if he had not done so, and see that fair play was done; and when he read the evidence he would say that there was no justification whatever for inflicting such severe sentences in the case of one party, while the others were dealt with so lightly.

COLONEL NOLAN (Galway, N.) said, he was not sorry to see that the hon. Baronet the Member for North Antrim (Sir Charles Lewis) was beginning to cry out on behalf of his constituents. When the hon. Baronet's friends came under the operation of the Crimes Act, when his constituents felt the severity of the Act, it might open the eyes of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland. He did not blame the hon. Baronet, but thought he was quite right in bringing forward the case of his constituents. He was not sufficiently acquainted with the case to

say whether the prisoners were punished too severely; but he knew that the sentences were very severe under the Crimes Act. He wished to draw the attention of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland to a kindred subject—namely, the criminal treatment of political prisoners under the Crimes Act. He understood, from an answer which the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary had given him that evening, that there was no difference between political offenders and criminals under the Crimes Act in the matter of prison treatment. The right hon. Gentleman might say that he had no power in the matter; but he (Colonel Nolan) did not believe it; he was of opinion that the Government had the power to relax the severity of prison rules, and he advised them to exercise it in the case of political prisoners. If they did so, they would smooth down much of the exasperation which would be caused by the administration of this very severe Act. It was the custom of all civilized nations to draw this distinction, and it had been the custom in this country to make the distinction he referred to, until about 25 years ago, when there were no political offenders anywhere but in Ireland. The idea was to degrade political offenders down to the level of ordinary criminals; but the actual effect in Ireland was the reverse of that, for it had raised the ordinary criminals to the level of political offenders. It would not be difficult to draw a broad distinction between political and criminal offences. Speeches and writings in newspapers ought never to be considered other than political offences. If the right hon. Gentleman made no effort to mitigate the ordinary prison rules, and if he put those prisoners to odious tasks and to hard and cruel work, he would store up for the Government and the country an amount of hatred which it would be very hard to extinguish. What an absurd thing it would be to subject men to hard, cruel, or degrading treatment, and then to drag them to the House of Commons to decide vital issues, as soon as they came out of prison—questions of peace and war on which the whole interest of the Empire might be at stake.

MR. DILLON (Mayo, E.) said, it had become perfectly manifest that the Irish Executive could inflict personal ven-

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geance on their political opponents. It was probable, in view of the speech of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) the previous night, that a large number of the Irish Members would be in gaol before Christmas, and they demanded that security should be given that the Members of the Irish Party should not be treated as pickpockets. They knew perfectly well that there were many Members on the other side of the House who were of opinion that the Irish Members ought to be treated as pickpockets; but he did not believe the majority of the people of this country shared that view. He had had personal opportunities of noticing what the character of the treatment of prisoners in Irish gaols was. He had made it his business to inquire what the treatment of prisoners for ordinary offences was. He tested the treatment with the most disastrous result; and the conclusion he came to deliberately was that the treatment and food were such as no ordinary offender, no matter how disgraceful he was, ought to receive—it was simply slow starvation. He was able to try and experiment on some prisoners in this way. He and some of his friends were placed in the infirmary of the prison at Kilmainham, under Mr. Forster's Act, by which the treatment of prisoners was humane compared with what it was under the present Act. They had a prisoner assigned to them as servant at 1*d.* a-day. This man was a strong man; but when he was assigned to do their work, they were struck with the extraordinary pallor of his countenance. All appearance of blood had left him, and they discovered that he was in a state of desperate starvation. He was a stout man, and the food with which he was supplied was inadequate to supply the cravings of hunger. There was a certain coal-hole to which this man was sent to get coal, and they arranged to conceal in this coal-hole a certain amount of food from their dinners each day. The result of this was remarkable. Within one week the man's cheeks got red, his colour returned, and his whole appearance was clearly altered. It was as clear a case of starvation as ever he saw in his life. He claimed it was a cruel and savage treatment to take a man—say, a labourer—who got drunk—some of the Members of the House of Commons got drunk, and also some great

swells in England—he said it was cruel and shameful to take that man and starve him, so that when he came out he was unable to work for his bread. If the Members of the House were to be subjected to treatment of that character, simply and solely for speeches delivered in Ireland, the people of England would ask themselves this question—"Who are the men who have sentenced these public politicians, and how are they to judge whether the speeches were punishable or not?" They would also ask what was the nature of the evidence on which these men were sentenced. Before he left this question of prison treatment, he wished to say a word or two regarding the treatment of his hon. Friend the Member for North-East Cork (Mr. W. O'Brien). All who were acquainted with the hon. Member for North-East Cork knew perfectly well he was a man of delicate constitution. The Government might claim it was necessary to arrest him because he did not obey the Court. He (Mr. Dillon) thought that the Court was an infamous Court. The Government might contend they were justified in arresting the hon. Gentleman; but why had they postponed the trial for nine days, and why did they keep him in prison during that time? Why, if they were gentlemen, had they stooped to so mean and contemptible an action in order to revenge themselves on a man whose pen and tongue had made them smart more than once? Why had they not put him into a decent room, as any ordinary manly person would have done, in order to lighten as much as possible the deprivation of liberty which must be such a great punishment to any man? He said that if any man of the Irish Executive had gentlemanly and honourable feelings in his heart, the very reason that the hon. Member for North-East Cork had spoken and written of him would have made him scrupulously avoid anything which could be interpreted as mean and petty personal revenge against the hon. Member. He said to thrust the hon. Member into an ordinary prison cell, and to treat him as a common convict and a disgraceful offender, and to keep him there for nine days, was a mean, personal vengeance against a man who had certainly used strong language against the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary. The

question of prison treatment would undoubtedly occupy the attention of this country during the autumn; but he would now pass from that subject to say a word or two on the question of the arrest of the hon. Member for North-East Cork and the way that arrest was carried out, and the proceedings of the Government in keeping him in gaol and postponing the trial. When the hon. Member was on the boat at Kingstown, saying farewell to an English friend, the police thought he intended to come over and speak in Parliament. The hon. Member was approached by a detective, who informed him if he would promise not to go to Parliament he would not arrest him, but that unless he gave that promise he should be compelled to arrest him. Were they to understand the arrest was made to prevent the hon. Member taking part in the debate of last night? Did the Government suppose for one moment that he was going to run away from his arrest? Did they suppose it was not his intention to return to Ireland quite soon enough to stand his trial; and on what ground did they justify their action in informing the hon. Member that if he would not go over to Parliament he should be left at liberty, but if not he would be arrested? The interpretation they were entitled to put on that was that it was the intention of the Government to shut the hon. Member's mouth and prevent him speaking in Parliament; and he thought that was a proceeding which would demand explanation both by Members of the House and also by people outside. The hon. Gentleman very properly declined to give any promise of the kind. The next question he had to ask the Government was how, when he had been arrested, they could justify their action in postponing the trial to Friday week? There was no reason whatever why he should not have been brought up any day after the arrest. He could see no reason for this course, except the petty and vindictive spite of detaining him in prison. Was it true that the hon. Member was now placed in a cell without a fireplace—an ordinary prison cell? If it were true, it was a murderous and infamous act. Many of the gaols in Ireland—as he had reason to know—were cold and damp, and utterly deadly to a man of his hon. Friend's constitution; and to

place him in an ordinary cell, when the result of that trial was uncertain, was to do a dastardly and cowardly thing, and he thought they had a right to demand an explanation from the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary on that point. He (Mr. Dillon) had read carefully the report of the hon. Member for North-East Cork's speeches, and he was of opinion that the trial would break down. Of course, it would not break down before the magistrates; but it would break down before a County Court Judge. He would once again draw attention to this point, which would inevitably dwell in the minds of the English people during the coming autumn. When they saw men put in prison like common felons they would ask on what evidence had this been done; and when they saw the only evidence on which the Crown was acting was the evidence of their paid spies, who, unless they swore according to the instructions given them, would lose their places and be dismissed from the service—when the people of this country recognized that, they would not stand it very long. There were, undoubtedly, good men in the Irish police; but he did not believe when they saw the Representatives of Ireland thrown into gaol on the unsupported testimony of hirelings who were under the thumb of the Irish Executive, and who depended for their promotion on the zeal with which they swore their stories, and who, as they had proved, were constantly perjuring themselves in the service of their masters—when the English people saw this he had perfect confidence that they would not stand it. He had received a telegram from Cork which threw a light on these proceedings. This telegram stated that yesterday Mr. Eaton and his brother magistrate before whom the hon. Member for North-East Cork was to be tried were in the Court House at Cork, and along with them was Mr. Carson, the counsel for the Crown. Now, Captain Plunkett, who was the District Magistrate for Cork and Kerry, invited Mr. Tuohy, a reporter of *The Cork Examiner*, to remain. After this one of the magistrates invited Mr. Tuohy to withdraw, to enable him and his brother magistrate to consult in private with Mr. Carson, the Crown Prosecutor, over the case. This was done in spite of the fact that Mr. Tuohy had the special permission of Captain Plun-

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kett to remain. Captain Plunkett stood outside the Court House while this private consultation was going on between the two magistrates and the Crown Prosecutor, and when he saw Mr. Tuohy he asked him why he was not inside. Mr. Tuohy told him that he had been put out, and that a private consultation was going on. Captain Plunkett at this seemed a good deal disconcerted, and requested Mr. Tuohy to go back into the room with him. This was a very instructive explanation of how these prosecutions were to be carried out. Evidently the two magistrates were taking their instructions from the Crown Prosecutor as to what they should do; and that was the way all these trials were to be carried out. In fact they were not trials, and that was the reason the hon. Member for North-East Cork refused to appear before the Court. They were the acts of the Executive. They were cut and dry condemnation arranged beforehand at the Castle, and carried on by the most atrocious mockery of justice by those agents who were constantly promoted for what was called good service. That was all he wanted to say about his hon. Friend's trial. It was a matter which would be heard of again and again. He believed and hoped and had the strongest conviction that the Government would be overthrown in this case. It was so trumpery a case that he could hardly conceive any County Court Judge would uphold the decision which he had no doubt the magistrates would give. If their decision should be upheld, and if the hon. Member were condemned to imprisonment, he (Mr. Dillon) deeply regretted the desperate feeling which would be excited amongst the people in Ireland and America by these acts. He had done, and would continue to do, everything in his power to assist the Ministers and the Liberal Party in removing the hatred and ill-feeling which had existed in Ireland for a long period towards England; and it was deplorable that at this time of day an act should be done by the Executive Government which would raise a storm of hatred and evil passion amongst the Irish people, the consequence of which it would be impossible for anyone to forecast or control—he did not care who he was, or what his influence might be with the masses of the people in Ireland—because there was no man now

living who was so endeared to the hearts of the Irish people as his hon. Friend the Member for North-East Cork; and undoubtedly, whatever efforts might be made to the contrary, if he suffered through his imprisonment vengeance would be taken by people in Ireland or America. He said, again, that in spite of all the influence that men who believed in Constitutional means could bring to bear—and he deplored it more than words could utter—in spite of all the earnest efforts of Irish Members and the wonderfully successful efforts of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian (Mr. W. E. Gladstone) to undo the bad work of the past and remove those feelings of hatred between the two countries, this miserable action of the Government, if persisted in, would undo everything that they had succeeded in doing, and stir up again feelings of animosity and hatred between the English and Irish people.

THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND (Mr. A. J. BALFOUR) (Manchester, E.) said, the hon. Baronet the Member for North Antrim (Sir Charles Lewis) had raised a question as to the trial that took place in connection with certain riots at Portrush. The hon. Baronet asserted that if the magistrates had done their duty they would have tried all the prisoners at the same time and under the same jurisdiction. He could not help thinking that the hon. Baronet had spoken under a misconception, though it was true that some of the prisoners—the rioters—were tried under the Crimes Act; but the excursionists were tried under the ordinary Law. There were two persons tried under the ordinary law for the use of firearms. One man had threatened to fire, and the other had actually fired. The man who had threatened to fire had been bound over to keep the peace for a year. It appeared to him that, so far from the person who had fired the pistol having been treated with exceptional leniency, as he had been committed to the next Assizes, it might turn out that he had been treated with greater severity. His hon. Friend said the rioters were sentenced to penalties far too serious for their offence. He had not seen the evidence, and therefore could not pronounce an opinion, even if it would have been proper for him to do so. He would remind his hon. Friend that several ex-

cursionists were injured, and that the police were injured in the execution of their duty. But if it were true that the sentences were too severe, then, no doubt, they would be corrected on appeal to the County Court Judge. As to the treatment of prisoners, he regretted to observe that the hon. Member for East Mayo (Mr. Dillon) had left the House; and he would not advert, as he should otherwise have done, to the unfortunately violent tone which characterized too large a portion of the speech which the hon. Gentleman had addressed to the House. The contention was that an entirely different treatment ought to be applied to so-called political prisoners under the Crimes Act to what was applied to ordinary criminals. [Mr. BRUNNER: Hear, hear!] He thought the hon. Gentleman who cheered was not a Member of the House during the discussion of the Act, or he would have known that not only the opinion of the Government, but also of every competent lawyer who had pronounced an opinion on the matter, was that the Act dealt solely with offences which were already offences under the existing law. Persons, therefore, who offended against the Crimes Act offended against the ordinary law, and the only difference made by the Act related to the machinery by which they were tried. There appeared to him to be no adequate justification for different treatment of these persons after condemnation. He entirely conceded that political offences ought to be distinguished from offences that were not political; but the Government did not propose to deal, and would not deal, with offences which were political under the Crimes Act any more than under the ordinary law. Part of the speeches against prison discipline were aimed at the whole existing system, as it applied to every kind of prisoner. That might be a very proper subject for Parliamentary inquiry. He did not profess to have any knowledge of the subject. He had never been brought in contact with it, nor had he ever made it a special study; but if the question of prison discipline was to be dealt with at all, it ought to be dealt with with regard to England and Ireland at the same time, and not simply with reference to any particular Act of Parliament or any class of prisoners. It might be that prisoners were treated too harshly. By

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all means let Parliament make inquiry. No one would rejoice more than he if such an inquiry produced a reform, if that reform were needed. What he had always said was that he should always to the best of his ability see that precisely the same system was adopted in Ireland as in England with regard to all prisoners who came under the law. The hon. and gallant Member for North Galway (Colonel Nolan) tried to draw a distinction between educated and uneducated prisoners, and between those who had been accustomed to manual labour and those who had not. He was perfectly ready to concede that the same punishment might be a very different punishment to one man and another; but he was unable to say whether any distinction of the kind was actually made in prisons. That, however, was not a question which came up only with regard to the Crimes Act; it came up with regard to the ordinary law, and in quite as striking a manner. Everybody knew that the criminal classes were not entirely composed of uneducated persons and those accustomed to manual labour. If there was any injustice in regard to these matters, by all means let it be redressed, not only in connection with persons condemned under the Crimes Act, but also in connection with others who were condemned under the ordinary law in England. Hon. Gentlemen opposite had dwelt at great length on the hardships of prison discipline. He wished they and their friends in Ireland had always recollected those hardships when they were discussing the Crimes Act at public meetings; but in speech after speech they told the unfortunate peasantry of Ireland that the Crimes Act would not have any terror for them, for, after all, they would be better off in prison than outside of it. How that kind of exhortation was consistent with the speeches just made in the House a man must have a great deal of ingenuity to discover. The hon. Member for East Mayo went the length of accusing him of so contriving matters as to put the hon. Member for North-East Cork (Mr. W. O'Brien) in prison for several days before trial out of a feeling of personal spite, and of personal vengeance which he was supposed to entertain on account of certain articles in *United Ireland*. He thought at first that that suggestion was a grim joke until he re-

collected that in Monday's debate the hon. Gentleman (Mr. Dillon) gave the House to understand that he was himself so moved and influenced by articles in *The Times* that he found it almost impossible to refrain from, as it were, giving practical contradiction to those articles by refusing to use his influence to disperse meetings peaceably in Ireland. Well, if the hon. Gentleman felt newspaper criticisms so acutely he could imagine that the hon. Gentleman attributed the same sensitiveness to him. If that were true, he (Mr. A. J. Balfour) would have an even more uneasy time of it than he had at the present moment. But he could assure the hon. Gentleman that no articles he had ever read either in Irish or English newspapers had ever given him a moment's uneasiness or the least desire to inflict vengeance upon an editor. The main contention of the hon. Gentleman who had spoken on this question was that the Government ought to draw a wide distinction between political and other offences, and the hon. and gallant Gentleman (Colonel Nolan) who was the first to raise this point in the House said a broad distinction might be made if by political offences they meant speeches and writings, and by ordinary offences they meant actions. He asked the House to consider for a moment what that position amounted to. It meant that those persons who conceived it to be their duty—most unhappily and wrongly conceived it to be their duty—to urge the Irish peasant to commit ordinary offences, for which they would be treated by punishment under the ordinary law, were to receive a far less share of punishment than those whom they practically drove to the commission of crime. He could hardly believe that hon. Gentlemen, who urged that contention, were serious. He could understand that a perverted sense of public duty might induce hon. Gentlemen to urge the Irish peasants to the commission of crime; but he could not conceive that they should come down to the House and ask the House and the British public to treat those who provoked to crime in a different manner from their victims. He could hardly believe that they seriously contemplated the proposition which they asked the House to accept. For themselves—those who were going to make the speeches—they asked one measure of justice, and

for those who were going to be the dupes of their speeches another measure. He believed that when the line which those hon. Gentlemen were taking was thoroughly understood in Ireland, it would hardly conduce to the continuance of that confidence with which, doubtless, they were now treated by their followers in that country. The hon. Member for East Mayo went on to make certain specific allegations of an extraordinary kind regarding the hon. Member for North-East Cork. He (Mr. Dillon) said that the Government arrested him to prevent him coming over and making a speech in Parliament. The hon. Gentleman seemed to regard a speech in Parliament as being as formidable as an article in a newspaper. Did the hon. Gentleman really suppose that the Government would alter by one iota the action they took in this matter in order to avoid a speech by the hon. Member for North-East Cork, or any Member of that House? It was perfectly known what kind of speech the hon. Member for North-East Cork would make if he came to the House, and it would not have made the slightest difference to the Government whether he had or had not given the House his views. The hon. Gentleman had not got the story right. It was erroneous to say that the police constable who took the hon. Member up said he would not take him up if he would promise not to come over and take part in the debate in that House. That was an entire delusion of the hon. Gentleman. He (Mr. A. J. Balfour) did not think it necessary to reply to the story, which really had no foundation in fact; but the hon. Gentleman asked if the Government were deliberately keeping this Gentleman in prison instead of bringing him up at once. Surely, before making that accusation—which he supplemented by other accusations of personal spite—the hon. Gentleman might have made himself acquainted with the law under which the Government were acting. He might have made himself acquainted with the fact that Petty Sessions Courts were held at fixed intervals, and it did not rest with the Executive to hurry on the hour at which the trial took place. They had no choice in the matter. If the hon. Member for North-East Cork was at that moment in prison, whom had he got

to thank for it? If he had done what it was his bounden duty to do—namely, to obey the law and to attend on Friday at his trial; and if, further, he had done what the hon. Member for East Mayo said he would do—namely, appealed after his trial to the County Court Judge, the hon. Member would at this moment not be in the cell, whose horrors had been so feelingly described by the hon. Gentleman—he would be at large on bail. It was simply monstrous that the Government should be attacked for putting a man in prison when that man was in prison solely in consequence of his own action. The consequences were what he must have foreseen when he refused to appear in Court. He had nothing more to say on the speech of the hon. Member for East Mayo but to express his regret that the hon. Gentleman had thought it necessary, at the close of his remarks, to make a violent attack on the magistrates who had to administer justice, and on the witnesses who would have to give evidence in the impending trial. The hon. Gentleman described the witnesses against the hon. Member for North-East Cork as paid spies. He also stated that all who were connected with the trial would receive the vengeance of the Irish people. The hon. Gentleman seemed to forget the result which language of that kind had already had in Ireland. He seemed to forget that one of the witnesses—one of the persons whom he described as paid spies of the Government, who gave their evidence not according to truth, but in order to get promotion in a police force—was at this moment hovering between life and death, in consequence of the brutal outrages which were inflicted on him by the mob on Friday last. Whatever view the hon. Member for East Mayo might take of the Government or of the magistrates who enforced the law, it would have been well could he have refrained from using the violent language about persons who, after all, were only doing their duty, and who in doing their duty had suffered so severely at the hands of the irresponsible ministers of vengeance whom the hon. Gentleman had told them they must fear in future.

MR. JOHN MORLEY (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) said, the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) had expressed in rather excessive language his astonish-

ment and amazement at the tone of the speech of his hon. Friend the Member for East Mayo (Mr. Dillon). The right hon. Gentleman had also used very strong language as to the attitude taken up by the hon. Member for North-East Cork (Mr. William O'Brien) with reference to the proceedings now pending. But the right hon. Gentleman forgot that this kind of language and this kind of attitude were due to the fact that the officers of the Government were not now administering the law in the ordinary and normal sense in which it was understood in England, but were carrying out under exceptional provisions administration by an exceptional tribunal. It was because the Government by their legislation had distorted and warped the whole conception of the administration of justice that the hon. Member for North-East Cork assumed such an attitude and that the hon. Member for East Mayo used such violent language. The Government had been warned by the Opposition before this miserable Act was passed what the consequences would be and how much language they would have to hear and how many acts they would have to deal with and to grapple with—crime which in a country administered by the ordinary law as in England would never arise. The Government had themselves entirely to thank for any unreasonable imputations made upon them or any inconvenient or irregular action taken in reference to their proceedings. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary had repeated now at the eleventh hour what the Opposition had systematically denied during the whole course of the Session since the Crimes Bill was introduced. The right hon. Gentleman had assumed that every competent legal authority in the House admitted that Crimes Act created no new offence. He denied that most emphatically. His hon. and learned Friend the Member for Hackney (Sir Charles Russell), who was as good a legal authority as any hon. Gentleman opposite, had always insisted that new crimes were created by the Crimes Act.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL (Sir EDWARD CLARKE) (Plymouth): He never said so.

MR. JOHN MORLEY said, he must stick to his text, and if his hon. and learned Friend were present, he would

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say what he had already said—namely, that the Crimes Act does create new offences. It would be in the recollection of the House that the assertion had been made a 100 times on that side, and it had never been denied, that Mr. Justice Holmes himself, when Attorney General for Ireland, expressed the same opinion.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: I have denied that at least six times.

MR. JOHN MORLEY said, that the Irish Attorney General of that day never denied it. The words were taken down by his right hon. Friend the Member for Mid Lothian (Mr. W. E. Gladstone) the moment they were uttered.

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster): The right hon. Gentleman is entirely mistaken. There is absolutely no record of these words at all in the newspapers or in any record which has been referred to. It is contrary to Mr. Justice Holmes's own statement and contrary to every statement which has been made on this subject on this side of the House.

MR. JOHN MORLEY said, he could only repeat that his right hon. Friend the Member for Mid Lothian, while sitting next to him, took the words down. But he did not want to argue that point. All he wanted to do was to dispute the assumption of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary that all the legal authority in the House, and other great authority in the House, accepted the proposition that the Crimes Act created no new offences. As to the question of prison discipline and the treatment of prisoners who were in prison under the Crimes Act, it was no doubt true that offenders ought to be treated in a general way in the same fashion. But he appealed to any hon. Gentleman on either side of the House, who was acquainted with the practice of foreign countries in Western Europe, whether, if they imprisoned a man for a political offence, he was not treated in an entirely different way from other offenders. Whether the hon. Member for North-East Cork, if he were convicted, would be deemed to have been in prison for a political offence he (Mr. John Morley) did not feel himself at present called upon to give judgment; but if, as the hon. Member for East Mayo said, between now and Christmas 30 or 40, or

three or four, Members of Parliament were imprisoned there was not a reasonable man in the House or the country who would not believe that they were in prison for political offences. The speeches for which it was assumed they were to be condemned to terms of imprisonment would, no doubt, be speeches offensive to the Government because of their political complexion. He would not make any remarks on the prudence or the wisdom of the Government in instituting these proceedings. He should have thought that, even from their own point of view, and accepting their own policy, it would have been more prudent and more judicious not to have inaugurated the new *régime* by a comparatively unprovoked proceeding of this kind. He could only explain it on the belief that the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary intended to govern Ireland between now and the time when Parliament met again in the most rigorous and most strenuous manner, and with the most uncalculating rigour that his instruments would enable him to employ. His language last night bore no other interpretation but that. He was not in the House when the right hon. Gentleman answered a Question standing in his name upon the Paper, but he understood that he said that it would be impossible to grant a commission of inquiry into the action of the police at Mitchelstown on Friday last, for two reasons—one, that proceedings were or might be pending of a judicial character, and the other that an Act of Parliament would be necessary to authorize the holding of the inquiry with power to take evidence on oath. But the precedent of the Belfast Commission altogether disposed of the first reason. The Government appointed a Commission to inquire into the Belfast riots, although it was perfectly certain that judicial proceedings would arise out of those riots.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: What he stated was that a Commission of Inquiry into the Mitchelstown riots must be in the nature of a criminal inquiry, but this was not so in the case of Belfast.

MR. JOHN MORLEY said, the right hon. Gentleman would find that there was an extraordinary resemblance between the circumstances of Mitchelstown and Belfast. At Belfast the police were driven back, just as they were alleged to have been at Mitchelstown.

They then fired on the crowd, and lives were lost. Undoubtedly, if it had been found that the police at Belfast fired without good reason, they would have been subject to criminal proceedings. There was an identical resemblance between the two cases. It was quite true that an Act of Parliament would have to be passed in order to enable a Commission to be issued capable of taking sworn evidence. But he should have thought that, considering the importance of the subject, and its effect upon the public mind both in England and Ireland, it would have been worth while, even at this period of the Session, to have passed the necessary Act of Parliament. There were other inquiries, however, which might be held, and which did not require an Act of Parliament. In the case of the Belfast riots, for instance, Mr. Reed, the Inspector General of Constabulary, stated that before he learnt that a Commission of Inquiry was going to be instituted he intended to hold an investigation into the conduct of the police with regard to the firing from Boweshill barracks. He should have been glad to hear that, at all events, it was intended to hold this Departmental inquiry into the occurrences at Mitchelstown. It would be almost an intolerable thing that that House should separate in a matter of such great moment, when the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary, representing the Irish Government, had to base the decision of the Government upon reports that came hurriedly from the police, unverified, unsifted, and uncriticized. Was that the position? Were they to suppose that, so far as the mind of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary was concerned, it was closed as to the firing that took place at Mitchelstown on Friday last? If so, it appeared to him (Mr. John Morley) that the right hon. Gentleman had brought himself, or the Government, into a very unfortunate position. That was not perhaps a great source of public regret to him (Mr. John Morley); he had no particular admiration or good wishes for the Government; but he thought that in the interests of good government in Ireland, which all of them desired, and that in the interests of the police themselves—a body against whom he had never said one single word, or ever

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joined in the charges against them, and whom he had often defended—it was most important that there should be an inquiry, whether a Department inquiry or one of some other form that the right hon. Gentleman might devise that would satisfy the public mind that the action of the police on Friday last was not excessive. The right hon. Gentleman yesterday made an answer to the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby (Sir William Harcourt) which he evidently thought was quite conclusive. He said that the police at Mitchelstown were acting under the same instructions as during the time that the Government of 1880 was in Office. If that was so it was most unsatisfactory, for experience ought to have taught the Irish Executive that the police required special instructions for special occasions. When the Belfast riots broke out in June last year the first thing almost the Government did was to send a telegram to Belfast to the following effect:—

“As it would appear that in some cases parties of Constabulary had to fire when Magistrates were not present to give orders, please instruct the officers to see, should this occur again, that such a serious step is taken only as a last extremity.”

He referred to that to show that the Government of the day did not rely on the old instructions, but sent special instructions. Since then the Government had had plenty of time to consider the advisability of issuing new instructions to the police as to their duties in cases of riot. He would urge the Government to issue such special instructions, because the Government had to deal with very exceptional circumstances. They admitted that there was considerable excitement in Ireland, and therefore the probability of collisions of this kind. Under such circumstances he thought it would have been the duty of the Government to issue to Constabulary officers and Resident Magistrates instructions warning them of the consequences that had been realized at Mitchelstown, and urging upon them the necessity of caution. He wished to know were any special instructions sent to Mitchelstown; if not, the Administration was guilty of a grave dereliction of duty. In the course of his evidence given at Belfast, Mr. Reed strongly recommended that where firing had to take place it should be done by the military, and not by the police. He

himself had closely watched the course of the Belfast riots, and he had also come to the conclusion that it was most desirable to use the military alone where firing was necessary. There was a body of military at Mitchelstown, and he would like to know what they were doing all the time? Why was it that Mr. Reed's recommendation was not carried out? In conclusion he, would strongly urge upon the Government: first, that they should institute some kind of inquiry into the Mitchelstown occurrence such as would satisfy the public mind; and, secondly, that under the special circumstances of Ireland, and if occasions of the kind arose again, to send special instructions to the police against any excess in the discharge of their duty, and, also as to the way they should act.

MR. LABOUCHERE (Northampton) said, that the hon. Member for East Cork (Mr. O'Brien) had told him, after the interview at Kingstown, that the police Inspector had informed him (Mr. O'Brien) that he would not be arrested until the following Monday if he promised not to go to England, but that if he would not promise he would be arrested at once.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: The Government intended to arrest the hon. Member (Mr. O'Brien) on Monday, and the reason they put the warrant into execution on Sunday was that they believed he was going to England.

MR. LABOUCHERE: Yet the right hon. Gentleman gave the House to understand that his hon. Friend the Member for East Mayo was perfectly wrong in stating that Mr. O'Brien would not be allowed to go to Parliament.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said, he had denied that the hon. Member was asked to promise that he would not attend Parliament.

MR. LABOUCHERE said the right hon. Gentleman was playing with words.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR: Excuse me. The accusation made against me by the hon. Member for East Mayo was, that I had taken this course to prevent the hon. Member for North-East Cork making a speech in Parliament. That I denied. I pointed out that the question of Parliament had nothing to do with the matter. The question was whether the hon. Member for North-East Cork should be allowed to go to England or not.

MR. LABOUCHERE said, he must leave the matter in the hands of the House, and he thought the impression on the mind of the House was quite different. However that might be, the hon. Member for East Mayo complained that his hon. Friend (Mr. O'Brien) had been put in prison as an untried prisoner until Friday week. The Chief Secretary had said that he could not be tried before. The Petty Sessions were held last Friday, and were adjourned until Thursday in this week, and surely his hon. Friend could be brought before that Court this week and tried.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said, he never mentioned the date, and never dwelt on the subject at all.

MR. LABOUCHERE said, he did not think the right hon. Gentleman correctly stated the law when he said the Court could not be called together till Friday in next week. The contention of the hon. Member for East Mayo was, that it was only right that the hon. Member for North-East Cork should be tried on Thursday, and that the trial should not be postponed until next week. When the hon. Member for East Mayo complained of the character of some of the witnesses to be produced in the pending trial at Mitchelstown, the Chief Secretary took him to task, saying that it was monstrous to prejudice justice in that way. But what did the right hon. Gentleman do himself? He entirely begged the question when he said that one of the witnesses had been severely injured, and was hovering between life and death, owing to the brutal violence of the mob. Was that not prejudicing justice? He (Mr. Labouchere) called it nothing else. The people whom the right hon. Gentleman was pleased to call a mob, holding as they were a legal meeting, had a perfect right to meet force with force. It was laid down by the highest authorities that, if a policeman exceeded his statutory right by law in an attack upon any individual, the individual might resist and even kill him; but he did so at his risk and peril. If an individual was in peril of his life from a policeman by a weapon illegally directed against him, he might also kill that policeman. It had been laid down by the right hon. Member for Mid Lothian (Mr. W. E. Gladstone) that the Government had no sort of right to come with a reporter to a meeting and force him there,

and if they did so, they did so at their own risk and peril, and the persons at the meeting had a perfect right to resist. If the police used their batons, the people had a right in self-defence to strike back. Having been at the meeting at Mitchelstown, he (Mr. Labouchere) rejoiced that the police were driven back by the people, and he maintained that whenever the Executive should attempt to violate the law in an equally outrageous manner, either in England or Ireland, the same resistance would be offered. The Government would not dare to do in England what they had done in Ireland. They were told they were not to have any sort of free and independent public investigation into the matter. The right hon. Gentleman admitted yesterday that he received the information he had read to the House from the police, which was a tainted source, from the persons who were incriminated, and yet he refused to allow any independent inquiry. Of course, the right hon. Gentleman himself did not invent these stories; but he (Mr. Labouchere) did assert that a more gross and impudent tissue of lies never was submitted to a Government before. The right hon. Gentleman received that report either from Resident Magistrate Seagrave or Constabulary Inspector Brownrigg. They lied grossly, and lied deliberately. He asserted last night that these men were murderers, and if they supplied the information to the Chief Secretary, they were liars as well as murderers. He did hope that there would be a fair and proper inquiry into this matter, and if there was an inquiry, he undertook that every fact he had stated should be proved. The Government might despise the Radicals; but he was sure the hon. Members for Northwich (Mr. Brunner) and Merionethshire (Mr. T. E. Ellis), who were present, were not to be supposed to come lightly to that House and state what was untrue; and he said that when three Members of that House deliberately stated that, to the best of their opinion, the deaths were caused by the action of the police, and the wrongful action of the police—when they asserted that the statements made by the police were egregious and infamous fabrications—then he maintained the proper course would be to have a fair and independent investigation into the

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matter. He and his Friends made their assertions on *prima facie* evidence which might be rebutted; and all they said was that a *prima facie* case had been made out for an independent and public investigation. That independent and public investigation they claimed at the hands of the Government as a right. The Government might refuse it. They had a majority in that House which enabled them to do what they pleased. But those with him would appeal to a very different Court. They would appeal to the people of England. [*Laughter.*] Hon. Gentlemen might laugh. They flattered themselves that five years would elapse before the people of England had a chance of treating them as they deserved. But it might come sooner than they supposed, and they might depend upon this, that when the English people understood these attacks upon public meetings in Ireland, and that this was done under the Common Law of England and of Ireland, and not by any special enactment in regard to Ireland, they would look very seriously upon this question. They would ask themselves whether a Government was to be maintained in power, or a law to exist, which gave them such powers that peaceful people who went to meetings might find themselves killed by the police, or batoned and bludgeoned by the police. There was good reason for mitigating the severity of the prison treatment of political prisoners, although the right hon. Gentleman could not see any difference between the action of the hon. Member for North-East Cork as a political criminal and that of any ordinary criminal. There was this difference—that if the right hon. Gentleman happened to meet that hon. Gentleman abroad he would not refuse to associate with him. He would not think he had acted in a manner so dishonourable and mean that he was not fit for the society of honourable men. Yet he said he did not think the hon. Member for North-East Cork ought to be treated in a different way from anyone who had been sent on his trial for a *bond fide* criminal offence. Our conduct in regard to the treatment of political prisoners was a disgrace to the country. In no other country were they so treated. Take France, Austria, Russia, if they liked, and they would not find political criminals treated in the manner we treated them, for a distinction was

drawn between ordinary and political prisoners. [*Laughter.*] [Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL: Worse.] He had not followed the erratic course of the noble Lord. Perhaps he had been a political prisoner in some foreign country himself. Even in Russia, political prisoners were treated more leniently than here. ["Oh!"] He had recently been reading the life of a prisoner arrested for participation in the *quasi*-revolution that occurred when the Emperor Nicholas came to the throne. From that it appeared that the prisoners were kept in close confinement; but they were given plenty to eat and books to read, and they were not put upon plank beds. Further confirmation of his general statement was supplied in the experiences of Silvio Pellico. If the noble Lord, as a boy, read the adventures of Silvio Pellico, he would find political prisoners were not treated as ordinary criminals. The strong point of the right hon. Member for Mid Lothian in calling attention to political prisoners under King Bomba was that they were treated as ordinary criminals. Surely, the Chief Secretary might order that political prisoners in Ireland should be given books to read, and if they were to have hard labour, it might be lighter labour than that of those who were able to bear it better than themselves. They might also have sufficient to eat. During the first month prisoners were given hardly anything to eat, but they were given more in the second month than in the first; and he would suggest that the hardship would be less if the plan were reversed, and if the supply of food were reduced in the second month rather than in the first. He did not ask for any species of luxury or comfort, but only that no degradation should be put upon political prisoners—that they should not be called upon to wear the prison dress, that they should not lie upon plank beds, and that they should be allowed to have books to read. What he asked had been conceded by most of the despotic Governments on the Continent, and therefore it could not be very much to ask of the Constitutional Government of Great Britain. It was said that if this concession were made, those who incited to crime would be treated in one way and their miserable victims would be treated in another way—that more consideration would be shown to the

hon. Member for North-East Cork than to those who were put in prison for doing what he suggested; but that was begging the whole question that what that hon. Gentleman recommended them to do was in itself a crime. They denied that it was crime; they contended that when liberty was outraged it was the right and the duty of citizens to defend it. He did hope, in conclusion, that there would be some sort of inquiry, and that he and his hon. Friends were not to be stigmatised as three notorious liars.

MR. PARNELL (Cork): Mr. Speaker—the last word—and scarcely the first word—the House may rest assured, has not been heard upon this question of the treatment of political opponents in Ireland. I think nothing reflects more discredit upon the government of Ireland by this House than the treatment of political prisoners. From time to time, while there had been political prisoners in large numbers, we have invariably heard exactly the same accounts, the same stereotyped excuses by the Government officers as those which have been made to-night, and upon other evenings during this Session when the matter was brought forward. We are told that these men, if not criminal themselves, that they incite to acts of criminality, that they are convicted under a law which has been passed by Parliament, that Parliament thought proper to make no difference in their treatment, and consequently that it was not now for the Government to interfere. All I can say is, if it is not for the Government to interfere, it is so very much the worse for the Government, and for the right hon. Gentleman who is primarily responsible, if they cannot now interfere, because they closed the mouth of those who would have shown the necessity for interference when the Crimes Act was being passed by Parliament. This law was passed by Parliament under circumstances which compelled silence on the part of the Opposition. We were not permitted to plead the cause of the future political prisoners under this Act, and now we are to be told to-day, in view of this fact, that it is a sufficient excuse for the Government that Parliament has done what it has done, and that the Government can now do nothing more. Nothing, I think, excites more indignation in Ireland — and I

think you will be bound to admit it when your more sober moments come—nothing excites more feeling in the House of Commons than the recital of the treatment of the Fenian prisoners in 1847 and subsequent years. These men were convicted under the ordinary law of the land by an Irish jury, selected under the ordinary system—not specially packed, not specially selected for the purpose of convictions, but under the Act which had previously existed before these offences were thought of or committed. Those prisoners were tried, and they were sentenced by a jury of their own countrymen, some to penal servitude for life, and some to penal servitude for a long term. What was the result? Owing to their barbarous treatment in prison, the Devonshire Commission was instituted. That Devonshire Commission recommended certain reforms in prison treatment, and those reforms were, I believe, subsequently carried out. It was admitted that such men as O'Donovan Rossa, whom you have turned into a dynamiter by the cruel treatment he received in Chatham Prison, and that such men as Luby, who was also imprisoned in Chatham, and other prisoners, should not be treated as you treat ordinary thieves, your murderers, your wife-beaters, and those who commit other crimes. Some modification in their treatment was recommended by the Devonshire Commission, and it was carried out. Well, following upon that, when the Prisons Act of 1877 came under discussion, we brought before the attention of the Conservative Government of the day the necessity for treating untried political prisoners in a different manner, and with more consideration than had hitherto been accorded them; and in consequence a considerable modification was inserted in the Act. There was also a modification regarding the treatment of persons convicted of sedition and of seditious libel. The Legislature then decided that persons convicted of precisely the same offence as that of which the hon. Member for North-East Cork (Mr. William O'Brien) was now to be tried before a Court of Summary Jurisdiction under another name were entitled, when convicted of sedition or seditious libel, to the treatment of first-class misdemeanants. We obtained other modifications, and I am bound to say that

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the House of Commons—the large majority of which then consisted of Conservative Members—attended to them, and did do something to prevent the fair name of England being sullied in reference to this question of the treatment of political prisoners. Well, then came the Coercion Act of 1881, and under that Act, as everybody knows, persons could be arrested in Ireland, and during the duration of the Act, without trial. The then Chief Secretary—the late Mr. Forster—to his honour be it said, undertook to see that the persons so treated were treated under rules expressly framed for the purpose. His treatment of those persons was characterized by distinguished humanity. They were persons who were not to be tried—they were not accused of any offence; they were arrested under what was practically suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and it was felt that they could not be treated in the same way as ordinary prisoners. Now, I believe that that is one of the reasons why the Government of the day have chosen the summary jurisdiction method of dealing with their political opponents, rather than the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act; because under the summary jurisdiction method you can inflict upon political opponents imprisonment with hard labour, plank bed, semi-starvation, and the torture of solitary confinement, and the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary was afraid that the comparatively lenient treatment which he would be compelled to give untried prisoners under the Habeas Corpus Act would not have struck sufficient terror into the hearts of political opponents, and that that would not bring about the results which he hopes to see brought about, but in which, I venture to say, he will be disappointed. We are in this position—persons will be arrested for the same class of offences as under Mr. Forster's Act, and will not be treated as he treated them, but will be put on plank beds, will have 16 ounces of bread a-day, with water, and a few ounces of gruel; and if they fail in their allotted task to pick so much oakum, or raise a certain number of pounds so many feet high in a given number of hours, or fail at the treadmill, then they will be put in dark cells and kept on bread and water for long periods. That, I maintain, is barbarous treatment.

It is treatment that, if it be long continued, will result in the death of some of the victims. It is monstrous to expect that a man like the hon. Member for North-East Cork, a scholar and a man of letters, could pick oakum, lift weights, or do hard physical work; he could not do it, he knew he could not do it, and therefore, rather than attempt a task in which he knew he must break down, he would decline beforehand to begin it, so that he would be punished at once for refusing, and his imprisonment would be one long punishment in a dark cell upon bread and water. That is a very serious situation. It is all very well to suppose that these things may not obtain publicity for a while, and that the Government may escape the lash of public opinion while their victims are pining away. But sooner or later prisoners must come out, or, if they die, inquests must be held. Will the position of the Government be any better then? Will they in this way obtain the sympathy and respect of the Irish people and range them on the side of law and order? Will Irishmen be brought by those means into sympathetic union with Englishmen? Is that the way to restore law and order? They have tried that sort thing for a great many centuries. The result has been a failure. They found Ireland, by the admission of the Government themselves and by their own statistics, free from crime. Will they leave it so? Will the recital of their brutal and cowardly punishment of men whom Ireland justly regards as its leaders—self-sacrificing leaders—will the recital of slow tortures on those men make the Irish people tolerate them more than they do now? Do the Government suppose that by what they are doing they are not sowing strife and encouraging secret societies, perhaps to take the life of Government officials and to the revival of the horrors of the Invincible period? I say deliberately that if they proceed on in that course, the results will be on their own heads. They talk of inciting to crime. They say that the hon. Member for North-East Cork incites to crime, and that, therefore, he is to be treated as the person who commits crime is treated. And it comes to this, that persons who incite to any of the offences mentioned in the Act are to be treated as criminals. I say that such persons are political offenders, and

are not criminals. You cannot make such persons criminals by the mere passing of an Act of Parliament. Public opinion will not sanction the treatment of the hon. Member as a criminal. You can go no surer way to disgust the public opinion of the country, and I know of nothing that will be more unpopular in the constituencies than to treat a political antagonist as if he were a common criminal. I believe that the hon. Member for North-East Cork, in the spirit of a martyr, will welcome the sufferings and the tortures that are to be inflicted upon his weak and enfeebled frame, because he knows that he is doing a service to his country and his cause, because he knows, and the people of this country will see, that the ordinary criminal law of this country is not directed against criminals, but against political offences and political offenders. [*Ironical Cheers.*] Well, I know I am speaking to callous ears—[An hon. MEMBER—No!]
—so far as the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland is concerned. He is determined to be unique. He is going to cut out a model for himself, and if he is not going down to posterity in any other shape, he is determined to go down in an original shape. He is going to trample on all the principles which have guided his Predecessors in Office. Mr. Forster treated his political opponents in a very different fashion; but the right hon. Gentleman is going to treat them as they treat garroters. The right hon. Gentleman thinks he will perhaps be disgraced if he cannot intimidate the defenders of Irish freedom—the Irish champions. But he will find, if he cannot intimidate these men, that he has face to face with him men who are maintaining their position not for the purpose of maintaining their Office and their salary, or keeping their Party in Office, but for the purpose of freeing their country—men who have, I hope, as much fibre as the right hon. Gentleman has, and as much courage at least, and who have some respect for the rights of human beings—men as entitled to live and breathe as himself. They have this short cut to the Government of Ireland. “Put your political opponents into gaol. Give them plank beds and little food until they die, or are broken, and can give no further trouble.” That is the special receipt of the right hon. Gentleman. “Send the police to public

meetings to baton and shoot down the people." That is the next step. The Irish Government has been invited by the noble Lord the Member for South Paddington (Lord Randolph Churchill) to commit murder, because, as he said, the Irish Government is omnipotent. It is omnipotent, like any other murderer, because it is able to do it; and even the noble Lord has to admit that the Government can be put on its trial like any other murderer. That is the situation in Ireland. That is the situation which the Government have deliberately constructed. That is the position as the winter approaches, and it will take a bold man to declare the issue. Now, I wish to turn the attention of the House for a moment to the question of the affair at Mitchelstown. The Government pleaded that it was necessary for them to have a shorthand writer at the meeting. I do not traverse that necessity—it is one of the necessities of your system of governing Ireland that you are compelled to have a Government shorthand writer at all public meetings in that country. From the commencement of the Land Movement in 1879 I have never objected to the presence of a shorthand writer at them, and the promoters of all public meetings in Ireland have offered every accommodation to such shorthand writers, and it has grown into an established custom, where the presence of a shorthand writer is desired by the Government, that the Local Authorities should give notice to the promoters of the meeting, that such was the case, and in that case every accommodation has always been afforded. Now, the right hon. Gentleman when he was asked why he did not carry out the system which was always carried out by his Predecessors in this respect, said it was not for the Government of the day to go hat in hand to persons whom they suspected were about to commit crimes in their speeches and ask them to protect the Government reporter. It is not a question of protecting the Government reporter, because no Government reporter has ever been molested in the discharge of his duty at any of the thousand and odd meetings held in that country.

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR: What I said was that I regarded it as a monstrous proposition that it should be considered to be a necessary preliminary for the

Government reporter to be present at a meeting, that the leave of the promoters of the meeting, whose conduct might subsequently form the subject of judicial inquiry, should be asked.

Mr. PARNELL: But it was not a necessary precedent that the leave of the promoters should be asked. What has been the universal custom—under the administration of the right hon. Gentleman, too—up to the time of the Mitchelstown affair, has been that the Local Authorities have given notice to the promoters of the meeting that they desired the attendance of a Government reporter on the platform. That is a very different thing from asking permission of the promoters of the meeting; and what reason has the right hon. Gentleman put forward for that departure from the ordinary track, which has resulted in the tragic occurrence at Mitchelstown? He has put forward no reason at all. In the first place, we have a custom sanctioned by precedent—by universal usage—not only by the right hon. Gentleman himself, but by his Predecessors in Office also, and that is that the promoters of a meeting should be notified that the Government desire the attendance of a Government reporter on the platform. Well, in this case that was neglected. But, having neglected this step, they sent the Government reporter to the platform before the meeting commenced. The right hon. Gentleman says there was no platform—that the platform consisted of waggonettes, which might have been drawn away. But the platform was there. The waggonettes, having had the horses taken out of them, were the platform, and it was known that around these waggonettes the meeting would be held. That step was also neglected on the part of the Government. They did not apply, as is the usual case, that accommodation should be given on the platform to the Government reporter; neither did they secure that the Government reporter should be in the neighbourhood of the platform in time. They waited until the meeting was assembled, and they sent their reporter, surrounded by police, in order to force a way through the closely packed crowd. This was a task which it was physically impossible to accomplish without the employment of a great force. The consequence was that there was great pushing

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and shoving. A third course was open to them—they failed to ask for accommodation on the platform—they failed to send their reporter in time, but they might have gone round to the rear of the meeting or to the side. Why did they choose the densest and thickest part of the crowd for the entrance of the Government reporter? Why was this particular part of the crowd, surrounded as it was by horses and carriages, chosen for the way of the Government reporter? When they found they could not get through, what was the next step? Instead of sending word even at the eleventh hour to the chairman of the meeting, which might easily have been done, that they desired that a way might be made for the reporter, they sent a large force of men to push their way through the meeting. Of course, the people resisted being pushed by rifles and batons, and resisted, most properly, in my opinion. It would have been more than you could have expected from ordinary humanity, when they were attacked by the rude thrusting of rifles and bayonets into their faces, and the blows of batons that they should not have struck back with the switches and sticks in their hands. Then came the retreat of the police, who showed themselves to be the cowards they are. [*Cries of "Oh, oh!"*] Yes, I say cowards—[*Opposition cheers*]*—yes, I repeat, cowards as they are.* It was cowardly for 50 trained and disciplined policemen to fly from the same number of peasants. These are the cowards whom you get to serve you in Ireland by giving them treble the amount of ordinary wage that they would earn by honest labour to do your dirty work. These men did show themselves wretched cowards. I should like to see 50 London policemen running away from 50 civilians, or from 500, or from 5,000. I suppose the Tipperary peasants are not so very much superior to the London people in physical strength as to account for the discrepancy. But your Royal Irish Constabulary did run away. They ran away and got into the barracks; and what happened after the police got inside their barracks has been graphically described by the hon. Member for East Mayo. They rushed for their rifles, and fired out of the windows in their panic upon persons who had not been taking any part in the riot at all. They fired without waiting for the Riot

Act to be read, and without waiting for the orders of their officers. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary has attempted to show that the police fired to cover the retreat of their wounded comrades. The only account of wounded comrades that can be given relates to one constable who crawled in some time after the main body of constables had escaped from the people. If this one wounded constable was able to crawl to the barracks through "a furious mob," I think it pretty clear proof that there was no "furious mob" at all. We have asked that there should be a sworn inquiry into this matter, and the request has been refused. The Government are determined to cloak the conduct of the Constabulary just as they are determined to ill-treat their political opponents, to torture them, to starve them, to kill them off, to murder them; so they are determined that their police shall be allowed to murder the people assembled in lawful meetings. Not only that, but the police are to be incited by the manner and matter of their defence set up in the House of Commons by responsible Government Ministers to repeat these atrocious acts. And so the reign of murder is to be installed—the reign of torture in the prisons and the reign of murder outside. Instead of conceding to Ireland the right to manage her own affairs you have taken her by the throat, and you are going to try to strangle her. I wish the right hon. Gentleman well through his job. I confess I should not like to be in the shoes of the man who has entered upon this work with a light heart. He may have a big majority behind him in this House, but it is difficult to continue coercion against a nation. If you (the Government) had any large portion of the people of Ireland on your side, if you were able to say that the people were in the wrong and that you were in the right, it might be different. But you got elected under false pretences, by false representations to the constituencies. You came to Ireland, and you find the people peaceable and law-abiding. What are you going to do? You are doing your best to drive her to despair, to prevent and render useless the exertions of those men who have been continually preaching to the Irish people the necessity and the duty of self-restraint and obedience to

the law. [*Cries of "Oh, oh!"*] Who says "Oh?" Do those hon. Gentlemen know what they are talking about? I say, Sir, that the Government are doing their best to render useless the exertions of those who have been continually exhorting the Irish people to obedience to the law so as to avoid throwing any stain upon their splendid prospects. It is, of course, to your interest that the Irish people should break the law; but I hope and trust from the bottom of my heart that they will disregard these incitements. If there is anything that gives me uneasiness at the present moment it is not the belief that your cruel system of coercion will have any effect upon the hearts and minds of the Irish people—it is not that I believe that this Government will effect any lodgment as a real Government in Ireland in a matter where their Predecessors have so often failed before them, but it is because I fear that some misguided men either in Ireland or in America may be so excited and exasperated by the cruelties and sufferings inflicted on the Irish people that they may be carried away into rebellion by a spirit of retaliation and a spirit of revenge. If that should happen, Mr. Speaker, I believe it would put back—and I desire to take this opportunity of expressing my opinion—the cause of Ireland for many years, perhaps for longer than the lives of many of us present—and nothing could so help the Government as returning the same coin to them as they dealt out to us. Nothing can so advance the Irish cause in my judgment as patient endurance of wrong and suffering and injustice. The people of Ireland believe that they may have to endure only for a little while—that this Government will not always exist, perhaps not for many days. It will soon come to an end, as other bad Governments have done. The Irish people will, depend upon it, be richly rewarded for their patient endurance in this matter; and if there be any Irishmen into whose minds the spirit of revenge is entering, spurred on by the incitements of the Government, I would earnestly ask them to give us a trial—to give the present Constitutional movement of the Irish people a trial—for a few years, and I am convinced that the result of that trial will be to show that the confidence of the great majority of the Irish people in Constitutional action which is

being newly born in them by the extension of the suffrage to the masses of Ireland will be fully justified by the results. In a very short time the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Mid Lothian (Mr. W. E. Gladstone) will be able, at the head of a majority of British Members, to do justice to Ireland by giving them that power and right of doing justice for themselves to themselves in a Legislature elected by Irishmen and of making just laws for her people.

MR. BROOKFIELD (Sussex, Rye) said, he wished to call the attention of the Government to the desirability of establishing a Ministry of Agriculture.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think that the hon. Gentleman can connect the subject of a Minister of Agriculture in any way with the Appropriation Bill.

MR. BROOKFIELD said, he understood that the discussion of almost any subject was allowable as long as it was connected with a Vote included in this Bill. He thought that the salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster was included.

MR. SPEAKER: The remarks of the hon. Gentleman have not any connection with any Department.

MR. BROOKFIELD said, that, under the circumstances, he would defer his remarks until some other occasion.

MR. T. P. GILL (Louth, S.) said, he desired to invite the House to once more direct its attention to the recent occurrences at Mitchelstown. He thought sufficient stress had not been laid on the fact that every independent non-Irish witness—English and Scotch—of the proceedings at Mitchelstown agreed in corroborating in substance, the statements laid before the House by the hon. Member for East Mayo (Mr. Dillon), to the accuracy of which he (Mr. T. P. Gill) could testify from personal observation. He had himself seen the police attack the mounted men on the outskirts of the meeting, and deliberately hammer them with their batons. This was the commencement of the engagement between the people and the Constabulary. The three English ladies who had witnessed the whole affair had signed a statement, in which they expressed their belief that if the police had not exceeded their duty in an unwarrantable manner—having regard to the peaceableness and goodwill of the

Mr. Parnell

people—the terrible consequences which resulted would not have ensued. The statements of the police, which had been repeated in that House, were lies and perjuries; but he would not appeal to the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland to grant an inquiry into the matter, because he should consider it insulting to himself to do so in view of the want of humanity and want of recognition of the common principles of justice shown by the right hon. Gentleman throughout the debate.

MR. C. W. GRAY (Essex, Maldon) said, it was absolutely necessary that before the House again voted money for carrying on the administration of the country, something should be done in reference to the present condition of agriculture.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! Earlier in the day I was asked whether it would be regular to discuss the question of agriculture on the Appropriation Bill, and I ruled that that question was outside the scope of that Bill.

MR. C. W. GRAY said, he was not going to raise the question of agriculture. He merely wished to express his opinion that, until circumstances very much altered, the landed interest could not possibly afford to pay the large sums of money it had been paying in the past.

MR. T. E. ELLIS (Merionethshire) said, he rose to appeal to the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland to grant a judicial inquiry into the deplorable events which had taken place at Mitchelstown. He also wished to endorse the evidence given on the previous night by the hon. Member for East Mayo (Mr. Dillon) with regard to those events. When the hon. Member for East Mayo was addressing that meeting he was addressing as orderly a meeting as he himself had ever seen in England or Wales, until the police marched up and batoned the horses of the farmers. The actions and words of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary and of the Irish Government were not such as were likely to tend in the direction of making the two nations a united people, but were more likely to burn into the minds of the people of Ireland the conviction that they could get neither truth, justice, nor fair play from the English Government.

MR. TUIITE (Westmeath, N.) said, he desired to call attention to the prosecution of 17 persons in Westmeath under the Crimes Act. He observed that the summonses had been served without any consultation with Dublin Castle, and on the same evening the right hon. and learned Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Gibson) had known nothing about it in that House. For his own part, he considered that that was a reckless way of administering a Coercion Act, and contrary to the promises which they had received from the Government with regard to it. These men were convicted and sentenced to terms of imprisonment on most insufficient evidence. There were no stones thrown and no violence towards the police, and Mr. Hayden—the brother of the hon. Member for South Leitrim—one of those who had been sentenced to imprisonment, busied himself greatly to quiet the people. The prosecution was a most despotic one. He felt bound to denounce the conduct of the Resident Magistrates and the Constabulary, and expressed a hope that in future prosecutions under the Crimes Act, no proceedings should be taken against accused or suspected persons unless with the direct sanction and approval of the Attorney General for Ireland.

MR. HAYDEN (Leitrim, S.) said, that the defendants had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for what was described as resisting the police at an eviction. It was admitted that there was no disturbance; and if so heavy a sentence was passed in so trifling a case, what would be done when some really serious offence was committed under the Coercion Act? That, however, was not everything, for the defendants would not have been convicted at all if the magistrates had not disregarded the only unbiased evidence, and acted on that of perjured witnesses. The law would be brought into still greater contempt and disrespect by the despotic action of the Government. It would make the people stand more closely and firmly together in defence of their rights and liberties, and landlords would have greater difficulty in securing their rack rents.

MR. HANDEL COSSHAM (Bristol, E.) said, he wished to protest against the dangerous doctrines laid down by

the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland and the noble Lord the Member for South Paddington (Lord Randolph Churchill) on the previous evening with reference to the powers of the Executive Government, and that the people existed for the Government and not the Government for the people. He feared it would turn out that the police were the cause of the riots at Mitchelstown. The firing upon the people could not be justified, and the responsibility for loss of blood must rest upon the Irish Government. Great injustice was often done in the name of law, and although he did not care about introducing sacred subjects into the discussion of the House, he reminded them that the founder of Christianity was murdered in the name of the law.

Mr. J. F. X. O'BRIEN (Mayo, S.) said, he thought there was no doubt that the object of the police at Mitchelstown was to provoke and exasperate the people. If the people were brutally treated by the police he feared there would be reprisals on the part of the people. He supposed this was the beginning of that 20 years of firm government which Lord Salisbury thought all that was required. Of course the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland might have made up his mind to carry out that 20 years of firm government, but he doubted whether the people of this country would give the right hon. Gentleman rope enough to do so.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Bill read the third time, and *passed*.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES (EXPENSES)

BILL.—[BILL 361.]

(*Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Long.*)

COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—(*Mr. Ritchie.*)

THE PRESIDENT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD (Mr. RITCHIE) (Tower Hamlets, St. George's) said, that in Committee, he proposed to move to strike out that part of the Bill which referred to the expenses of the Inspectors in connection with local inquiries. He did not think that it would be wise

to proceed with that provision at the present time, before the Local Authorities had had time to consider the question.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Bill *considered* in Committee, and *reported*, with an Amendment; as amended, *considered*; read the third time, and *passed*.

ADJOURNMENT.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House, at its rising, do adjourn till Friday next at a quarter to Two o'clock."—(*Mr. W. H. Smith.*)

COLONEL NOLAN (Galway, N.) said, that he misunderstood the right hon. Gentleman's Motion. Anyhow, it was now too late for him (Colonel Nolan) to proceed with his Tram and Claremorris Railway Bill. Between the Government and his hon. Friend (Mr. Biggar) they had destroyed his Bill, and he was now compelled to give way.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

House at its rising to adjourn till Friday.

Motion made, and Question, "That this House do now adjourn,"—(*Mr. Jackson*)—put, and *agreed to*.

House adjourned at twenty minutes after Eight o'clock till Friday.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Wednesday, 14th September, 1887.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*Second Reading*—*Committee negatived*—*Third Reading*—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation); Local Authorities (Expenses) (270), and *passed*.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND)—FATAL CONFLICT WITH MOONLIGHTERS NEAR ENNIS—MURDER OF HEAD CONSTABLE WHELEHAN.

QUESTION. OBSERVATIONS.

LORD FITZGERALD, pursuant to Notice, rose to ask Her Majesty's Government, Whether they will take into consideration the claims on the nation of the widow and children of Head Constable Whelehan, who so recently met

Mr. Handel Cossham

his death in the courageous discharge of his duty; and whether the Government have any fund at its disposal out of which adequate compensation could be provided? The noble and learned Lord said, his excuse for bringing the matter forward now was, that if he did not avail himself of this opportunity, he should not have another. He hoped the case was one that might be spoken of free from all Party and factious considerations, and he had no desire to say a word that should add to the existing excitement. Above all, he would avoid making any observations which could interfere with the due administration of justice in Ireland, or prejudice the persons who were apprehended. The death of Head Constable Whelehan occurred on Sunday night last, the fatality being brought about by a courageous effort on the part of that officer to prevent the perpetrating of two felonies, and to protect life and property. These felonies were, first, an attack on the dwelling-house of a person named Thomas Sexton—and their Lordships might not know, but he would inform them, that under an Act of Parliament passed by the Parliament of Ireland, it was a felony to attack a dwelling-house at night. The offence was formerly punishable with death, but by a modification of the law in the Imperial Parliament, was now only punishable with imprisonment or penal servitude, at the discretion of the Judge. The second felony consisted in the party assailing the dwelling-house, or attempting to assail it, intending probably also to commit some grievous personal injury to Mr. Sexton. Indeed, it now appeared sufficiently plain that the party who attacked the dwelling-house were armed with deadly weapons, which, if it had not been for the activity of the police, they might have used with deadly effect. In preventing this, Whelehan lost his life; and he had heard enough of Whelehan to be able to say that, if now living, he would say—"I have done my duty, and I have done nothing more." This man had been 22 years in the Constabulary, and for the past few years had been stationed at Ennis. Ennis was a town with which he (Lord Fitzgerald) was a great deal in communication, as it was the borough he had formerly represented in Parliament. Well, he had read and learnt that Whelehan

for the past five years had been head constable there, and during that time had earned the goodwill and respect, and even the affection of the most intelligent of the inhabitants, as he had done in Sligo and other parts of Ireland in which he had been stationed. He was an active, though not too active policeman, and he had always maintained the character of an upright, just, and active man, as remarkable for his humanity and his discretion as for his constant efforts to prevent outrage. It appeared that last week it was considered advisable to double the force protecting Mr. Sexton's house, and in anticipation of an attack, the County Inspector selected Whelehan as the most active, discreet, intelligent, and humane officer available to proceed to Lisdoonvarna in order to take the necessary steps for protecting the dwelling-house, and capturing the assailants. He would have thought that the district in which the murder took place—Lisdoonvarna—would, above any other in Ireland, have been very free from outrages of this character. Head-Constable Whelehan, in order to prevent bloodshed and to capture the offenders, had made an excellent disposition of his forces. He placed the main body of his force inside Sexton's house, and others at various efficient points of vantage, and he himself with another constable were at the posts of danger outside. It appeared that while engaged with the leader of the band in conflict, somebody assailed the head constable from behind, and with a murderous weapon crushed in his skull. He would not call the gallant man unfortunate, because he had died in the performance of his duty; and, in the circumstances, he thought a full, generous, and liberal provision should be accorded to those whom he left behind. Of course nothing could compensate the widow and children for the loss of husband and father; but such pecuniary compensation ought to be given as would be some consolation to the widow and would afford encouragement to other members of the force by showing them that if they lost their lives in the performance of duty their families would not be forgotten by Government, by Parliament, and by the country itself. As far back as the time of Alfred the hundred, or district, was made responsible for crime committed

within its limits, and now, by the Statute Law of England, if an individual lost his life in an endeavour to capture a criminal, the Judge who tried the case had power to award full compensation to bereaved relatives; and it was paid by the Sheriff and recouped by the Treasury. It rested, therefore, in such cases with the Judge of the Court, who was acquainted with the facts, to award full, complete, and adequate compensation. He regretted that no similar enactment was in force in Ireland. There were provisions in the Crimes Act of 1882, which Lord Spencer so prudently and vigorously administered, which might have met the circumstances of the case; but they had not been renewed in the measure which had recently passed Parliament—the Act for the Amendment of the Criminal Law in Ireland. Under the Irish Constabulary Act of 1883, Whelehan would have £35 a-year, and might rise to £40 a-year; and in case he lost his life by any calamity over which he had no personal control, his widow would receive an allowance not exceeding £10 a-year and £2 5s. for each child. Nothing more could be done under that Act; and it was obvious that in a case of this kind such an allowance was wholly inadequate. Further, it was not desirable that compensation should come from private individuals; but it should be given by the Government so as to stamp the conduct of the deceased officer with the approval of the Government and the country. The present occasion seemed to admit of his saying a few words in vindication of the Royal Irish Constabulary. They might be described as a most intelligent body of and from the best educated of the small farming and labouring classes of the country, who formerly had the affection of their countrymen; but of late years a somewhat different feeling had prevailed. The Constabulary were sprung from the people, and belonged to them; but the force, on account of its loyalty and discipline, had been traduced and calumniated, and much had been done to alter and lower the estimation in which they were formerly held. They had been called cowards, whose only business was to baton women and children. The men who made this charge were themselves cowards—inasmuch as they placed women and children in the front ranks, in order to avoid the consequences to

themselves. The Constabulary were a brave and loyal body of men, to whom was due the suppression of the Fenian conspiracy. It should be recollected that there had been more than one armed and dangerous Fenian insurrection suppressed by them without bloodshed. Much had been done of late to make them the objects of popular hatred, and popular prejudice, and as he had said recently, they had even been accused of being cowards, for the reason that, having duties to perform, they did so fearlessly and with a complete regard to that discipline which is so necessary in the executive guardians of peace and order. He felt it his duty to defend the force from charges of cowardice, and would point out some instances of their undoubted bravery in coping with armed insurrection in Ireland in the past, during the period of the Viceroyalty of the late Duke of Abercorn as rich in the examples of the loyalty and steadfastness of the Royal Irish Constabulary; but if there were exceptions to this general rule, they were only of such a character as to point the rule, and the general conduct of the force bore comparison with any other similar force in the world. He hoped the Government would see their way to recognize the heroism of Head Constable Whelehan in a manner which would be just and generous.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR (Lord HALSBURY) said, he only desired to say a few words for the purpose of reminding their Lordships of the powers possessed by the authorities, which had existed ever since 1682, to give rewards or indemnities to the relatives of those killed in the discharge of their duty in endeavouring to put down crime. He thought the first Act under which this power was given was the 4th of *William* and *Mary*; then the 58th of *Geo. III.*; and, finally, the 7th of *Geo. IV.*, chapter 64, which gave absolute power not to limit any amount of compensation. Under this Act he believed compensation could be given—as far as money could be a compensation—in the form of money to the relatives of any person who happened to be killed in endeavouring to apprehend any person guilty of a crime. Among the offences included in the list in respect of which compensation might be given were the crimes of murder and housebreaking, and he had

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not the slightest doubt but that the provisions of the Acts were so wide as to amply include the offence of which the Moonlighters were engaged near Ennis, to which the noble and learned Lord (Lord Fitzgerald) referred; but, unfortunately, the Statute did not apply to Ireland. It was within his experience that this Act was put into force in England. In 1855 a case was tried at the Old Bailey by the late Lord Campbell, in which a Frenchman Barthelemi, in the Tottenham Court Road, shot a tradesman who was trying to arrest him for another murder which he had committed. It was then decided that certain sums of money should be given to the widow of the deceased. The question arose what should be done in this case. In the instance he referred to, the order made by Lord Campbell called public attention to the case, and induced a great number of persons to contribute to a subscription for the widow and children, who received a considerable sum of money in addition to that given under Lord Campbell's order. He was desirous that the House should have the actual facts before them. He thought it right to lay before their Lordships the law on the subject; but, unfortunately, he was aware that there was no actual fund at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government out of which compensation could be given in this case. He was sure that there was no Member of their Lordships' House who did not admire and appreciate the gallantry of the deceased Whelehan, or who did not heartily agree with the noble and learned Lord's touching words in which he had given expression to the sympathy which was no doubt in the minds of everyone in consequence of the calamity which had overtaken his widow and family.

THE EARL OF MEATH said, that, as an Irishman, his heart was stirred when he read of the gallant way in which Head Constable Whelehan had lost his life. He would not have lost his life if he had chosen to use the firearms with which he was provided; but he lost it because he did not wish unnecessarily to shed blood. It was only an Irishman who could appreciate the difficulties with which the Irish police had to contend in the arresting of Moonlighters. In this case, it was the duty of the head constable who was in charge of the force

to assemble his men without exciting the least suspicion in the minds of the culprits, and also in the minds of the public. Whelehan was a brave man, who managed his force admirably, and the guilty party were cleverly and gallantly taken in the very act. He (the Earl of Meath) rejoiced at the heroism of Head Constable Whelehan, and prophesied that his important capture would have the effect of preventing repetitions of Moonlighting outrages; and he strongly hoped that it would be possible for the Government to make some testimonial for the gallant manner in which the capture had been made. The Royal Irish Constabulary was a body of which the nation had good reason to be proud. Their Lordships would bear him out when he said that neither the constabulary of France, Germany, or the United States were more lenient in their dealings with the people than the Irish Constabulary. Yet these men had been described elsewhere as cowards. He was sure that those who uttered these words would, in calmer moments, believe that it was their duty to withdraw that aspersion upon a noble force which had done its duty to Her Majesty. How was it that the Constabulary obtained their title of "Royal?" Was it not owing to the fact that a Fenian rebellion was practically put down by 12 policemen in what was called the Battle of Tulla? The world in general, at all events, were aware that this noble body of men did not deserve the name of cowards. When it was considered that the force consisted only of 13,000 men, scattered throughout Ireland in twos and threes, sometimes without officers, separated even from non-commissioned officers, he doubted whether, not even excepting the Life Guards, Her Majesty, in the whole of her vast dominions, could find a military body which, if placed in such circumstances, would not lose more or less of its discipline and its smartness. These men were courteous, civil, and kind to all with whom they came in contact; and yet, owing to the unfortunate circumstances connected with Ireland, which, as an Irishman, he deplored, they had additional difficulties to contend with. They were Boycotted, they were unable to obtain provisions, and were not allowed to speak to their neighbours. If it was possible for the

Government to do anything which should show their approval of the way in which Constable Whelehan had acted, he hoped, as he had said before, it would be done. It would show the Irish Constabulary that the Government were not careless of the way in which they performed their duties. Constable Whelehan had left a widow and five children; and though it might not be possible for the Government to reward them sufficiently, yet they could at least show that they were not unmindful of what had been done for the country by making provision for them, thereby doing what they could to prevent suffering and loss to the widow and children in consequence of the husband having sacrificed his life in the performance of his duty. He supported the request of the noble and learned Lord with great pleasure. It was a good thing for maintaining the loyalty and honesty of the service that merit should meet with its reward; and in cases of such prominent bravery as that of Head Constable Whelehan the reward should be meted out with no stinting hand.

LORD BRAMWELL said, he was glad of the way in which the request of his noble and learned Friend (Lord Fitzgerald) had been met by the noble and learned Lord (the Lord Chancellor), and not merely for the sake of the unhappy widow and children, because he was quite certain that private gratitude would take care that, as far as money was concerned, they should never miss the husband and father who had been so wickedly slain. He was glad of the question having been raised, however, because he regarded it as most fitting that some indication of the Government gratitude for the gallant service of Head Constable Whelehan should be made. He was glad that the case had come before their Lordships' House, because it was most important that there should be some exhibition of the sympathy and good feeling of the Government towards the deceased and those who survived him. It was a most important thing that that feeling should be generally shown, and he only wished that there had been a larger attendance of their Lordships. They might have the best law it was possible to devise, they might have honest and upright Judges, they might have juries who would fearlessly do their duty, notwithstand-

ing the danger they incurred; but unless they could have the humble executor of the laws who would bring the criminal into Court where the law was to be administered, their laws, Judges, and juries were all in vain. He, therefore, said that it was of the utmost importance to his mind that those to whom this duty was entrusted should know that they were supported and sympathized with when they discharged their duty; and when in the course of it they were injured, and when they were barbarously slain, that those whom they left behind should be taken care of and receive the sympathy and goodwill of the public at large. It was in doing his duty that this man was barbarously slain, and he believed that he died with the sympathy of the public at large. If ever there was a body which required that sympathy and goodwill, it was that faithful and gallant body of men, the Royal Irish Constabulary. Being members of the same class with whom they had to deal, the Constabulary were under temptations of a peculiar nature. They were subjected to persecution; and if they discharged their duty, they were subject to be reviled and traduced by statements that they were murderers and cowards. The House would remember that by their bravery Fenianism was put down. He was, therefore, glad that there had been this expression of goodwill and sympathy on the part of the Government, and, as far as possible, on the part of the House. He was glad—not in reference to any particular case—to have the opportunity of stating the law on questions arising now, and this was his justification for rising to address their Lordships. Supposing a case in which the police were undoubtedly in the wrong—interfering and doing things which they had no right to do. In the presence of lawyers, who he was sure would not contradict him, he said it was unlawful to resist them by beating them, or throwing stones at them, by charging them with horses, or in any other way than by as peaceable and pacific resistance as could possibly be shown. But, further, after the police had left the scene of disturbance the notion that they were to be chased and pelted and beaten when on the ground was to suppose a condition of the law which was utterly untrue. In such a case as that

the police had a right to resist with extreme measures. He was anxious not to be misunderstood in this matter. He did not contend that, because a stone had been thrown at a policeman, that officer had a right to fire his weapon, for he had no such right. But if the policeman's life was imperilled from continued stone-throwing and manifestations of violence—if he did not know but what his life would be sacrificed, or the lives of his comrades lying disabled on the ground—he then said that there was no doubt the policeman had a right to resist the people, even to the extent of taking the lives of those committing the illegality. It was desirable that this should be known, and he challenged anyone to deny that it was the law.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA (Viscount Cross) : My Lords, I rise for two purposes—in the first place, to express on behalf of the Government, as the noble and learned Lord on the Woolsack has already done, the deepest sympathy with the widow and children of Constable Whelehan in their affliction; and in the second, to say that anything that can be done by the Government on their behalf shall be done. When I saw the Notice of the noble and learned Lord (Lord Fitzgerald) this morning, I put myself in communication with the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and requested him to furnish me with such an answer as I could give to your Lordships' House whenever the matter should be brought forward. I do not profess to know anything about the Irish Law of pensions; but the Chief Secretary, at my request, telegraphed to Dublin with regard to the matter, and about half-an-hour before I came down to the House I received the following from the Chief Secretary, with a request that I should read it to your Lordships :—

"The Irish Executive intend to strongly recommend to the Treasury that the widow of Head Constable Whelehan be granted from the Constabulary Vote a special pension of £40 a-year so long as she remains a widow, and there will be an allowance of £2 10s. a-year to each child until it attains 15 years of age. In addition to these annual allowances, the widow will receive in her own behalf and that of the children a lump sum of about £150 from the Constabulary Force Fund."

I think from that it will be seen, and that your Lordships will consider, that the Government have, as the noble and learned Lord says they ought to, taken

a generous view in this matter. The noble and learned Lord has said that no money compensation can compensate the widow and children for their loss. I entirely agree with him, but it still remains with us to do all we can on their behalf, not only by showing our sympathy, but in order to keep them from want, misery, and penury. There is one consolation which the widow can have—it is that her husband died bravely in the discharge of his duty, a manner of death in which any man may be proud to die. But, beyond that, I think that we have a duty to perform to the Royal Irish Constabulary. It is to assure them by our action in this case of our sympathy, and more than sympathy, of our support, when they act on behalf of law and order. That is the duty of the Government. Our action in this case should be such as to show them that they may rely on the support of the Government in the discharge of their duty—a support which I am afraid has been sometimes doubted. We know that they do their duty; we know how they will be persecuted; we know how their conduct will be maligned; we know how they will be upbraided from one end of the country to the other simply because they have done their duty; and the least we can do is to assure them of our sympathy and support in the trying circumstances in which they are placed.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

(*The Viscount Cross.*)

SECOND READING.

Bill read 2^a (according to Order).

LORD DENMAN said, that Lord Lyndhurst had often reviewed a past Session on the second reading of the Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill. He (Lord Denman) ventured to remind the House that the Land Transfer Bill named in the Queen's Speech had been withdrawn in "another place." He would further remind the House that the clause for dividing the lands of intestates, like personality, was introduced by a former Government 16 years ago, and never again brought forward. He had, since the third reading of the Bill, been into France to inquire as to its working in a family of seven, one of whom told him that, 52 years ago, each

child must have an equal share of its parents' property; and he found that it had caused the destruction of property. He hoped that it might not injure the Government to lose one of the Bills named in the Queen's Speech, as reform had been mentioned in 1852, 1858, 1859, 1860, and again in 1866, when the then Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Lord John Manners quoting from Lord Tennyson's *A Land of Settled Government*, said the noble Lord ought to have gone on, and quoted, from the epistle dedicatory to the Queen, verses in praise of the measures of reform. The words that really followed were—

"Where Faction seldom gathers head."

The Chief Rabbi, Dr. Adler, had quoted the words before—

"Where, begirt by friends or foes,
A man may speak the thing he will; "

but the words before those words were applicable still—

"It is a land which freemen till,
Which sober-suited Freedom chose."

It is true now, as it was then. He had great confidence in the present Government; and he hoped that such measures as the Law of Evidence—so called—Amendment Bill would not again be supported, and part of the Land Transfer Bill might not again be brought forward, although partly alluded to in the Queen's Speech.

Committee *negatived*; (Standing Order No. XXXV. having been dispensed with for the remainder of the Session), Bill read 3^d, and *passed*.

House adjourned at a quarter past
Two o'clock, to Friday next,
Two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Friday, 16th September, 1887.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*Royal Assent*—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 50]; Criminal Law (Scotland) Procedure (No. 2) [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 35]; Lieutenantcy Clerks Allowances [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 36]; Public Works Loans [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 37]; Licensed Premises (Earlier Closing) (Scotland) [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 38]; Public Libraries (Scotland) Acts Amendment [50 & 51 *Vict.*

Lord Denman

c. 42]; Stannaries Act (1869) Amendment [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 43]; Lunacy Districts (Scotland) [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 39]; Savings Banks and Government Annuities [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 40]; Sheriff of Lanarkshire [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 41]; Trinidad and Tobago [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 44]; Metropolitan Police [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 45]; Labourers' Allotments [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 48]; Charity Commissioners (Officers) [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 49]; Tramways (War Department) [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 65]; Trustee Savings Banks [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 47]; Merchant Shipping (Miscellaneous) [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 62]; Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Amendment [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 51]; Friendly Societies Act (1875) Amendment (No. 3) [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 56]; Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure) [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 66]; Expiring Laws Continuance [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 63]; Local Government (Boundaries) [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 61]; Prisons (Officers' Superannuation) (Scotland) [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 60]; Superannuation Acts Amendment [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 67]; Technical Schools (Scotland) [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 64]; British Settlements [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 54]; Deeds of Arrangement (No. 2) [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 57]; Escheat (Procedure) [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 53]; Secretary for Scotland Act (1885) Amendment [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 52]; Truck [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 46]; Sheriffs (Consolidation) [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 55]; Appellate Jurisdiction [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 70]; Coroners [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 71]; Local Authorities (Expenses) [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 72]; Pluralities Act Amendment [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 68]; Statute Law Revision [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 59]; Coal Mines Regulation [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 58]; Conveyancing (Scotland) Acts Amendment [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 69]; Copyhold Enfranchisement [50 & 58 *Vict.* c. 73].

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT— HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

THE PARLIAMENT was this day prorogued by Commission.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR (Lord HALSBURY) acquainted the House that Her Majesty had been pleased to grant two several Commissions; one for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Bills agreed to by both Houses of Parliament, and the other for proroguing the Parliament:—And the LORDS COMMISSIONERS—namely, The LORD CHANCELLOR; The VISCOUNT CROSS (Secretary of State for India); The LORD STANLEY of PRESTON (President of the Board of Trade); The EARL BROWNLOW (Paymaster General); and The MARQUESS of LOTHIAN (Secretary for Scotland)—being in their Robes, and seated on a Form between the Throne and the Woolsack; and the COMMONS being come, with their Speaker, and the Commission for that purpose being read, the ROYAL ASSENT was given to several Bills.

Then THE LORD CHANCELLOR, pursuant to Her Majesty's Command, delivered Her Majesty's Speech, as follows:—

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"My relations with other Powers continue to be friendly.

"The protracted Negotiations which have taken place between the Emperor of Russia and Myself in regard to the Line of Frontier, which we should agree to recognise as forming the Northern Limit of Afghanistan, have been brought to a satisfactory termination; and the Ameer has readily accepted the boundary which the two Powers have laid down. I hope that this Convention will conduce powerfully to the maintenance of a durable peace in Central Asia.

"The Treaty between Great Britain and China in reference to the relations of that Country with Burmah has been ratified. The confident hope which I expressed that the general pacification of the latter Country would be effected during the present year has been fully realised, and a settled Government is being gradually introduced into its more remote districts.

"A Convention was concluded between the Sultan of Turkey and Myself for the purpose of defining the conditions under which it would be possible for Me to undertake the withdrawal of My troops from Egypt at a fixed date. It has, however, not been ratified by the Sultan, and the course of action imposed upon Me by My obligations to the Ruler and People of Egypt remains unchanged. The presence of My Forces has secured to that Country the blessings of tranquillity, and has enabled Me effectually to support the Khedive in his efforts to promote the good government and prosperity of his People.

"I have agreed with the President of the United States to refer to a Joint Commission the difficult questions respecting the North American Fisheries which have recently been under discussion between the two Nations.

"It is with singular satisfaction that I mention the assemblage of the first Conference of the Representatives of My Colonies that has ever been held in this Capital. Their deliberations, directed to many matters of deep practical interest to their respective communities, and conducted in a spirit of hearty co-operation, will, I doubt not, add strength to the affection by which the various parts of My Empire are bound together.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the wants of the public service.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"There are some grounds for hoping that the grave depression under which all commercial and industrial interests in this Country have lain for so long is assuming a less severe character. I deeply grieve to add, however, that there is no mitigation of the suffering under which large portions of the agricultural community continue to labour.

"The wants and difficulties of Ireland have occupied your close attention during a protracted Session. I trust that the remedies which your wisdom has provided will gradually effect the complete restoration of order in that Country, and will give a renewed encouragement to peaceful industry. In order to pass them, it has been necessary to postpone the

consideration of many important measures affecting other parts of the United Kingdom, which, I doubt not, you will be able to resume without hindrance in the coming Session.

"I have, however, gladly given my assent to legislation by which I hope the provision of allotments in districts where they are required will be facilitated; the safety and prosperity of the large and industrious population engaged in mining operations will be more fully secured; and fraudulent practices in the marking of merchandise, highly injurious to the trade and commercial reputation of this Country, will be prevented; while, with regard to Scotland, the Law of Criminal Procedure will be simplified and improved, and the high office of Secretary for Scotland will acquire additional importance and efficiency.

"This year, as the Fiftieth Anniversary of My Reign, has been the occasion for the expression of a fervent loyalty on the part of My subjects throughout the Empire which has deeply touched Me. I am indeed truly grateful for the warm and hearty proofs of affection which have reached Me from all classes; and in thanking God for the blessings He has vouchsafed to Me and to My Country, I trust I may be spared to continue to reign over a loving, faithful, and united people."

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which,

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's Name, and in obedience to Her Commands, prorogue this Parliament to Wednesday the

Thirtieth day of November next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wednesday the Thirtieth day of November next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Friday, 16th September, 1887.

The House met at a quarter before Two of the clock.

CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE (IRELAND) ACT—IMPRISONMENT OF MR. O'BRIEN, M.P.

MR. SPEAKER informed the House that he had received a letter from Mr. Richard Eaton, Resident Magistrate, acquainting him of the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. William O'Brien, Member for the North Eastern Division of the County of Cork, which he read to the House, as followeth:—

Cork, September 12th, 1887.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that William O'Brien, esquire, a Member of the House of Commons, was this day brought before me, on a Warrant, charging him with an offence under section 2 of the Criminal Law and Procedure Act, 50 and 51 Vic. c. 20, namely, inciting divers persons to assault, obstruct, and intimidate sundry persons, being Sheriff's officers, bailiffs, constables, and other Ministers of the Law, in the execution of their duties; and that he has been committed by me to the County Prison, at Cork, to await his trial on the said charge, on the 23rd of September instant, at Mitchelstown, in said county, before a Court duly constituted under said Act, and that he is now in Cork County Prison.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

RICHARD EATON,

Resident Magistrate.

To the Right Honble.

The Speaker of

The House of Commons.

MR. J. O'CONNOR (Tipperary, S.): May I ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant a question arising out of that letter?

MR. SPEAKER assented.

MR. J. O'CONNOR: I wish to ask the right hon. Gentleman whether he

will give us any assurance that this definite appointment of the day of trial will not be anticipated by the action of the authorities in Ireland?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster) (who replied) said: I have received no information from the Irish Government on the subject. I cannot believe that any other than the regular and formal course will be adopted in this case as in all other cases.

**BURIALS ACT (ENGLAND AND WALES)
—BOLTON-ON-DEARNE BURIAL
GROUND.**

MR. SHIRLEY (Yorkshire, W. R., Doncaster) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether burials can now take place without scandal or indecency in the Bolton-on-Dearne Churchyard; why the coming into operation of the order for closing the said churchyard has been postponed; and, whether the said churchyard cannot be enlarged, or a new burial ground acquired?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.), in reply, said, that he had been informed by the Inspector that burials could take place in certain parts of the churchyard of Bolton-on-Dearne without scandal or indecency. The Order in Council closing the churchyard had been postponed until March next, in order to enable the parishioners to take steps to obtain a new burial ground. His approval had been asked for a site a short distance from the church.

**NATIONAL SCHOOLS (IRELAND) —
APPOINTMENT OF PUPILS AS
MONITORS.**

MR. W. ABRAHAM (Limerick, W.) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, When will those pupils who have been recommended by the District Inspectors of National Schools in Ireland in July last, be appointed monitors in the schools for which they have been so recommended?

THE PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY (Colonel KING-HARMAN) (Kent, Isle of Thanet) (who replied) said: The Commissioners of National Education inform me that such of the candidate monitors recommended by the Inspectors as have been approved by

the Commissioners have been appointed from the 1st of July last.

**POST OFFICE (IRELAND)—KILLALOE
POST OFFICE.**

THE O'GORMAN MAHON (Carlow) (for Mr. Cox) (Clare, E.) asked the Postmaster General, Whether it is true that the accounts of the Killaloe Post Office have been falsified and monies embezzled; whether the Postmistress has been dismissed in consequence; and, whether there is any foundation for the rumour that it is intended to appoint a near relative of the dismissed official to the vacant position?

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL (A LORD of the TREASURY) (Wigton) (who replied) said: The Postmistress of Killaloe Post Office has been arrested on a charge of larceny and embezzlement. The matter is now the subject of a magisterial investigation. The question of dismissal would not come before the Postmaster General until the magisterial investigation had been completed. No vacancy had yet arisen in the office of sub-Postmistress.

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND—APPROPRIA-
TION OF GLEBE LAND FOR A
BURIAL GROUND AT GREAT HAR-
WOOD, LANCASHIRE.**

MR. J. ROWLANDS (Finsbury, E.) (for Mr. H. J. WILSON) (York, W.R., Holmfirth) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether he has been asked to sanction the appropriation by the Vicar of Great Harwood, Lancashire, of a part of the glebe for an addition to the churchyard, such land being at a great distance from the churchyard; whether he is aware that the Sanitary Authority of the district have provided, under Marten's Act, a cemetery adjoining the glebe land proposed to be so appropriated, and divided it into Episcopal, Nonconformist, and Roman Catholic portions, with a separate chapel for each; whether the fact that the Sanitary Authority, in the exercise of the discretion vested in them by the Act, have not obtained the consecration of the Episcopal portion of the cemetery, justifies the appropriation of glebe land for providing a second cemetery, to the detriment of that already provided by the inhabitants; and, whether, before giving the required sanction, he will

cause an inquiry into the facts of the case to be made?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.), in reply, said, that his approval had been asked for the establishment of a burial-ground at Great Harwood, and, in accordance with the usual practice, the Burial Inspector had reported to him with regard to the suitability of the proposed site. He was informed that a cemetery had been established under the provisions of Marten's Act. The appropriation of glebe land was lawful under certain conditions required by law to be observed. The appropriation did not require his sanction. It was for the Bishop, incumbent, and patron to decide whether the absence of a consecrated burial-ground for the interment of members of the Church of England in Great Harwood justified such appropriation.

LAW AND JUSTICE (ENGLAND AND WALES)—THE SENTENCE ON MIRIAM JONES, FOR ATTEMPTED CHILD MURDER.

MR. W. ABRAHAM (Glamorgan Rhondda) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether, after considering the Petitions sent to him respecting the case of the unfortunate girl Miriam Jones, who was sentenced at the Swansea Assizes to eight years' penal servitude for an alleged attempt to murder her child, and in view of the fact that the child is now alive and uninjured, he will consider whether the severity of that sentence might be mitigated?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): The learned Judge who passed sentence upon Miriam Jones is still absent from England. Upon his return I shall consult him upon all the facts of the case and upon a mitigation of sentence. It would be contrary to usage if I dealt with the sentence without reference to the learned Judge who passed it.

LABOURERS (IRELAND) ACT—SCHEMES FOR THE ELECTORAL DIVISION OF TARBERT.

MR. CAREW (Kildare, N.) (for Dr. TANNER) (Cork Co., Mid) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whether it is a fact that

Captain Leslie, of Tarbert, succeeded in preventing the promotion of several schemes for the erection of labourers' cottages, under the Labourers (Ireland) Act, in the Tarbert Division, by his undertaking to erect whatever cottages might be required; whether it is a fact that no cottage has ever since been built; whether the Guardian for the said Division, who was responsible for accepting the said compromise, is a paid servant of Captain Leslie, and holds the position of Guardian through the proxy votes given by Captain Leslie and his friends; whether the labourers in the said Division are as a consequence, compelled to inhabit huts condemned by the Sanitary Authorities in March, 1882; and, whether any steps will be taken by the Executive Government in Ireland to remedy the present state of affairs in the Division referred to?

THE PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY (Colonel KING-HARMAN) (Kent, Isle of Thanet) (who replied) said: I understand that at a meeting of the Board of Guardians of Glin Union Captain Leslie stated that he was prepared to build eight houses in the Electoral Division of Tarbert at his own expense; and it was agreed to by Mr. Hamilton, the elected Guardian of the Division, that six houses would meet the requirements of that Division. The clerk of Glin Union states that Mr. Hamilton was never a paid servant of Captain Leslie. It is the case that no cottage has since been built. The Medical Officer of Health appears to have reported, in June, 1882, that in his dispensary district, which includes Tarbert Division, there were certain houses unfit for human habitation. The Guardians presented, on the 30th of August, petitions for the confirmation of improvement schemes in the Union, including the erection of 10 cottages in the Tarbert Division; and the Local Government Board have directed a local inquiry to be held into the application on the 21st of this month.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT — LOADING AND DISCHARGING CARGOES — ATTENDANCE OF OFFICERS AT "OVERTIME" HOURS.

MR. ATKINSON (Boston) asked the Secretary to the Treasury, If his attention has been called to the fact that owing to the high charges for attend-

Mr. J. Rowlands

ance of Custom House Officers at hours which were called "overtime," in connection with the loading and discharge of cargoes of vessels, a sum of £23,288 13s. 5d. has been so levied at four Ports in 1887—namely, London, Liverpool, Hull, and Glasgow; if he has observed that in this way salaries of Custom House Officers have been increased in such instances as the following:—namely, £445 made into £611 4s.; £380 made into £581 2s. 10d.; £320 made into £518 7s. 6d.; £300 made into £436 0s. 8d.; £250 made into £353 6s. 4d.; £192 10s. made into £297 3s. 5d.; £185 made into £294 12s. 9d.; and, if, in the face of these facts, he will say what he is doing to alter the system by which such excessive pressure of charges comes upon the shipping and mercantile interests of the country?

SIR HERBERT MAXWELL (A LORD of the TREASURY) (Wigton) (who replied) said: The important and difficult subject referred to in this Question has engaged the personal attention of my hon. Friend the Secretary to the Treasury before now, and has received much consideration from the Board of Customs. Without giving any definite pledge, I can assure my hon. Friend that we will use our best endeavours to arrive at some solution which will increase the facilities to trade without injury to the public interests involved.

PUBLIC MEETINGS (METROPOLIS) — THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH.

MR. J. ROWLANDS (Finsbury, E.) (for Mr. PICKERSGILL) (Bethnal Green, S.W.) asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, By whose direction and with what object the police, on Sunday last, visited the premises at Bow of Mr. James Branch, and made inquiries for him, and also for the names of those who took part in a meeting over which he presided, held on the previous evening at Hackney Wick to protest against the action of the Government in Ireland; and, whether new instructions have recently been issued to the Metropolitan Police with regard to their attitude towards public meetings; and, if so, what are those instructions?

THE SECRETARY OF STATE (Mr. MATTHEWS) (Birmingham, E.): I am

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informed by the Commissioner of Police that, in accordance with the usual practice, a sergeant of police, in order to supplement his official Report, called on two gentlemen who were present at the meeting and asked who the speakers were. It is usual to ask for such information, and it is readily given. There was no ulterior motive whatever in the call made on those gentlemen. No new instructions have been issued to the police with regard to their duties at public meetings.

MR. J. ROWLANDS: Do I understand that it has always been the custom with the police in the Metropolis to ask for the names of speakers at public meetings?

MR. MATTHEWS: It would be the duty of the police to report what happens at a meeting; and if an Inspector or a Superintendent did not know the exact names it is usual to inquire of those who do know.

MR. CREMER (Shoreditch, Haggerston): May I ask how long that practice has been in force, and when the order was issued?

MR. MATTHEWS: I cannot give the hon. Gentleman any precise date. So far as I know, it has been a continuous practice. Certainly I found it in existence, and I have made no alteration.

MR. J. ROWLANDS: I wish the right hon. Gentleman could give the information asked. I have been connected with many open-air meetings in the Metropolis—"Order, order!"—and have been responsible for many—"Order, order!"—and I have never yet been asked—"Order, order!"—I have never yet been asked—I repeat I have never yet been asked by the police to give any such information.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order! If the hon. Gentleman wishes to ask a Question arising out of the Answer of the Secretary of State it is competent for him to do so.

MR. WOOTTON ISAACSON (Tower Hamlets, Stepney): Will the right hon. Gentleman kindly tell the House whether he will bring in a Bill, or exercise some authority, to prevent the making of the Sabbath hideous in the East End of London through these open-air meetings?

[No reply.]

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UNITED STATES—SEIZURE OF ENGLISH VESSELS IN ALASKAN WATERS.

MR. SHIRLEY (Yorkshire, W. R., Doncaster) (for Mr. GOURLEY) (Sunderland) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether the seven vessels seized by American cruisers in Alaskan waters, and ordered to be released, had been liberated; and, whether Her Majesty's Government had published notices to British subjects in Canada warning them against infringing the United States Fishery Regulations?

THE FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY (Mr. W. H. SMITH) (Strand, Westminster) (who replied) said: The Dominion Government have not reported whether the order for the release of the vessels against which legal proceedings had been instituted was carried out. In reply to the second part of the Question of the hon. Member for Sunderland, I may state that Her Majesty's Government do not publish notices relating to public affairs in Canada; and there is no doubt that the persons in the Dominion interested are fully acquainted with the United States Fishery Laws and Regulations.

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT.

Message to attend The LORDS COMMISSIONERS;—

The House went;—and a Royal Commission to that purpose having been read, the *Royal Assent* was given to several Bills.

And afterwards Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech was delivered to both Houses of Parliament by the Lord High Chancellor (pursuant to Her Majesty's Command).

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which,

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's Name and in obedience to Her Commands, prorogue this Parliament to Wednesday the Thirtieth day of November next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wednesday the Thirtieth day of November next.

PR O T E S T
AGAINST NEGATIVING THE MOTION FOR THE SECOND READING
OF THE
WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE (NO. 2) BILL.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.

" DISSENTIENTE

" 1. Because No. 1 Bill had been ordered to be read a second time on 18th of September.

" 2. Because that day, being two days before the day for which Mr. Woodall's Bill was appointed in the House of Commons, it is clear that the Amendment of the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was only a postponement of the Bill until after its consideration in the House of Commons.

" 3. Because that Bill, not being presentable before 20th of July, the *cypres* doctrine was applicable, and it was only impossible to proceed with the first Bill before and not after 18th July, 1887.

" 4. Because the 'postponement' of the Reform Bill on 12th March, 1852, was proved not to be a rejection, as a further postponement was moved by Lord John Russell on 4th June, 1852; and if Parliament had been sitting at the end of three lunar months, it would, according to Order, have been again before the House of Commons.

" 5. Because No. 2 Bill, being framed after the admission, on July 19th, of women to the municipal franchise in Ireland, the Preamble of No. 1 Bill would not have granted to them the Electoral Franchise, and the Preamble to No. 2 Bill alone would have effected that object.

" 6. Because on both Bills the time for registration this year would have expired before the passing of either of them.

" 7. Because the authority of the Summary of Debates by *The Times*, which was relied on, is not equal to *Hanard*, not yet published.

" 8. Because the Order of the Day for a Second Reading, being discharged, applies only to the day on which the Bill appears on the Minutes for that day.

" 9. Because if the Notice of the first Bill, being appointed for Second Reading, as desired, on 12th August, had appeared in the Notices for 16th August, on 15th August, 1887, the opinion of the House of Lords would have been asked as to its remaining on the Notice Paper, and three weeks' suspense and doubt would not have ensued.

" 10. Because No. 2 Bill was only made necessary by the sudden announcement that the Order for Second Reading of No. 1 Bill was a lapsed Order.

" 11. Because the age of the Mover of the second Bill made it advisable for him to withdraw his Notice to renew the No. 1 Bill in the next Session, the said Bill being still on the Minutes as 'on Progress.'

"DENMAN."



A TABLE OF THE TITLES
OF
THE PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS
PASSED IN THE SECOND SESSION OF
THE TWENTY-FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

50 & 51 VICTORIA.—A.D. 1887.

1. **A**N Act to apply certain sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven and one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. (*Consolidated Fund (No. 1).*)
2. An Act to provide, during twelve months, for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army. (*Army (Annual).*)
3. An Act to amend the Acts relating to County Courts so far as regards the payment of certain expenses connected with County Courts. (*County Courts (Expenses).*)
4. An Act to amend the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Acts. (*Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats).*)
5. An Act to amend the law respecting the Customs Duties of the Isle of Man. (*Isle of Man (Customs).*)
6. An Act to amend the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland), 1877. (*Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland).*)
7. An Act to amend the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876. (*Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, Amendment.*)
8. An Act to amend the Incumbents of Benefices Loans Extension Act, 1886. (*Incumbents of Benefices Loans Extension Act, 1886, Amendment.*)
9. An Act to remove the Disabilities of the Police to vote at Parliamentary Elections. (*Police Disabilities Removal.*)
10. An Act to enable His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to return to England for a limited time for the purpose of being present at the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee without thereby resigning his command in Bombay.
11. An Act for giving facilities for the conversion of India Four per Cent. Stock into India Three and a half per Cent. Stock, and for other purposes relating thereto. (*Conversion of India Stock.*)
12. An Act to amend the Bishopric of Truro Act, 1876, and the Truro Chapter Act, 1878. (*Truro Bishopric and Chapter Acts Amendment.*)
13. An Act to extend, in certain cases, the provisions of the Superannuation Act, 1859, and to extend and otherwise amend the provisions of the Colonial Governors (Pensions) Acts, 1865 and 1872. (*Pensions (Colonial Service).*)
14. An Act to apply the sum of thirteen million six hundred and seventy-five thousand six hundred and fifty-nine pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. (*Consolidated Fund (No 2).*)
15. An Act to grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, to alter other duties, and to amend the laws relating to Inland Revenue. (*Customs and Inland Revenue.*)
16. An Act to amend the law respecting the National Debt and the charge thereof on the Consolidated Fund, and to make further provision respecting Local Loans. (*National Debt and Local Loans.*)
17. An Act to amend the Metropolis Management Acts. (*Metropolis Management (Battersea and Westminster).*)
18. An Act to amend the Trusts (Scotland) Act, 1867. (*Trusts (Scotland) Act, 1867, Amendment.*)
19. An Act to provide for the Fencing of Quarries. (*Quarry (Fencing).*)

20. An Act to make better provision for the prevention and punishment of Crime in Ireland, and for other purposes relating thereto. (*Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland).*)
21. An Act to limit the Powers of the Water Companies to cut off the Tenants Water Supply where the rate is paid by the landlord. (*Water Companies (Regulation of Powers).*)
22. An Act to amend the Public Libraries Acts. (*Public Libraries Acts Amendment.*)
23. An Act to amend the Incumbents Resignation Act, 1871. (*Incumbents Resignation Act, 1871, Amendment.*)
24. An Act to amend the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886. (*Crofters Holdings (Scotland).*)
25. An Act to permit the conditional Release of First Offenders in certain cases. (*Probation of First Offenders.*)
26. An Act to provide Compensation to the Occupiers of Allotments and Cottage Gardens for crops left in the ground at the end of their tenancies. (*Allotments and Cottage Gardens Compensation for Crops.*)
27. An Act to amend the Law with respect to weighing Cattle in Markets and Fairs. (*Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle).*)
28. An Act to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Fraudulent Marks on Merchandise. (*Merchandise Marks.*)
29. An Act for the better Prevention of the Fraudulent Sale of Margarine. (*Margarine.*)
30. An Act to amend the Settled Land Act (1882). (*Settled Land Acts (Amendment).*)
31. An Act further to amend the Acts relating to the raising of Money by the Metropolitan Board of Works; and for other purposes. (*Metropolitan Board of Works (Money).*)
32. An Act for extending certain Provisions of the Metropolitan Open Spaces Acts, 1877 and 1881, with Amendments, to Sanitary Districts throughout England, Wales, and Ireland; and for other purposes. (*Open Spaces.*)
33. An Act to amend the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, and the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885, and for other purposes connected therewith. (*Land Law (Ireland).*)
34. An Act for the transfer to the Metropolitan Board of Works and the maintenance of certain Public Parks and Works in the Metropolis. (*London Parks and Works.*)
35. An Act to simplify and amend the Criminal Law of Scotland and its procedure and to alter the Constitution of the Judiciary and Sheriff Courts in Scotland. (*Criminal Procedure (Scotland).*)
36. An Act for amending the Allowances payable to Clerks of General Meetings of Lieutenancy. (*Lieutenancy Clerks Allowances.*)
37. An Act to grant money for the purpose of certain Local Loans; and for other purposes relating to Local Loans. (*Public Works Loans.*)
38. An Act to provide for the earlier closing of premises licensed for the sale of Exciseable Liquors in Scotland. (*Public-houses, Hours of Closing (Scotland).*)
39. An Act to make provision for altering and varying Lunacy Districts in Scotland. (*Lunacy Districts (Scotland).*)
40. An Act to amend the Acts relating to Savings Banks and to the Purchase of Small Government Annuities, and to assuring Payments of Money after Death. (*Savings Banks.*)
41. An Act to remove doubts as to the appointment of the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, and to confirm the same.
42. An Act to amend and consolidate the Public Libraries (Scotland) Acts. (*Public Libraries Consolidation (Scotland).*)
43. An Act to amend the Stannaries Act, 1869, and for other purposes relating thereto. (*Stannaries.*)
44. An Act to enable Her Majesty by Order in Council to unite the Colonies of Trinidad and Tobago into one Colony. (*Trinidad and Tobago.*)
45. An Act for further amending the Enactments relating to Offices, Stations, and Buildings for the Metropolitan Police Force. (*Metropolitan Police.*)
46. An Act to amend and extend the Law relating to Truck. (*Truck Amendment.*)
47. An Act to provide for examination into the affairs of Trustee Savings Banks, and to remove doubts as to the Law relating to the winding-up of such Banks. (*Trustee Savings Banks.*)
48. An Act to facilitate the provision of Allotments for the Labouring Classes. (*Allotments.*)
49. An Act to amend the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, so far as respects the officers of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales and the Official Trustees acting under those Commissioners. (*Charitable Trusts.*)
50. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament. (*Appropriation.*)
51. An Act to amend the Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1867. (*Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Amendment.*)
52. An Act to amend the Secretary for Scotland Act, 1885. (*Secretary for Scotland.*)
53. An Act for repealing certain Enactments relating to Escheators and the Procedure in cases of Escheat; and for regulating the Procedure in such cases. (*Escheat (Procedure).*)
54. An Act to enable Her Majesty to provide for the Government of Her Possessions acquired by Settlement. (*British Settlements.*)
55. An Act to consolidate the Law relating to the office of Sheriff in England, and to repeal certain enactments relating to Sheriffs which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary. (*Sheriffs.*)
56. An Act to amend the Friendly Societies Act, 1875. (*Friendly Societies.*)
57. An Act to provide for the Registration of Deeds of Arrangement. (*Deeds of Arrangement.*)
58. An Act to consolidate with amendments the Coal Mines Acts, 1872 and 1886, and the Stratified Ironstone Mines (Gunpowder) Act, 1881. (*Coal Mines Regulation.*)
59. An Act for further promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by repealing Enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary. (*Statute Law Revision.*)
60. An Act to amend the Prison (Officers' Superannuation) Act, 1878, as to Scotland. (*Prison (Officers' Superannuation) Scotland.*)

[50 & 51 VICT.]

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

[A.D. 1887.]

61. An Act for appointing Commissioners to inquire and report as to the Boundaries of certain areas of Local Government in England. (*Local Government (Boundaries).*)
 62. An Act to amend in certain minor particulars some of the Enactments relating to Merchant Shipping and Seamen. (*Merchant Shipping (Miscellaneous).*)
 63. An Act to continue various expiring Laws. (*Expiring Laws Continuance.*)
 64. An Act to facilitate the establishment of Technical Schools in Scotland. (*Technical Schools (Scotland).*)
 65. An Act to facilitate the construction of Tramways by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department, and for other purposes connected therewith. (*Military Tramways.*)
 66. An Act to amend the Law relating to the discharge of Bankrupts and the closure of Bankruptcy proceedings. (*Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure).*)
 67. An Act to amend the Superannuation Acts, 1834 and 1859; and for other purposes. (*Superannuation.*)
 68. An Act to explain Section 26 of the Pluralities Act, 1838. (*Pluralities.*)
 69. An Act to amend the Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874, and the Conveyancing (Scotland) Act (1874) Amendment Act, 1879. (*Conveyancing (Scotland) Acts (1874 and 1879) Amendment.*)
 70. An Act to amend the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876. (*Appellate Jurisdiction.*)
 71. An Act to consolidate the Law relating to Coroners. (*Coroners.*)
 72. An Act to amend the Law relating to Expenses of Local Authorities. (*Local Authorities (Expenses).*)
 73. An Act to amend the Copyhold Acts, and for the Enfranchisement of Copyhold and Customary Lands. (*Copyhold.*)
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A TABLE OF THE TITLES OF THE PUBLIC ACTS OF A LOCAL CHARACTER

PASSED DURING THE SESSION, WHICH ARE PLACED AMONGST THE
LOCAL ACTS.

50 & 51 VICTORIA.—A.D. 1887.

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| <p>i. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act, 1863, and the Acts amending the same, relating to the Follistown Drainage District, in the county of Meath. (<i>Drainage and Improvement of Lands Supplemental (Ireland).</i>)</p> <p>xviii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to the Town of Carrick-on-Suir. (<i>Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (Carrick-on-Suir).</i>)</p> <p>xxxi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State under the Metropolitan Police Act, 1886, relating to lands in the Parishes of Leyton (Essex) and Coulsdon (Surrey). (<i>Metropolitan Police Provisional Order Confirmation.</i>)</p> <p>xlix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government District of Aldershot, the Improvement Act District of Bethesda, the Local Government District of Bridlington, the Borough of Cheltenham, the Local Government District of Epsom, the Special Drainage District of Merton Rush, the Local Government District of Pontypool, the Borough of St. Helen's, and the Improvement Act District of Surbiton. (<i>Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation.</i>)</p> <p>lvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, relating to the North Riding of the county of York. (<i>Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Highways).</i>)</p> <p>lviii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Birtley, Carlton Little, Cockerington North, Cockerington South, Ludford Magna, Ludford Parva, Reston North, Swaby, Theddlethorpe All Saints, and Theddlethorpe Saint Helen's; and to the Townships of Bagby, Belleau, Chollerton, Dalton, and Louth Park. (<i>Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law).</i>)</p> | <p>lix. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Asterby, Cowbit, Curdworth, Dalderby, Durston, Goulceby, Langton, Lyng, Mareham-le-Fen, Pinchbeck, Revesby, Scrivelsby, Spalding, Tattershall, Thimbleby, Thornton, and Woodall; to the Township of Tattershall Thorpe, and to the Hamlet of Minworth. (<i>Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law) (No. 2).</i>)</p> <p>lxiii. An Act to provide for the Maintenance of the new Streets at Hyde Park Corner. (<i>Hyde Park Corner (Streets Maintenance).</i>)</p> <p>lxxiv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Aberdeen, Alum Bay, Greenock, Sandown, and Teignmouth. (<i>Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 1).</i>)</p> <p>lxxv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to Waterworks in the City of Limerick. (<i>Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (Limerick Waterworks).</i>)</p> <p>lxxvi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order for the Regulation of Ewer Common, situated in the Parish of Alverstoke, in the county of Southampton, in pursuance of a Report of the Land Commissioners for England. (<i>Commons Regulation (Ewer) Provisional Order Confirmation.</i>)</p> <p>lxxvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order for the Regulation of Laindon Common, situated in the parish of Laindon, in the county of Essex, in pursuance of a report from the Land Commissioners for England. (<i>Commons Regulation (Laindon) Provisional Order Confirmation.</i>)</p> <p>lxxxii. An Act to confirm an Order of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Aldington, Saint Leonard, Hythe, and West Hythe. (<i>Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Poor Law) (No. 3).</i>)</p> |
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- lxxxiii.** An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, Amendment Act, 1873, and the Public Health Act, 1875, relating to the Local Government Districts of East Dereham and Meltham. (*Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Gas).*)
- lxxxiv.** An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government District of Abergale and Pensarn, the District of Bilton, the Boroughs of Bradford (Yorks) and Evesham, the Improvement Act District of Leek, the Local Government Districts of Leyton and Wanstead, and the Borough of Ramsgate. (*Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 2).*)
- xcvii.** An Act to correct an Error in the Charter of Incorporation granted to the Borough of Christchurch in the County of Southampton. (*Christchurch Charter Amendment.*)
- xcix.** An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government District of Alverstoke, the Boroughs of Dewsbury, Great Torrington, Halifax, and Nottingham, and the Rural Sanitary District of the Saint Thomas Union. (*Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3).*)
- c.** An Act to confirm an Order made by the Board of Trade under the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, relating to Poole (Wareham Channel). (*Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Order Confirmation.*)
- ci.** An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the improvement of an unhealthy area at Shadwell within the Metropolis. (*Metropolis (Cable Street, Shadwell) Provisional Order Confirmation.*)
- cii.** An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the improvement of an unhealthy area at St. Giles-in-the-Fields within the Metropolis. (*Metropolis (Shelton Street, St. Giles) Provisional Order Confirmation.*)
- cx.** An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the City of Bath, the Local Government Districts of Birstal and Dalton-in-Furness, the City of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the Borough of Southport. (*Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (No. 6).*)
- cxii.** An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Borough of Burnley, the Urban Sanitary District of Folkestone, the Local Government District of Garw and Ogmore, the Rural Sanitary District of the Newport (Mon.) Union, and the Borough of Stafford. (*Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 8).*)
- cxiii.** An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland constituting the Township of Killiney and Ballybrack an Urban Sanitary District. (*Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order (Killiney and Ballybrack).*)
- cxviii.** An Act to amend the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act, so far as relates to the Borough of Belfast. (*Municipal Corporation of Belfast.*)
- cxix.** An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to enable the School Board for Christchurch (extra municipal), Monmouth, to put in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same. (*Education Department Provisional Order Confirmation (Christchurch).*)
- cxx.** An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to enable the School Board for London to put in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same. (*Education Department Provisional Order Confirmation (London).*)
- cxxi.** An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government District of Buxton, the Borough of Halifax, and the Local Government Districts of Otley, Southwick, and Sowerby Bridge. (*Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4).*)
- cxviii.** An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to Dudley, Netherton, Old Hill, and Cradley Tramways, Newport Pagnell and District Tramways, Norwich Tramways, Wolverton and Stony Stratford Tramways (Deanshanger Extension), and Worcester Tramways. (*Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 2).*)
- cxxiv.** An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Beverley Water, Freshwater and Yarmouth Water, Hoylake and West Kirby Water, Poole Water, and West Lulworth Water. (*Water Orders Confirmation.*)
- cxv.** An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Bedford Gas, Long Melford Gas, Musselburgh Gas, Penmaenmawr Gas, and Portsea Gas. (*Gas Orders Confirmation.*)
- cxliv.** An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, relating to Cowdenbeath Water. (*Cowdenbeath Water Supply Confirmation.*)
- cxlv.** An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, relating to Duntocher and Dalmuir Water. (*Duntocher and Dalmuir Water Supply Confirmation.*)
- cli.** An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to a New Street in Dublin, and to Grand Jury Cess in the county and borough of Wexford, and to Waterworks in Strabane. (*Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation (Dublin, &c.).*)
- clvii.** An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Caterham and District Gas, Sunbury Gas, and Stowmarket Water. (*Gas and Water Orders Confirmation.*)

- clviii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Boscombe. (*Pier and Harbour Order Confirmation (No. 2).*)
- clix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to Waterworks in Ballyshannon, Greencastle, and Kinlough. (*Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation (Ballyshannon, &c.).*)
- clxxix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government Districts of Chesham and Hindley, the City of Norwich, and the Richmond and West Kent Main Sewerage Districts. (*Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 5).*)
- clxxx. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Borough of Blackpool, the Improvement Act District of Bournemouth, the Borough of Dewsbury and the Local Government District of Heckmondwike, and the Improvement Act Districts of Milford, Rhyl, and West Worthing. (*Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 7).*)
- clxxxvii. An Act for the acquisition of Property and the provision of new Buildings for the Bankruptcy Department. (*Bankruptcy Offices Site.*)
- cxcv. An Act to amend an Act intituled "An Act to further amend the law relating to Turnpike Roads in South Wales." (*South Wales Roads (Abergavenny and Merthyr).*)
- cxcvi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to Birmingham Central Tramways (Extension), Bristol Tramways, Burnley and District Tramways and Burnley and District Tramways Extension, Macclesfield Tramways, Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Hyde, and District Tramways, West Metropolitan Tramways, and Weymouth Tramways. (*Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 1).*)
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A TABLE OF THE TITLES
OF
THE LOCAL AND PRIVATE ACTS
PASSED DURING THE SESSION.

*The Titles to which the Letter P. is prefixed are Public Acts
of a Local Character.*

50 & 51 VICTORIA.—A.D. 1887.

ROYAL ASSENT, 29th March, 1887.

- P. i. **A** N Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Act, 1863, and the Acts amending the same, relating to the Follistown Drainage District, in the County of Meath. (*Drainage and Improvement of Lands Supplemental (Ireland).*)
- ii. An Act to enable the Barnet District Gas and Water Company to extend their limits of Water Supply to construct new Waterworks to raise additional Capital and for other purposes. (*Barnet District Gas and Water.*)
- iii. An Act for the abandonment of the Tramways authorised by the Skegness and Saint Leonard's Tramway Act 1885 and for making provisions as to the application of the moneys deposited in respect of the application to Parliament for the Skegness Chapel Saint Leonard's and Alford Tramways Act 1883; and for other purposes. (*Skegness and St. Leonard's Tramway (Abandonment).*)
- iv. An Act to authorise the London Street Tramways Company to construct additional Tramways and for other purposes. (*London Street Tramways (Extensions).*)
- v. An Act for authorising the Local Board for the District of Southend in the County of Essex to acquire a portion of the Foreshore within their District and to make and maintain new Piers and a Street and for other purposes. (*Southend Local Board.*)
- vi. An Act for the improvement of certain Districts within the City of Edinburgh, and the execution of works in the Water of Leith and Mill-leads thereof, and the acquisition and filling up of the Mill-leads; and for other purposes. (*Edinburgh Improvement.*)
- vii. An Act to confer further powers on the Rhymney Railway Company in connection with their Undertaking; and for other purposes. (*Rhymney Railway.*)
- viii. An Act to extend the periods limited by the Clyde Navigation Act, 1883, for the compulsory purchase of lands and for the completion of the Railway thereby authorised;

- to confer further powers on the Trustees of the Clyde Navigation and on the Clyde Pilot Board, with respect to the collection of Rates and Dues, the appointment of Officers, and the erection of Signals; and for other purposes. (*Clyde Navigation.*)
- ix. An Act for conferring further powers on the Manchester Bury Rochdale and Oldham Steam Tramways Company. (*Manchester, Bury, Rochdale, and Oldham Steam Tramways.*)
- x. An Act to amend the Clerical Medical and General Life Assurance Act, 1850, and to make further provisions in relation to the capital of the Society and to the distribution of profits, and for other purposes. (*Clerical, Medical, and General Life Assurance.*)
- xi. An Act for establishing a Fund for providing Annuities and other benefits to Members of the Society of Accountants in Edinburgh, and to their widows and representatives; and for other purposes. (*Edinburgh Chartered Accountants Annuity, &c Fund.*)
- xii. An Act for empowering the North Metropolitan Tramways Company to construct new Tramways; and for other purposes. (*North Metropolitan Tramways.*)
- xiii. An Act for introducing Vote by Ballot and for further regulating Municipal Elections within the City of London. (*City of London Ballot.*)
- xiv. An Act to authorise the Stratford-upon-Avon Towcester and Midland Junction Railway Company to create and issue Debenture Stock; and for other purposes. (*Stratford-upon-Avon, Towcester, and Midland Junction Railway.*)

ROYAL ASSENT, 28th April, 1887.

- xv. An Act to facilitate the winding-up of the Munster Bank Limited to vest the remaining Assets of the Munster Bank in the Munster and Leinster Bank Limited and for other purposes. (*Munster Bank (Limited) Liquidation.*)

- xvi. An Act for granting further Powers to the Northampton Gaslight Company. (*Northampton Gas.*)
- xvii. An Act to confer further powers on the Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company in connection with their undertaking and the undertakings of other Companies and for other purposes. (*Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway.*)
- P. xviii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to the Town of Carrick-on-Suir. (*Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (Carrick-on-Suir.)*.)
- xix. An Act to extend and define the boundary of the city of Carlisle to confer further powers upon the Corporation of Carlisle with respect to their Gas and Water Undertakings to make further and better provision for the improvement health and good government of the city of Carlisle and to provide for the consolidation of the Loans of the Corporation of Carlisle and the conversion of those Loans into Stock and for other purposes. (*Carlisle Corporation.*)
- xx. An Act for dissolving the Kirkheaton Dalton and Lepton Gas Company Limited and reincorporating the members thereof with others and for enabling them to supply Gas within the townships of Kirkheaton and Lepton in the West Riding of the county of York and for other purposes. (*Kirkheaton Dalton and Lepton Gas.*)
- xxi. An Act for enabling the Commissioners of Supply of the county of Renfrew to erect and maintain new county buildings; for transferring the existing county and burgh buildings to the Town Council of Paisley; for enabling the Town Council to erect additional buildings, and to sell others belonging to the burgh; and for other purposes. (*Renfrew County and Paisley Burgh Buildings.*)
- xxii. An Act to enable the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the city of Bristol to make a Culvert for the relief of the floods in the River Frome and for other purposes. (*Bristol (River Frome).*)
- xxiii. An Act to empower the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the borough of Belfast to construct a new bridge over the River Lagan with approaches thereto. (*Belfast Corporation (Lagan Bridge).*)
- xxiv. An Act to extinguish a right of way over the lands of Woodilee belonging to the Parochial Board of the barony Parish of Glasgow and to enable that Board to make and maintain a footpath in lieu thereof and for other purposes. (*Glasgow Barony Parochial Board (Woodilee Asylum).*)
- xxv. An Act to confer further powers on the Mayor Aldermen and Citizens of the city of Manchester with reference to superfluous lands and for other purpose. (*Manchester Corporation.*)
- xxvii. An Act to confer further powers upon the Millwall Dock Company; and for other purposes. (*Millwall Dock.*)
- xxviii. An Act to confer further powers on the Highland Railway Company; and for other purposes. (*Highland Railway.*)
- xxix. An Act to confer further powers on the London Brighton and South Coast Railway Company and for other purposes. (*London Brighton and South Coast Railway (Various Powers).*)
- xxx. An Act to amend the Roads and Bridges (Scotland) Act, 1878, as regards the County of Orkney; and for other purposes. (*Orkney Roads.*)
- P. xxxi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State under the Metropolitan Police Act, 1886, relating to lands in the Parishes of Leyton (Essex) and Coulsdon (Surrey). (*Metropolitan Police Provisional Order Confirmation.*)
- xxxii. An Act for regulating the Capital of the Governments Stock Investment Company Limited and for other purposes. (*Governments Stock Investment Company, Limited.*)
- xxxiii. An Act to make further provision as to the Investment of the Moneys of and to confer further powers upon the Law Life Assurance Society and for other purposes. (*Law Life Assurance Society's.*)
- xxxiv. An Act to confirm a certain special Resolution for dividing the ordinary Share Capital of the Municipal Trust Company, Limited, into preferred Shares and deferred Shares for other purposes. (*Municipal Trust Company, Limited.*)
- xxxv. An Act for extending the District of the Liverpool Hydraulic Power Company and for other purposes. (*Liverpool Hydraulic Power.*)
- xxxvi. An Act to effect the winding-up and dissolution of the Society of Solicitors of Banffshire. (*Banffshire Solicitors Society.*)
- xxxvii. An Act for the Abandonment of the London, Hendon, and Harrow Railway. (*London, Hendon, and Harrow Railway (Abandonment).*)
- xxxviii. An Act to extend the time for the compulsory purchase of Lands and for completing the Manchester Middleton and District Tramways and for other purposes. (*Manchester, Middleton, and District Tramways.*)
- xxxix. An Act to enable the Cardiff Gas Light and Coke Company to raise further capital to acquire additional lands to construct new works and for other purposes. (*Cardiff Gas.*)
- xl. An Act to incorporate a Company for the maintaining and working of the Girvan and Portpatrick Junction Railway; and for other purposes. (*Ayrshire and Wigtownshire Railway.*)
- xli. An Act to extend the time for the compulsory purchase of Lands and for the construction of the Tramways Street widening Bridge widening and other works authorised by the Brentford and District Tramways Act 1885. (*Brentford and District Tramways.*)
- xl. An Act to confer further powers on the Midland and South Western Junction Railway Company. (*Midland and South Western Junction Railway.*)

ROYAL ASSENT, 23rd May, 1887.

- xxvi. An Act for incorporating a Company and authorising them to make and maintain certain Railways between Felixstowe and Felixstowe (otherwise Bawdsey) Ferry in the county of Suffolk and for other purposes. (*Felixstowe and Bawdsey Ferry Railway.*)

xl.iii. An Act to provide for the release of the Money deposited in respect of the application to Parliament for the Dublin Southern District Tramways Act 1883; and for other purposes. (*Dublin Southern District Tramways.*)

xliv. An Act to extend the time for purchasing Land and completing the Llangammarch and Neath and Brecon Junction Railway. (*Llangammarch and Neath and Brecon Junction Railway.*)

xlv. An Act to confer further powers on the West Lancashire Railway Company in relation to their Preston Docks Extension Railway and for other purposes. (*West Lancashire Railway.*)

xlvi. An Act to extend the time for construction of Tramways authorised by the Blackburn Improvement Act 1882 and for other purposes. (*Blackburn Corporation Tramways.*)

xlvii. An Act to provide for the transfer of the Undertaking of the Cockermouth Gaslight and Coke Company to the Cockermouth Local Board; and for other purposes. (*Cockermouth Local Board (Lighting).*)

xlvi.iii. An Act to amend the National Assurance Company of Ireland Act 1876 and to make further provision with respect to the Charter and Capital of the Company and as to Agreements made by the Company and for other purposes. (*National Assurance Company of Ireland.*)

P. xlix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government District of Aldershot, the Improvement Act District of Bethesda, the Local Government District of Bridlington, the Borough of Cheltenham, the Local Government District of Epsom, the Special Drainage District of Merton, the Local Government District of Portlough, the Borough of St. Helen's, and the Improvement Act District of Surbiton. (*Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation.*)

i. An Act for enabling the North-eastern Railway Company to make new railways; and for other purposes. (*North-eastern Railway.*)

ii. An Act to extend the time limited by the Regent's Canal City and Docks Railway Act 1882 for the compulsory purchase of lands for and for the completion of works thereby authorised and for other purposes. (*Regent's Canal, City, and Docks Railway (Extension of Time).*)

lii. An Act to amend and extend the Acts relating to the Southampton Harbour Board and for other purposes. (*Southampton Harbour Board.*)

liii. An Act to authorise the Golden Valley Railway Company to raise further Money to be authorised by the Golden Valley Railway Act 1884 for completion of the railway purposes. (*Golden Valley Railway.*)

liv. An Act to confer further powers on the Barry Dock and Raipod Railways Company. (*Barry Dock and Raipod Railways Company.*)

lv. An Act to incorporate the President and Managers of the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum of Aberdeen and for other purposes. (*Aberdeen Royal Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum.*)

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lvi. An Act to dissolve and re-incorporate the Accrington Corporation Steam Tramways Company (Limited) and to authorise the construction of Tramways from Baxenden to Haslingden and Rawtenstall and for other purposes. (*Accrington Corporation Steam Tramways (Haslingden and Rawtenstall Extension).*)

lvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, relating to the North Riding of the County of York. (*Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Highways).*)

lviii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Birtley, Carlton Little, Cockerington North, Cockerington South, Ludford Magna, Ludford Parva, Reston North, Swaby, Theddlethorpe All Saints, and Theddlethorpe Saint Helen's; and to the Townships of Bagby, Belleau, Chollerton, Dalton, and Louth Park. (*Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law).*)

lix. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Asterby, Cowbit, Curdworth, Dalderby, Durston, Goulceby, Langton, Lyng, Mareham-le-Fen, Pinchbeck, Reveahy, Scrivelsby, Spalding, Tattershall, Thimbleby, Thornton, and Woodall; to the Township of Tattershall Thorpe, and to the Hamlet of Minworth. (*Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Poor Law) (No. 2).*)

lx. An Act to authorise the construction of Bridges over the River Taff and the Glamorganshire Canal and Roads and approaches in connection therewith and for other purposes. (*Cardiff Corporation.*)

lxi. An Act for the abandonment of the Kirkcaldy and District Tramways and for authorising the repayment of the Money deposited for securing the completion thereof. (*Kirkcaldy and District Tramways (Abandonment).*)

lxii. An Act for incorporating the Hull and North-Western Junction Railway Company and for transferring to such Company certain powers of the Hull Barnsley and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock Company and for other purposes. (*Hull and North-Western Junction Railway.*)

P. lxiii. An Act to provide for the Maintenance of the new Streets at Hyde Park Corner. (*Hyde Park Corner (Streets Maintenance).*)

lxiv. An Act to authorise the payment of moneys deposited in respect of the railways authorised to be constructed by the Kilrush and Kilkee Railway and Poulinaherry Reclamation Company. (*Kilrush and Kilkee Railway and Poulinaherry Reclamation.*)

lxv. An Act to authorise the Downham and Stoke Ferry Railway Company to abandon the construction of a portion of their autho-

- rised Railways and for other purposes. (*Downham and Stoke Ferry Railway.*)
- lxvi. An Act for incorporating and conferring Powers on the Basingstoke Gas and Coke Company. (*Basingstoke Gas.*)
- lxvii. An Act to authorise and provide for the sale and transfer to the Great Eastern Railway Company of the part of the Undertaking of the Felixstowe Railway and Dock Company authorised by the Felixstowe Railway and Pier Act 1875 to change the name of the Felixstowe Railway and Dock Company; and for other purposes. (*Great Eastern and Felixstowe Railways Arrangement.*)
- lxviii. An Act for the abandonment of the Bishop's Castle and Montgomery Railway. (*Bishop's Castle and Montgomery Railway (Abandonment).*)
- lxix. An Act for incorporating the Newark and Ollerton Railway Company and authorising them to make and maintain the Newark and Ollerton Railway and for other purposes. (*Newark and Ollerton Railway.*)
- lxx. An Act to enable the Edinburgh Northern Tramways Company to make and maintain additional Tramways and for other purposes. (*Edinburgh Northern Tramways.*)
- lxxi. An Act to make further and better provision within the town of Wakefield for the local government and improvement of the Borough of Wakefield in the West Riding of the County of York and to empower the Corporation of that Borough to create and issue Corporation Stock and for other purposes. (*Wakefield Corporation.*)
- lxxii. An Act to authorise the Dundee Police Commissioners to abandon portions of their existing Tramways and to make a new Tramway; to construct a sea-wall or bulwark, and other works; to take and appropriate lands for a public park; and for other purposes. (*Dundee Street Tramways, Recreation Grounds, Police, and Improvement.*)
- lxxiii. An Act for incorporating the Holywell and District Water Company and empowering them to construct Waterworks and supply Water and for other purposes. (*Holywell and District Water.*)
- lxxiv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Aberdeen, Alum Bay, Greenock, Sandown, and Teignmouth. (*Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation (No. 1).*)
- P. lxxv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to Waterworks in the City of Limerick. (*Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order Confirmation (Limerick Waterworks).*)
- P. lxxvi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order for the Regulation of Ewer Common, situated in the Parish of Alverstoke, in the county of Southampton, in pursuance of a Report of the Land Commissioners for England. (*Commons Regulation (Ewer) Provisional Order Confirmation.*)
- P. lxxvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order for the Regulation of Laindon Common, situated in the parish of Laindon, in the county of Essex, in pursuance of a report from the Land Commissioners for England. (*Commons Regulation (Laindon) Provisional Order Confirmation.*)
- lxxviii. An Act for dissolving the Farnborough (Surrey and Hants) District Waterworks Company Limited and re-incorporating the Members thereof with others and for enabling them to construct Waterworks and supply water and for other purposes. (*Surrey and Hants District Waterworks.*)
- lxxix. An Act for extending the periods limited for the compulsory purchase of lands for and for the completion of certain of the authorised works of the Hull Barnsley and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock Company and for the abandonment of other of their authorised works for authorising the construction of a new Railway by the Company and for other purposes. (*Hull Barnsley and West Riding Junction Railway and Dock.*)
- lxxx. An Act to authorise the Boxley Heath Railway Company to extend their Railway to Blackheath to abandon a portion of their authorised Railway and for other purposes. (*Boxley Heath Railway.*)
- lxxxi. An Act to authorise the North British Railway Company to make a Railway in the County of Linlithgow; to amalgamate with the Company the Undertaking of the Glasgow City and District Railway Company; to subscribe to the Undertaking of the Anstruther and St. Andrews Railway Company; to amend various Acts; and for other purposes. (*North British Railway.*)
- P. lxxxii. An Act to confirm an Order of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Aldington, Saint Leonard, Hythe, and West Hythe. (*Local Government Board's Provisional Order Confirmation (Poor Law) (No. 3).*)
- P. lxxxiii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board under the Provisions of the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, Amendment Act, 1873, and the Public Health Act, 1875, relating to the Local Government Districts of East Dereham and Meltham. (*Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (Gas).*)
- P. lxxxiv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government District of Abergele and Ponsess, the District of Bilston, the Boroughs of Bradford (Yorks) and Evesham, the Improvement Act District of Leek, the Local Government Districts of Leyton and Wanstead, and the Borough of Ramsgate. (*Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 2).*)
- lxxxv. An Act to provide for the levying of the Assessments under the Public Libraries (Scotland) Acts in the City of Edinburgh; and for other purposes. (*Edinburgh Public Library Assessment.*)
- lxxxvi. An Act for authorising the release of the balance of the deposit fund remaining deposited as security for the completion of certain of the Tramways authorised by the

Coventry and District Tramways Act 1830.
(*Coventry and District Tramways*)

lxxxvii. An Act to authorise the levying of rates at the Cattedown Wharves Plymouth and for other purposes. (*Burnard and Alger's Cattedown Wharves.*)

lxxxviii. An Act to re-incorporate with further powers the Blyth and Cowpen Gaslight Company, Limited. (*Blyth and Cowpen Gas.*)

lxxxix. An Act to authorise the Sutton District Water Company to raise further Capital and for other purposes. (*Sutton District Water-works.*)

xc. An Act to dissolve the Dundalk Gas Company Limited and to incorporate a new Company; and for other purposes. (*Dundalk Gas Company's.*)

xc. i. An Act to enable the Walton-on-Thames and Weybridge Gas Company to acquire additional land and to erect and maintain additional works to raise further capital and for other purposes. (*Walton-on-Thames and Weybridge Gas.*)

xc. ii. An Act to authorise the Town Commissioners of Dundalk to apply their Funds; and to raise further Funds for the Purchase of the Works and Undertaking of the Dundalk Gas Company; and for other purposes. (*Dundalk Commissioners Gas.*)

xc. iii. An Act to confer further powers upon the Great Northern Railway Company with respect to their own Undertaking and Undertakings in which they are jointly interested and upon the Halifax High Level and North and South Junction Railway Company with respect to their Undertaking and for other purposes. (*Great Northern Railway.*)

xc. iv. An Act to enable the Governor and Company of Chelsea Waterworks to dispose of certain lands and for other purposes. (*Chelsea Waterworks.*)

xc. v. An Act for empowering the Shoreham Harbour Trustees to raise money by the creation and issue of Debenture Stock and for amending the New Shoreham Harbour Acts; and for other purposes. (*New Shoreham Harbour.*)

xc. vi. An Act for incorporating the Flam-borough Head Tramways Company and empowering them to construct Tramways and other works in the East Riding of the County of York and for other purposes. (*Flam-borough Head Tramways.*)

P. xc. vii. An Act to correct an Error in the Charter of Incorporation granted to the Borough of Christchurch in the County of Southampton. (*Christchurch Charter Amendment.*)

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xcviii. An Act to revive and extend the powers granted to the Kilsyth and Bonnybridge Railway Company for the compulsory purchase of certain lands and to extend the time for the completion of their authorised railways to enable the Company to raise further capital and for other purposes. (*Kilsyth and Bonnybridge Railway.*)

P. xcix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government District of

Alverstoke, the Boroughs of Dewsbury, Great Torrington, Halifax, and Nottingham, and the Rural Sanitary District of the Saint Thomas Union. (*Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 3).*)

P. c. An Act to confirm an Order made by the Board of Trade under the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, relating to Poole (Wareham Channel). (*Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Order Confirmation.*)

P. ci. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the improvement of an unhealthy area at Shadwell within the Metropolis. (*Metropolis (Cable Street, Shadwell) Provisional Order Confirmation.*)

P. cii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State for the improvement of an unhealthy area at St. Giles-in-the-Fields within the Metropolis. (*Metropolis (Shelton Street St. Giles) Provisional Order Confirmation.*)

ciii. An Act to increase the Baronial Guarantee authorised by the Kenmare Junction Railway Act, 1884; to extend the time for the purchase of Lands and completion of the Railway; and for other purposes. (*Kenmare Junction Railway.*)

civ. An Act to authorise the General Commissioners for Drainage by the River Witham to widen and improve Hobhole Sluice and to confer further powers upon those Commissioners and upon the District Commissioners under the Witham Drainage Acts and for other purposes. (*Witham Drainage (Hobhole Sluice).*)

cv. An Act to empower the City of London and Southwark Subway Company to extend their authorised Subway from the Elephant and Castle to Kennington and Stockwell and for other purposes. (*City of London and Southwark Subway (Kennington Extensions, &c.).*)

cvi. An Act to confer further powers on the Metropolitan Board of Works as to Streets Bridges and open Spaces as to the Drainage of a detached portion of Clerkenwell Parish and for other purposes. (*Metropolitan Board of Works (Various Powers).*)

cvii. An Act for authorising the Weston-super-Mare Improvement Commissioners to acquire additional lands to construct additional works and to raise further Moneys for the purposes of their Water undertaking and to make further and better provision for the Improvement Health and good Government of the Urban Sanitary District of Weston-super-Mare and for other purposes. (*Weston-super-Mare Improvement.*)

cviii. An Act for the abandonment of the Railways authorised by the Merionethshire Railway Act 1871. (*Merionethshire Railway (Abandonment).*)

cix. An Act to enable the Manchester Ship Canal Company to raise a portion of their Capital by means of preference Shares. (*Manchester Ship Canal.*)

cx. An Act for conferring further powers with reference to the South-eastern Railway Company's undertaking and the undertakings of other Companies and for other purposes. (*South-eastern Railway.*)

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- P. cxi.** An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the City of Bath, the Local Government Districts of Birstal and Dalton-in-Furness, the City of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the Borough of Southport. (*Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 6).*)
- P. cxii.** An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Borough of Burnley, the Urban Sanitary District of Folkestone, the Local Government District of Garw and Ogmere, the Rural Sanitary District of the Newport (Mon.) Union, and the Borough of Stafford. (*Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 8).*)
- P. cxiii.** An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board for Ireland constituting the Township of Killiney and Ballybrack an Urban Sanitary District. (*Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Order (Killiney and Ballybrack).*)
- cxiv.** An Act to authorise the Trustees of the Town and Harbour of Whitehaven to make arrangements with their Bondholders and other Creditors and for other purposes. (*Whitehaven Harbour and Dock.*)
- cxv.** An Act to provide for the Improvement and Maintenance of the Navigation of the River Trent from Wilden Ferry in the counties of Derby and Leicester or one of them to Gainborough in the County of Lincoln and for other purposes. (*Trent (Burton-upon-Trent and Humber) Navigation.*)
- cxvi.** An Act to amalgamate the undertakings of the Cowes and Newport, the Isle of Wight (Newport Junction) and the Ryde and Newport Railway Companies; and for other purposes. (*Isle of Wight Central Railway.*)
- cxvii.** An Act to enable the Pudsey Coal Gas Company to raise further Capital; and for other purposes. (*Pudsey Gas.*)
- P. cxviii.** An Act to amend the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Act, so far as relates to the Borough of Belfast. (*Municipal Corporation of Belfast.*)
- P. cxix.** An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to enable the School Board for Christchurch (extra municipal), Monmouth, to put in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same. (*Education Department Provisional Order Confirmation (Christchurch).*)
- P. cxx.** An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to enable the School Board for London to put in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same. (*Education Department Provisional Order Confirmation (London).*)
- cxxi.** An Act for rendering valid certain Letters Patent granted to Richard Potter for Improvements in Furnaces for melting Glass. (*Potter's Patent.*)
- P. cxxii.** An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government District of Buxton, the Borough of Halifax, and the Local Government Districts of Otley, Southwick, and Sowerby Bridge. (*Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 4).*)
- P. cxxiii.** An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to Dudley, Netherton, Old Hill, and Cradley Tramways, Newport Pagnell and District Tramways, Norwich Tramways, Wolverton and Stony Stratford Tramways (Deanshanger Extension), and Worcester Tramways. (*Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 2).*)
- P. cxxiv.** An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Beverley Water, Freshwater and Yarmouth Water, Hoylake and West Kirby Water, Poole Water, and West Lulworth Water. (*Water Orders Confirmation.*)
- P. cx xv.** An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Bedford Gas, Long Melford Gas, Musselburgh Gas, Penmaenmawr Gas, and Portsea Gas. (*Gas Orders Confirmation.*)
- cx xvi.** An Act for conferring further powers on the Liskeard and Caradon Railway Company in relation to their undertaking and for authorising arrangements between them and other railway companies and for other purposes. (*Liskeard and Caradon Railway.*)
- cx xvii.** An Act to extend the powers of the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Belfast for the purification of the River Lagan and for the construction of Works in connection therewith and for other purposes. (*Belfast Main Drainage.*)
- cx xviii.** An Act for the granting of further Powers to the Tunbridge Wells Gas Company. (*Tunbridge Wells Gas.*)
- cx xix.** An Act to authorise the Cathcart District Railway Company to construct a Railway from their authorised Railway at New Cathcart to join the Caledonian Railway at Strathbungo to revive the Powers and extend the Time for the Compulsory Purchase of Lands for and to extend the Time for the completion of their authorised Railway No. 1 to abandon their authorised Railway No. 3 to raise further capital and for other purposes. (*Cathcart District Railway.*)
- cx xx.** An Act for conferring further powers on the Furness Railway Company in relation to their undertaking and for other purposes. (*Furness Railway.*)
- cx xxi.** An Act for conferring further powers upon the London and North-Western Railway Company in relation to their own undertaking and other undertakings in which they are interested jointly with other Companies and also for conferring powers upon the Great Western Railway Company the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company and other Railway Companies in relation to such other undertakings and for amalgamating with their undertaking the undertaking of the Cromford and High Peak Railway Company and for other purposes. (*London and North-Western Railway.*)

cxix. An Act to enable the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Bradford to establish and maintain a "Conditioning House" for ascertaining and certifying on behalf of persons so desiring the weight length quality and condition of Articles of Merchandise used in the Bradford Worsted Trade and the true weight character quality and condition of Wools; to authorise the transfer of the Bradford Fever Hospital to the said Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses; and for other purposes. (*Bradford Corporation (Various Powers).*)

cxliii. An Act to authorise the Freshwater Yarmouth and Newport Railway Company to deviate portions of their authorised Railway and for other purposes. (*Freshwater, Yarmouth, and Newport Railway (Deviations).*)

cxliiii. An Act to enable the Newport and Pillgwenly Waterworks Company to construct additional Works and raise additional Capital and for other purposes. (*Newport Waterworks.*)

cxliiii. An Act to amend the Saint Pancras Loans Act 1879 and for other purposes. (*Saint Pancras Loans Amendment.*)

cxliiii. An Act to confer further powers upon the Metropolitan Railway Company with reference to their undertaking and their surplus Lands and other matters; and for other purposes. (*Metropolitan Railway.*)

cxliiii. An Act to authorise the acquisition of Clissold Park Stoke Newington and its utilization for public purposes. (*Clissold Park (Stoke Newington).*)

cxliiii. An Act to confer further powers on the Great North of Scotland Railway Company. (*Great North of Scotland Railway (Further Powers).*)

cxliiii. An Act to revive the Powers for the compulsory purchase of Lands for and to extend the time limited for the completion of the Railways authorised by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board (Overhead Railways) Act 1882; and to authorise the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board to make and maintain additional Overhead Railways; and for other purposes. (*Mersey Docks and Harbour Board (Overhead Railways).*)

cxli. An Act to empower the Plymouth Devonport and South-Western Junction Railway Company to attach a preference to part of their authorised Capital and to vary their borrowing powers and for other purposes. (*Plymouth, Devonport, and South-Western Junction Railway.*)

cxli. An Act for providing for the release of a portion of the money deposited in respect of the application to Parliament for the Borough of Portsmouth Kingston Fratton and Southsea Tramways Act 1883; and for other purposes. (*Borough of Portsmouth, Kingston, Fratton, and Southsea Tramways.*)

cxlii. An Act for incorporating the St. Austell Valleys Railway and Dock Company and authorising them to purchase the St. Austell and Pentewan Railway and to convert and maintain the same and to make and maintain new Railways and Works in the County of Cornwall in connection therewith and to purchase and maintain Pentewan Dock and for other purposes. (*St. Austell Valleys Railway and Dock.*)

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cxliii. An Act to extend the time for the compulsory purchase of lands for and for the completion of the railways authorised by the Burry Port and North-western Junction Railway Act 1876 and the Burry Port and North-western Junction Railway Amendment Act 1881. (*Burry Port and North-western Junction Railway Amendment.*)

P. cxliv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, relating to Cowdenbeath Water. (*Cowdenbeath Water Supply Confirmation.*)

P. cxlv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1867, relating to Duntocher and Dalmuir Water. (*Duntocher and Dalmuir Water Supply Confirmation.*)

cxlvi. An Act to confer further powers on the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company. (*Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland.*)

cxlvii. An Act for enabling the Tees Conservancy Commissioners to consolidate their debt by the creation and issue of Debenture Stock and to raise further moneys and for amending the Tees Conservancy Acts and for other purposes. (*Tees Conservancy (No. 2).*)

cxlviii. An Act for enabling the National Provident Institution to sue and be sued and for other purposes. (*National Provident Institution.*)

cxlix. An Act for enabling the Local Board for the District of Willemsen in the County of Middlesex to appoint building inspectors to be paid by means of fees for extending the powers of the Board with respect to the regulation of the width of streets and the lines of frontage therein and with respect to the making of Bye-laws and with respect to infectious diseases; and for other purposes. (*Willemsen Local Board.*)

cl. An Act for incorporating the East Huntingdonshire Water Company and empowering them to construct Works and supply Water and for other purposes. (*East Huntingdonshire Water.*)

P. cli. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to a New Street in Dublin, and to Grand Jury Cess in the county and borough of Wexford, and to Waterworks in Strabane. (*Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation (Dublin, &c.).*)

clii. An Act to alter the names of the Borough and of the Corporation of Over Darwen; to extend the limits of Gas Supply of the Corporation and to confer upon them further powers in relation to their Water and Gas undertakings; to make further provision for the Improvement and good Government of the Borough; to authorise the creation of Corporation Stock; and for other purposes. (*Darwen Corporation.*)

cliii. An Act to enable the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis to make a new Pier and new Streets and Street Improvements and to make further provision for the Improvement and good Government of the Borough; and

- for other purposes. (*Weymouth and Melcombe Regis Corporation.*)
- cliv. An Act for enabling the Caledonian Railway Company to widen and extend the lines leading into their Central Station in Glasgow, to make a Branch Railway to Midcalder, to open their Kinbuck Tunnel, to acquire lands there and at Aberdeen, and to raise additional money; for extending the time for completing a Railway in the parish of Rutherglen; for making further provision regarding their lands at Blythswoodholm; for making certain alterations on their Officers and Servants Provident Fund; for carrying out certain arrangements between them and the Montrose Harbour Trustees; and for other purposes. (*Caledonian Railway.*)
- clv. An Act to empower the Corporation of Plymouth to make additional Waterworks and to create and issue Corporation Stock and for other purposes. (*Plymouth Corporation.*)
- clvi. An Act to confer further powers on the Metropolitan District Railway Company and for other purposes. (*Metropolitan District Railway.*)
- P. clvii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Caterham and District Gas, Sunbury Gas, and Stowmarket Water. (*Gas and Water Orders Confirmation.*)
- P. clviii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Boscombe. (*Pier and Harbour Order Confirmation (No. 2).*)
- P. clix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to Waterworks in Ballyshannon, Greencastle, and Kinlough. (*Local Government Board (Ireland) Provisional Orders Confirmation (Ballyshannon, &c.).*)
- clx. An Act to empower the Banbury and Cheltenham Direct Railway Company to abandon certain of their authorised railways; to confer further powers upon them with reference to capital; and for other purposes. (*Banbury and Cheltenham Direct Railway.*)
- clxi. An Act for conferring further powers upon the Great Eastern Railway Company and for authorising a Lease to that Company of the Ely and Newmarket Railway; and for other purposes. (*Great Eastern Railway (General Powers).*)
- clxii. An Act for consolidating under one management the Harbours and Piers of Kirkwall, Scapa and Holm, and of Gill, Whitehall, (Stronsay) and Kettletoft, in the County of Orkney; for the amendment of the Acts and Provisional Orders relating to those Harbours and Piers; and for other purposes. (*Orkney Harbours.*)
- clxiii. An Act to extend the Boundaries of the Borough of Reading and for other purposes. (*Reading Corporation.*)
- clxiv. An Act to authorise the Shanklin and Chale Railway Company to make certain Branch Railways in connection with their authorised Railway in the Isle of Wight; and for other purposes. (*Shanklin and Chale Railway.*)
- clxv. An Act to give effect to a scheme for the consolidation and conversion of the Capital of the East London Railway Company made under section 32 of the East London Railway Act 1882 and for other purposes. (*East London Railway (Capital).*)
- clxvi. An Act to amend section 12 of the Croydon Gas Act 1877. (*Croydon Gas.*)
- clxvii. An Act to amend the Liverpool Waterworks Acts; to authorise an Improvement of Chisenhale Street, and for other purposes. (*Liverpool Waterworks and Improvement.*)
- clxviii. An Act to extend the time for completing and opening the Brighton and Dyke Railway. (*Brighton and Dyke Railway.*)
- clxix. An Act to authorise the Construction of Railways from or near the Booterstown Station of the Dublin Wicklow and Wexford Railway Company to the Great Southern and Western Railway at Inchicore with Junctions to connect the same with other Railways; and for other purposes. (*Kingstown and Kingsbridge Junction Railway.*)
- clxx. An Act to revive and extend the time for purchasing Lands and completing the Railways and Works authorised by the Kingsbridge and Salcombe Railway Act 1882; and for other purposes. (*Kingsbridge and Salcombe Railway (Extension of Time).*)
- clxxi. An Act to extend the powers of the South Wales Colliery Company (Limited). (*South Wales Colliery Company (Limited).*)
- clxxii. An Act for enabling the Metropolitan Board of Works to make a new means of communication across the River Thames by means of a Tunnel or Subway at Blackwall. (*Thames Tunnel (Blackwall).*)
- clxxiii. An Act for the construction of certain Railways between the Holy Loch near Dunoon and Lochgilphead Ardrishaig and Crinan Loch with Piers in connection therewith all in the county of Argyll and for other purposes. (*Clyde, Ardrishaig, and Crinan Railway.*)
- clxxiv. An Act to make better provision for the management and maintenance of the Free Library the Gallery of Art and School of Science and Art in the Borough of Wolverhampton. (*Wolverhampton Corporation.*)
- clxxv. An Act to revive and extend the powers of the Cleveland Extension Mineral Railway Company. (*Cleveland Extension Mineral Railway.*)
- clxxvi. An Act to authorise the Pontypridd Caerphilly and Newport Railway Company to construct a Railway in the Counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth in substitution for the Railway authorised by their Act of 1882 and for other purposes. (*Pontypridd, Caerphilly, and Newport Railway.*)
- clxxvii. An Act to authorise the construction of Street Tramways in the Burghs of Greenock and Port Glasgow in the County of Renfrow and for other purposes. (*Greenock and Port Glasgow Tramways.*)
- clxxviii. An Act to provide for vesting the undertaking of the Company of Proprietors of the Sheffield Waterworks in the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough of Sheffield; and for other purposes. (*Sheffield Corporation (Water).*)

ROYAL ASSENT, 23rd August 1857.

- P. clxxix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government Districts of Chesham and Hindley, the City of Norwich, and the Richmond and West Kent Main Sewerage Districts. (*Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 6).*)
- P. clxxx. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Borough of Blackpool, the Improvement Act District of Bournemouth, the Borough of Dewsbury and the Local Government District of Heckmondwike, and the Improvement Act Districts of Milford, Rhyl, and West Worthing. (*Local Government Board's Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 7).*)
- clxxxi. An Act to confer further powers on the Didcot Newbury and Southampton Railway Company. (*Didcot Newbury and Southampton Railway Extension of Time.*)
- clxxxii. An Act for authorising the construction of a Railway in the North Riding of the County of York to be called the Easingwold Railway and for other purposes. (*Easingwold Railway.*)
- clxxxiii. An Act for conferring further Powers on the Peckham and East Dulwich Tramways Company. (*Peckham and East Dulwich Tramways.*)
- clxxxiv. An Act to authorise the widening of Parliament Street Charles Street and Delahay Street and the making of new Streets and the taking of Lands in the Parish of Saint Margaret Westminster in the City of Westminster and County of Middlesex and for other purposes. (*Westminster (Parliament Street, &c.) Improvements.*)
- clxxxv. An Act to incorporate a Company for the construction of a Railway from Welshpool to Llanfair in the County of Montgomery and for other purposes. (*Welshpool and Llanfair Railway.*)
- clxxxvi. An Act for limiting the liabilities of the Tees Conservancy Commissioners with respect to damage to lands arising from floods from the River Tees through or over their river banks and other works; and for other purposes. (*Tees Conservancy (No. 1).*)
- P. clxxxvii. An Act for the acquisition of Property and the provision of new Buildings for the Bankruptcy Department. (*Bankruptcy Offices Site.*)
- clxxxviii. An Act to make further provision with reference to the capital and undertaking of the City of Dublin Junction Railways authorised by the Dublin Wicklow and Wexford Railway (City of Dublin Junction Railways) Act 1854 and for other purposes. (*Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford Railway (City of Dublin Junction Railways) Amendment.*)
- clxxxix. An Act for further extending the time for the completion of the Works authorised by the Drainage and Improvement of Lands Supplemental Act (Ireland) 1850 as extended by the Commissioners of Public

Works in Ireland. (*Lough and River Erne Navigation.*)

- cx. An Act to enable the Easton and Church Hope Railway Company to alter the levels of a portion of their existing Railway: to abandon a portion of their authorised Railway: to construct new Railways, and for other purposes. (*Easton and Church Hope Railway.*)
- cxci. An Act for incorporating the Chew Valley Tramway Company and empowering them to construct a Tramway and other works in the County of Somerset and for other purposes. (*Chew Valley Tramway.*)
- cxcii. An Act to authorise the Brighton, Rottingdean, and Newhaven Direct Railway Company to make a Railway in Brighton in connection with their authorised Railway; and for other purposes. (*Brighton, Rottingdean, and Newhaven Direct Railway.*)
- cxci. An Act to authorise the Mersey Railway Company to extend their Railway in Liverpool and Birkenhead and for other purposes. (*Mersey Railway.*)
- cxci. An Act for conferring further powers on the Lynton Railway Company for the construction of Works and for other purposes. (*Lynton Railway.*)
- P. cxcv. An Act to amend an Act intitled "An Act to further amend the law relating to Turnpike Roads in South Wales." (*South Wales Roads (Abergavenny and Merthyr).*)
- P. cxvi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to Birmingham Central Tramways (Extension), Bristol Tramways, Burnley and District Tramways and Burnley and District Tramways Extension, Macclesfield Tramways, Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, Hyde, and District Tramways, West Metropolitan Tramways, and Weymouth Tramways. (*Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 1).*)
- cxvii. An Act to authorise the construction of a Railway in the County of Cork to be called the Kanturk and Newmarket Railway and for other purposes. (*Kanturk and Newmarket Railway.*)
- cxviii. An Act for making further provision respecting the Capital and Undertaking of the Crystal Palace Company and for other purposes. (*Crystal Palace Company's.*)

ROYAL ASSENT, 16th September 1857.

- cxix. An Act to amend the Ogmore Dock and Railway Act 1853. (*Ogmore Dock and Railway.*)
- cc. An Act for extending the limits of supply of the West Gloucestershire Water Company and for conferring further powers on the Company in relation to their Undertaking and for other purposes. (*West Gloucestershire Water.*)
- cci. An Act to authorise the construction of Railways in Lincolnshire to be called the Lincoln Horncastle Spilsby and Skogness Railway and for other purposes. (*Lincoln, Horncastle Spilsby and Skogness Railway.*)

PRIVATE ACT,

PRINTED BY THE QUEEN'S PRINTER,

AND WHEREOF THE PRINTED COPIES MAY BE GIVEN IN EVIDENCE.

1. **A**N Act for vesting the Hampton Court Estate in the County of Hereford in Trustees and for re-imbursing John Hungerford Arkwright Esquire certain sums expended by him in the permanent improvement of that Estate. (*Arkwright Estate.*)

PRIVATE ACTS,

NOT PRINTED.

- A**N Act to dissolve the Marriage of Harriett Frances Gifford with James Richard Gifford and to enable her to marry again and for other purposes. (*Gifford's Divorce.*)
- An Act to dissolve the Marriage of William Hewat (formerly of 102 St. Stephen's Green, South, but now of 18 Westmoreland Street, in the City of Dublin), Merchant, with Agnes Anna Hewat, his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again, and for other purposes. (*Hewat's Divorce.*)
- An Act to Dissolve the Marriage of Ringrose Atkins of Lower Grange in the County of Waterford in Ireland Esquire Doctor of Medicine with Mary Ellen Atkins his now Wife and to enable him to marry again and for other purposes. (*Atkins' Divorce.*)
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SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE, SESSION II. 1886.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 20th September 1886 ;—for,

RETURN “of the Number of Days on which THE HOUSE SAT in the Session II. of 1886, stating, for each Day, the Date of the Month, and Day of the Week, the Hour of the Meeting, and the Hour of Adjournment; and the Total Number of Hours occupied in the Sittings of The House, and the Average Time; and showing the Number of Hours on which The House Sat each Day, and the Number of Hours after Midnight; and the Number of Entries in each Day's Votes and Proceedings (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.117, of Session I. 1886.)”

(Mr. Akers-Douglas.)

Month.	Day.	House met.	House adjourned.	Hours of Sitting.	Hours after Midnight.	Entries in Votes.	Month.	Day.	House met.	House adjourned.	Hours of Sitting.	Hours after Midnight.	Entries in Votes.
1886.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		1886.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
Aug. 5	Th	2 0	2 45	0 45	- -	5	Sept 1	W	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	14
" 6	F	12 0	4 45	4 45	- -	12	" 2	Th	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	20
" 9	M	2 0	4 0	2 0	- -	5	" 3	F	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	28
" 10	Tu	1 0	4 0	3 0	- -	4	" 6	M	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	26
" 19	Th	1 45	12 0	10 15	- -	67	" 7	Tu	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	33
" 20	F	4 0	12 30	8 30	0 30	50	" 8	W	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	25
" 23	M	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	51	" 9	Th	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	23
" 24	Tu	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	26	" 10	F	4 0	2 0	10 0	2 0	24
" 25	W	12 0	5 30	5 30	- -	12	" 13	M	4 0	3 45	11 45	3 45	37
" 26	Th	4 0	12 30	8 30	0 30	41	" 14	Tu	4 0	2 30	10 30	2 30	29
" 27	F	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	57	" 15	W	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	20
" 30	M	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	87	" 16	Th	4 0	4 0	12 0	4 0	20
" 31	Tu	4 0	12 30	8 30	0 30	22	" 17	F	4 0	3 0	11 0	3 0	12
Total ...	13	- -	- -	89 0	5 45	439	" 18	S	12 0	1 30	1 30	- -	5
							" 20	M	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	43
							" 21	T	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	29
							" 22	W	12 0	9 15	9 15	- -	28
							" 25	S	11 45	-	Prorogation	-	25
Total ...	18	- -	- -	151 45	27 30	441							

SUMMARY.

Month.	Days of Sitting.	Hours of Sitting.	Hours after Midnight.	Entries in Votes.
Session II. 1886.		H. M.	H. M.	
August	13	88 0	5 45	439
September ...	18	151 45	27 30	441
Total.....	31	239 45	33 15	880

Average Length of Sitting, Daily, 7 Hours 44 Minutes.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE, SESSIONS I. AND II. 1886.

SUMMARY.—SESSIONS I. AND II. 1886.

Month.	Days of Sitting.	Hours of Sitting.	Hours after Midnight.	Entries in Votes.
		H. M.	H. M.	
Session I. ...	89	694 5	101 40	5,842
Session II....	31	239 45	33 15	880
Total	120	933 50	134 55	6,722

Average Length of Sitting Daily during the Two }
Sessions 1886 } 7 Hours 46 Minutes.

DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE, SESSION II. 1886.

Distinguishing the DIVISIONS on PUBLIC BUSINESS from PRIVATE; and also the Number of Divisions before and after Midnight.—(PARL. PAPER 0.6.)

SUMMARY.

Number of Divisions on Public Business before Midnight	...	...	25
Ditto " " after Midnight	...	...	21
Ditto—Private Business " before Midnight	...	...	0
Ditto " " after Midnight	...	...	0
Total Number of Divisions in Session II. 1886	...	...	46

PUBLIC BILLS.

RETURN of the Number of PUBLIC BILLS introduced, and of Acts passed in Session II. of 1886.—(PARL. PAPER 0.8.)

Total Number of Bills which received the Royal Assent :

(1.) Government Bills	...	...	...	5
(2.) Provisional Order Bills	...	...	...	22
Total	...	...	...	27

PRIVATE BILLS.

RETURN of the Number of **PRIVATE BILLS** introduced, and brought from the House of Lords ;
and of Acts passed in Session II. of 1886.—(PARL. PAPER 0.4.)

Number of Private Bills, introduced in the House of Commons ...	...	34
Number of Private Bills (originating in the House of Lords under Standing Order 79) ...	...	17
Total	<u>51</u>

NUMBER of PRIVATE BILLS which have received the ROYAL ASSENT	<u>33</u>
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PUBLIC PETITIONS (PARL. PAPER 0.9).

Petitions presented, Session I. 1886	8,124
" " II. "	<u>49</u>
Total ...	...	...	...	<u>8,173</u>

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE, SESSION 1887.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 15 August 1887 :—for,

RETURN "of the Number of Days on which THE HOUSE SAT in the Session of 1887, stating, for each Day, the Date of the Month, and Day of the Week, the Hour of the Meeting, and the Hour of Adjournment; and the Total Number of Hours occupied in the Sittings of The House, and the Average Time; and showing the Number of Hours on which The House Sat each Day, and the Number of Hours after Midnight; and the Number of Entries in each Day's Votes and Proceedings (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.7, of Session II. 1886.)"

(Sir Charles Forster.)

Month.	Day.	House met.	House adjourned.	Hours of Sitting.	Hours after Mid night.	Entries in Votes.	Month.	Day.	House met.	House adjourned.	Hours of Sitting.	Hours after Midnight.	Entries in Votes.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1887.							1887.						
Jan. 27	Th	1 30	12 30	11 0	0 30	68	cont.						
" 28	F	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	28	Mar. 16	W	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	70
" 31	M	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	16	" 17	Th	4 0	2 40	10 40	2 40	55
Total...	3	- -	- -	29 0	2 30	517	" 18	F	4 0	1 20	0 20	1 20	65
Feb. 1	Tu	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	13							
" 2	W	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	28	" 21	M	4 0	1 20	21 20	13 20	80
" 3	Th	4 0	1 15	0 15	1 15	38	" 22	Tu	4 0	11 20	7 20	- -	63
" 4	F	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	40	" 23	W	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	67
" 7	M	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	51	" 24	Th	4 0	2 10	10 10	2 10	68
" 8	Tu	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	37	" 25	F	4 0	2 25	10 25	2 25	83
" 9	W	12 0	5 45	5 45	- -	18	" 28	M	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	91
" 10	Th	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	43	" 29	Tu	4 0	12 40	8 40	0 40	67
" 11	F	4 0	1 25	9 25	1 25	32	" 30	W	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	65
" 14	M	4 0	12 40	8 40	0 40	40	" 31	Th	4 0	1 45	0 45	1 45	67
" 15	Tu	4 0	12 40	8 40	0 40	50	Total...	23	- -	- -	217 30	44 45	1,423
" 16	W	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	29	April 1	F	4 0	2 45	10 45	2 45	84
" 17	Th	4 0	1 10	9 10	1 10	42	" 4	M	4 0	2 30	10 30	2 30	87
" 18	F	4 0	12 50	8 50	0 50	33	" 5	Tu	4 0	2 30	10 30	2 30	73
" 21	M	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	54	" 6	W	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	63
" 22	Tu	4 0	12 35	8 35	0 35	46	" 7	Th	2 0	3 0	1 0	- -	36
" 23	W	2 0	5 50	3 50	- -	30	" 12	Tu	4 0	12 40	8 40	0 40	55
" 24	Th	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	42	" 13	W	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	42
" 25	F	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	34	" 14	Th	4 0	1 40	9 40	1 40	37
" 28	M	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	72	" 15	F	4 0	12 40	8 40	0 40	51
Total...	20	- -	- -	166 1	16 45	902	" 18	M	4 0	2 10	0 2	0 2	91
Mar. 1	Tu	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	36	" 19	Tu	4 0	10 40	6 40	- -	56
" 2	W	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	47	" 20	W	12 0	5 59	5 59	- -	94
" 3	Th	4 0	2 45	10 45	2 45	43	" 21	Th	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	66
" 4	F	4 0	1 35	9 35	1 35	40	" 22	F	4 0	3 0	11 0	3 0	72
" 7	M	4 0	2 40	10 40	2 40	76	" 25	M	4 0	2 0	10 0	2 0	78
" 8	Tu	4 0	2 10	0 2	0 2	47	" 26	Tu	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	75
" 9	W	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	48	" 27	W	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	85
" 10	Th	4 0	1 35	9 35	1 35	41	" 28	Th	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	70
" 11	F	4 0	2 45	10 45	2 45	56	" 29	F	4 0	2 30	10 30	2 30	73
" 14	M	4 0	1 50	9 50	1 50	76	Total...	19	- -	- -	159 29	24 15	1,288
" 15	Tu	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	67							

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE, SESSION 1887.

Month.	Day.	House met.	House adjourned.	Hours of Sitting.	Hours after Midnight.	Entries in Votes.
1887.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
May	2 M	4 0	2 0	10 0	2 0	92
"	3 Tu	4 0	2 0	10 10	2 10	82
"	4 W	12 0	5 55	5 55	-	92
"	5 Th	4 0	2 25	10 25	2 25	103
"	6 F	4 0	1 50	9 50	1 50	70
"	9 M	4 0	5 50	13 50	5 50	74
"	10 Tu	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	89
"	11 W	12 0	5 50	5 50	-	65
"	12 Th	4 0	2 45	10 45	2 45	79
"	13 F	4 0	2 0	10 0	2 0	78
"	16 M	4 0	3 30	11 30	3 30	109
"	17 Tu	4 0	4 0	12 0	4 0	64
"	18 W	12 0	6 0	6 0	-	32
"	19 Th	4 0	3 0	11 0	3 0	112
"	20 F	4 0	2 25	10 25	2 25	83
"	23 M	4 0	5 20	13 20	5 20	117
"	24 Tu	2 0	6 15	4 15	-	37
Total...	17	-	-	164 54	39 5	1,378
June	7 M	4 0	1 50	9 50	1 50	104
"	8 Tu	4 0	2 45	10 45	2 45	79
"	9 W	12 0	5 59	5 59	-	73
"	9 Th	4 0	3 25	11 2 3	25	82
"	10 F	4 0	3 10	11 10	3 10	49
"	13 M	4 0	2 45	10 45	2 45	116
"	14 Tu	4 0	2 10	10 10	2 10	87
"	15 W	12 0	5 59	5 59	-	56
"	16 Th	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	55
"	17 F	4 0	1 5	9 5	1 5	70
"	20 M	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	112
"	22 W	12 0	6 0	6 0	-	64
"	23 Th	4 0	2 40	10 40	2 40	57
"	24 F	2 0	9 5	7 5	-	46
"	27 M	4 0	2 45	10 45	2 45	101
"	28 Tu	4 0	3 15	11 15	3 15	61
"	29 W	12 0	5 55	5 55	-	64
"	30 Th	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	63
Total...	18	-	-	165 48	30 50	1,339
July	1 F	4 0	12 5	8 5	0 5	46
"	4 M	4 0	3 45	11 45	3 45	104
"	5 Tu	4 0	7 10	3 10	-	39
"	6 W	12 0	5 55	5 55	-	75
"	7 Th	4 0	4 25	12 25	4 25	72
"	8 F	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	68
"	11 M	4 0	3 20	11 20	3 20	92
"	12 Tu	4 0	2 50	10 50	2 50	79
"	13 W	12 0	5 55	5 55	-	42
"	14 Th	4 0	2 5	10 5	2 5	63
"	15 F	2 0	2 50	12 50	2 50	63
"	18 M	4 0	2 5	10 5	2 5	111
"	19 Tu	4 0	2 25	10 25	2 25	59
"	20 W	12 0	5 55	5 55	-	41
Total...	27	-	-	250 37	53 35	1,372
Sept	1 Th	4 0	3 30	11 30	3 30	39
"	2 F	4 0	3 15	11 15	3 15	36
"	3 S	12 0	5 55	5 55	-	12
"	5 M	4 0	4 30	12 30	4 30	48
"	6 Tu	4 0	4 50	12 50	4 50	41
"	7 W	12 0	5 50	5 50	-	22
"	8 Th	4 0	4 30	12 30	4 30	47
"	9 F	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	53
"	10 S	12 0	8 15	8 15	-	19
"	12 M	4 0	5 15	13 15	5 15	37
"	13 Tu	3 0	8 15	5 15	-	29
"	16 F	Prorogation.	-	-	-	35
Total...	12	-	-	108 20	27 5	421

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE, SESSION 1887.

SUMMARY.

Month.	Days of Sitting.	Hours of Sitting.	Hours after Midnight.	Entries in Votes.
1887.		H. M.	H. M.	
January	3	29 0	2 30	517
February	20	166 1	16 45	903
March	23	217 30	44 45	1,423
April	19	150 20	24 15	1,288
May	17	164 54	30 5	1,378
June.....	18	165 48	30 50	1,339
July	21	192 15	38 30	1,399
August	27	250 37	53 35	1,372
September ...	12	108 20	27 5	421
Total.....	160	1,453 54	277 20	10,039

Average Length of Sitting, Daily, 9 Hours 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ Minutes.

DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE, SESSION 1887.

Distinguishing the DIVISIONS on PUBLIC BUSINESS from PRIVATE; and also the Number of Divisions before and after Midnight.—(PARL. PAPER 0.113.)

SUMMARY.

Number of Divisions on Public Business before Midnight	...	...	248
Ditto " " after Midnight	...	...	217
Ditto—Private Business " before Midnight	...	...	20
Ditto " " after Midnight	...	...	—
Total Number of Divisions in Session 1887	...	...	485

PUBLIC BILLS.

**RETURN of the Number of PUBLIC BILLS introduced, and brought from the HOUSE OF LORDS;
and of Acts passed in the Session of 1887.—(PARL. PAPER 0.116.)**

Total Number of Bills which received the Royal Assent :

(1.) Introduced into the House	...	...	...	...	89
(2.) Brought from the House of Lords	...	...	...	...	25
					114
Total Number of Bills introduced into, but not passed by, the Commons	...				219
Total Number of Bills brought from the Lords, but not passed by the Commons	...	...	...	...	15
Total Number of Bills passed by the Commons, but not by the Lords	...				6
				Total	...
					354

PUBLIC PETITIONS (0.116.)

Petitions presented, Session 1887	10,390.
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GENERAL INDEX TO SESSION 1887.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS.

It being a principal object of this Index, that the proceedings on each Motion shall be completely recorded, some abbreviations of forms were necessary. Those who are accustomed to the proceedings of Parliament will readily fill up the voids. Those who are not so familiar, may find the following explanation useful, but will find the whole *formulae* set out at length in the "Contents."

The names which immediately follow the title of a Bill are those of the Peers or hon. Members who have charge of the Bill.

The numbers which are added at stages of Bills are the official numbers of the prints and reprints ordered at each stage, and, with the Statute, will enable the reader to follow all the changes the Bill has undergone.

The entries—Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^d;" Amendt. "this day six months;" Question put, "That 'now,' &c."—indicate the usual form of raising the issue—namely, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."

"*The Ballot*, Amendt. on Committee of Supply" indicates that the Question was raised by means of an Amendment moved on the Motion (after the Order of the Day for the House to go into Committee of Supply had been read), "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair." In this case the issue is formally raised by the Motion "To leave out from the word 'That' to the end of the Question, in order to add" other words. the decision is taken on the Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

The Nos. added to the "Parliamentary Papers" are in most cases those given in the Commons' "List of Papers for Sale."

INDEX

TO

HANSAARD'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES,

IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE

TWENTY-FOURTH PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

50° & 51° VICTORIA.

1887.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS.

Bills, Read 1^o, 2^o, 3^o, or 1^a, 2^a, 3^a, Read the First, Second, or Third Time.—In Speeches, 1R., 2R., 3R., Speech delivered on the First, Second, or Third Reading.—*Amendt.*, Amendment.—*Res.*, Resolution.—*Comm.*, Committee.—*Re-Comm.*, Re-Committal.—*Rep.*, Report.—*Consid.*, Consideration.—*Adj.*, Adjournment or Adjourned.—*cl.*, Clause.—*add. cl.*, Additional Clause.—*neg.*, Negatived.—*M. Q.*, Main Question.—*O. Q.*, Original Question.—*O. M.*, Original Motion.—*P. Q.*, Previous Question.—*R. P.*, Report Progress.—*A.*, Ayes.—*N.*, Noes.—*M.*, Majority.—*1st. Div.*, *2nd. Div.*, First or Second Division.—*L.*, Lords.—*C.*, Commons.

When in this Index a * is added to the Reading of a Bill, it indicates that no Debate took place upon that stage of the measure.

When in the Text or in the Index a Speech is marked thus *, it indicates that the Speech is reprinted from a Pamphlet or some authorized Report.

When in the Index a † is prefixed to a Name or an Office (the Member having accepted or vacated office during the Session) and to Subjects of Debate thereunder, it indicates that the Speeches on those Subjects were delivered in the speaker's private or official character, as the case may be.

Some subjects of debate have been classified under the following "General Headings:"—
ARMY—NAVY—INDIA—IRELAND—SCOTLAND—PARLIAMENT—POOR LAW—POST OFFICE—
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c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 51]
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(*Mr. Cosens-Hardy, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Haldane*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 31]
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Agricultural Holdings Bill

(Mr. Channing, Mr. Arthur Williams, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Francis Stevenson)

- c. Ordered; read 1° * *Jan 28* [Bill 87]
Order for 2R. discharged; Bill withdrawn *Aug 8*, [318] 1688

Agricultural Labourers' Holidays (Scotland) Bill

(Mr. Thorburn, Mr. Barclay, Dr. Clark)

- c. Ordered; read 1° * *July 4* [Bill 311]
Read 2° * *July 27* [Bill 347]
Committee; Report *July 29*, [318] 669
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- l. Read 1° * (*E. Camperdown*) *Aug 5* (No. 212)
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The numbers being equal, it was (according to ancient rule) resolved in the negative

Agricultural Labourers' Wages Bill

(Mr. Charles Adland, Mr. Theodore Fry, Mr. Channing, Mr. Cossham, Mr. Stewart)

- c. Ordered; read 1° * *Jan 23* [Bill 93]
2R. [Dropped]

Agricultural Tenants Relief Bill

(Mr. Seale-Hayne, Sir Bernhard Samuelson)

- c. Ordered; read 1° * *Jan 31* [Bill 133]
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Agricultural Tenants (Ireland) Relief Bill

(Mr. O'Kelly, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Dwyer Gray, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Arthur O'Connor)

- c. Ordered; read 1° * *Jan 28* [Bill 7]
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Questions, Mr. James Stuart; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Feb 4*, [310] 649

ALLISON, Mr. R. A., *Cumberland, Eskdale*
Parliament—Business of the House—Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland), Motion for Urgency, [312] 1185

Allotments and Cottage Gardens Compensation Bill

(*Sir Edward Birkbeck, Mr. Finch-Hatton, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Gurdon, Viscount Curzon, Sir Savile Crossley, Mr. Norton*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Feb 14* [Bill 167]

Read 2^o * *April 6*

Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *June 20*, [316] 680; Question put; A. 90, N. 4; M. 86 (D. L. 252) [1.40 A.M.]

Committee—R.F.

Committee; Report *June 30*, 1412

Considered; read 3^o, after short debate *July 4*, 1749 [Bill 306]

i. Read 1^o * (*Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham*) *July 5* (No. 155)

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a" *July 28*, [318] 279

Amendt. to leave out ("now," add ("this day three months") (*The Lord Bramwell*); after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; Original Motion agreed to; Bill read 2^a

Committee; Report *Aug 2*, 878

3R. put off *Aug 4*, 1123

Read 3^a * *Aug 5*

Royal Assent *Aug 8* [50 & 51 *Vict.* c. 26]

Allotments and Small Holdings

Agricultural Labourers, Question, Mr. Walsh; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb 28*, [311] 722

"Allotment"—Explanation of the Term, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Aug 18*, [319] 920

Allotments for Small Householders—Legislation, Question, Mr. Cobb; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Feb 24*, [311] 469;—*Cottage Allotments*, Question, Mr. Cobb; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar 31*, [313] 83

Legislation, Question, Observations, The Earl of Dunraven; Reply, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) *April 1*, [313] 209

Allotments Extension Act, 1882

Hill's Charity, Collompton, Question, Mr. Jesse Collings; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *April 7*, [313] 693

"*Poors Close*" *Charity, Great Easton*, Question, Mr. J. Ellis; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *May 10*, [314] 1451
[See *Labourers Allotments Bill*]

Allotments for Cottagers Bill [H.L.]

(*The Earl of Jersey*)

i. Presented; read 1^a * *May 23* (No. 109)

Read 2^a *June 16*, [316] 224

Order for Committee discharged *July 12*, [317] 488

Allotments of Land Bill

(*Mr. Jesse*

Collings, Mr. Robert Reid, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Burt, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Neumes, Mr. Cyril Flower, Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. Pitt-Lewis)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Jan 28* [Bill 60]
2R. [Dropped]

ALLSOPP, Hon. A. P., Taunton

War Office—Lieutenants of Infantry and of Cavalry—Increase of Pay, [318] 32

Ambleside Railway Bill (by Order)

c. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a" (*Sir Charles Forster*) *Feb 17*, [310] 1728

Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Bryce*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 189, N. 177; M. 12 (D. L. 10)

Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^a

Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee on the Ambleside Railway Bill, to inquire and report whether the proposed Railway will interfere with the enjoyment of the public, who annually visit the Lake District, by injuriously affecting the scenery in the neighbourhood, or otherwise; and that they have power to receive Evidence upon the subject" (*Mr. Bryce*) *Feb 21*, [311] 145

Amendt. to leave out from "whether" insert "the scenery in the neighbourhood will be injuriously affected or otherwise, and that the Committee have power to receive local Evidence upon the subject" (*Mr. Labouchere*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. W. H. James*); after further short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned

Debate resumed *Feb 24*, 440; after debate, Question put; A. 225, N. 118; M. 107 (D. L. 20)

Main Question put; A. 231, N. 133; M. 98 (D. L. 21)

AMBROSE, Mr. W., Middlessex, Harrow

Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland), 2R. [313] 934

Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure—Rule 1 (Closure of Debate), Res. [311] 426

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Question, Mr. Stephens; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) *Aug 30*, [320] 465

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Appellate Jurisdiction Bill [H.L.]*(The Lord Chancellor)*

- l.* Presented; read 1st * Feb 4 (No. 15)
 Read 2^a, after short debate Feb 7, [310] 745
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 Report Feb 17, 1726 (No. 25)
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^a"
 Feb 18, [311] 8
 Amendt. to leave out ("now," add ("this day
 six months") (*The Lord Denman*); on
 Question that ("now," &c., resolved in the
 affirmative; Bill read 3^a
c. Read 1st * (*Mr. Secretary Matthews*) April 22
 [Bill 234]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" (*Mr.*
Attorney General) Sept 10, [321] 210; after
 short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill read 2^o
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l. Royal Assent Sept 16 [50 & 51 Viet c. 70]

**Arbitration of Poor Law Questions
(Scotland) Bill**

(Mr. Mason, Mr.
E. R. Russell, Mr. Macdonald Cameron, Mr.
Watt, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Lacaita)

- c.* Ordered; read 1st * Jan 23 [Bill 2]
 Bill withdrawn * Aug 3

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- The Lee-Burton Magazine Rifle*, Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) Feb 17, [310] 1773
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Valise Equipment, Questions, Mr. Mark Stewart, Mr. Tomlinson; Answers, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) Aug 19, [319] 1098

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Volunteer Corps—Audit of Accounts, Question, Mr. Atkinson; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) April 5, [313] 476

Officers of Yeomanry and Cavalry, Question, Mr. Gout-Davis; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) Aug 11, [319] 70

Army (Administration)

Moved to resolve, "That reforms are urgently required in the system of administration in the Army" (*The Earl of Dunraven*) Aug 19, [319] 1066; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Army (Ireland)—Dublin Garrison

Moved, "That there be laid before the House a nominal Return of all cases of febrile and respiratory disease which have occurred in the Dublin Garrison since 1st January 1881, distinguishing in each case the barracks" (*The Earl Beauchamp*) June 23, [316] 749; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Army (Re-organization)

Postponement of Motion, The Earl of Wemyss, July 18, [317] 1102

Mov'd. "That the statement regarding Army organization recently made by Major-General Brackenbury by authority of the Secretary of State for War at the Royal United Service Institution be laid upon the Table" (*The Earl of Wemyss*) July 22, 1743; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

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Army—Patterns for Warlike Stores— Military Administration

Moved to resolve, "That it is desirable to appoint a 'Commission of high authority' (as recommended in paragraph 197 of the Report of the Royal Commission appointed 'to inquire into the system under which patterns of warlike stores are adopted, and the stores obtained and passed for Her Majesty's Service') to consider and determine the important questions raised in that Report, as well as those which the Commissioners felt were 'beyond their province to discuss' " (*The Lord Chelmsford*) June 28, [316] 1127; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Army—Royal Commission on Warlike Stores—Defective Weapons and Stores

Moved, That there be laid before this House, "Return of the schedule of complaints and defects printed by the War Office for the use of the Royal Commission on Warlike Stores now sitting, as to the weapons and stores supplied for the use of Her Majesty's Navy" (*The Earl of Harrowby*) Feb 18, [311] 1; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Army—The National Rifle Association— Proposed Removal from Wimbledon Common

Moved, "That the removal of the National Rifle Association from Wimbledon Common is a question of national importance, and deserves the serious attention of Her Majesty's Government" (*The Earl of Wemyss*) Aug 8, [318] 1496; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Army and Navy Estimates Select Com- mittee [Remuneration of Accountants]

c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to July 28, [318] 485

Army (Annual) Bill

(*Mr. Secretary Stanhope, Lord George Hamilton, The Judge Advocate General*)

- c. Resolutions in Committee Mar 17
- Resolutions reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1^o Mar 18 [Bill 202]
- Read 2^o Mar 21
- Committee^o; Report Mar 25
- Read 3^o Mar 28
- l. Read 1^o (*The Lord Privy Seal, Earl Cadogan*) Mar 29 (No. 55)
- Read 2^o April 1
- Committee^o; Report April 18
- Read 3^o April 19
- l. Royal Assent April 28 [50 Vict. c. 2]

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Irish Land Law, Report, cl. 16, Amendt. [316] 1473, 1475

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Land Transfer, 2R. Amendt. [313] 1758

ASHBOURNE, Lord (Lord Chancellor of Ireland)

Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland), 1R. [317] 325, 326; 2R. 710, 726; Comm. cl. 2, 924, 926; cl. 6, 929

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Lord Ashbourne and Home Rule, [312] 501

Ireland (City of Limerick)—The Asylum Rate, Motion for Papers, [312] 500

Irish Land Law, 2R. [313] 1371; Comm. cl. 1, [315] 18; cl. 5, 33, 34, 35; cl. 6, 38; cl. 7, 38, 39; cl. 11, ib. 41; cl. 16, 42, 43; cl. 17, 45, 46, 47; cl. 20, 1680, 1688; cl. 22, 1700; Report, [316] 1441, 1443; cl. 1, 1465; cl. 4, 1469; cl. 13, 1473; cl. 16, 1475; cl. 20, ib.; Commons' Amendts. Consid. cl. 5, [319] 22; cl. D, 29, 33; cl. E, 34, 35; cl. 21, 37; cl. 21, 40

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ment, 2R. [318] 1935

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Moved, "That an humble Address be pre-
sented to Her Majesty for copy of any
written pledges, should such pledges exist,
on the part of the Empires of Russia and
China with the Government of this country
in reference to the occupation for military
or naval purposes of the harbour of Port
Hamilton or any portion of the territory of
Corea" (*The Viscount Sidmouth*) Mar 21,
[312] 1285; after short debate, Motion with-
drawn

ASQUITH, Mr. H. H., *Fife, E.*

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Assistant County Surveyors (Ireland) Bill (*Mr. Macartney, Colonel King-Barman, Colonel Waring*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o • Jan 28 [Bill 92]
2R. [Dropped]

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for the Colonies (Sir Henry Holland) May 10, [314] 1463

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sionaries, Question, Sir Robert Fowler; Answer, The Secretary of State for the

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c. Motion for Leave (*Colonel Saunderson*) Jan 31, [310] 379; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1^o
2R. [Dropped] [Bill 138]

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Bankruptcy (County Courts) (Ireland) Bill

(Mr. Mulholland, Colonel King-Harman, Colonel Waring, Mr. Macartney, Mr. O'Neill)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 86]
2R. [Dropped]

Bankruptcy Court (Belfast) Bill

(Mr. Ewart, Sir James Corry, Mr. William Johnston, Mr. Macartney)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 69]
2R. [Dropped]

Bankruptcy Courts (Ireland) Bill

(Mr. Sexton, Mr. Chance, Mr. O'Hea, Mr. M'Cartan, Mr. Reynolds)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 124]
Read 2^o July 25, [317] 2017
Order for Committee read, and discharged Aug 2, [318] 1035; Bill committed to a Select Committee of Seven Members, Four to be nominated by the House, and Three by the Committee of Selection
And, on Aug 5, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Ewart, Mr. Matthew Kenny, Mr. Serjeant Madden, and Mr. Sexton
Report of Select Comm. Aug 11 (No. 278)
Bill re-committed Aug 11
Committee (on re-comm.) deferred Aug 15, [319] 648 [Bill 367]
Committee (on re-comm.) [Dropped]

Bankruptcy Courts (Ireland) [Salaries, &c.]

c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to July 28, [318] 486

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Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure) Bill
(Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Baron Henry De Worms)

c. Ordered; read 1^o July 15 [Bill 327]
Read 2^o Aug 20, [320] 429
Committee—A.P. Sept 6, 1817
Committee *; Report Sept 9
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Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^o;" after short debate, Question put; A. 80, N. 14; M. 66 (D.L. 473.); Bill read 3^o
l. Read 1^o (L. Chancellor) Sept 12 (No. 261)
Read 2^o *; Committee negatived; read 3^o Sept 13
Royal Assent Sept 16 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 66]

Bankruptcy (Ireland) Bill

(Mr. John O'Connor, Mr. Peter M'Donald, Mr. O'Hea, Mr. Sexton, Mr. M'Cartan)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 94]
2R. [Dropped]

Bankruptcy Offices (Sites) Bill

(Mr. David Plunket, Mr. Jackson)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Mar 15 [Bill 197]
Read 2^o, and committed to a Select Committee of Five Members, Three to be nominated by the House and Two by the Committee of Selection Mar 21, [312] 1123
And, on April 13, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Allison, Mr. Plunket, and Mr. Quinn
Report of Select Comm. April 27
Bill re-committed April 27
Committee (on re-comm.); Report April 28, [314] 303 [Bill 243]
Read 3^o April 29
l. Read 1^o (Lord Henniker) May 2 (No. 76)
Read 2^o, after short debate, and committed; the Committee to be proposed by the Committee of Selection May 10, 1433
Ordered, That Standing Order No. 93 be suspended, and that any Petitions praying to be heard against the Bill be received by this House which shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office before Three o'clock in the afternoon on or before Friday the 20th instant May 12
Committee * July 26 (No. 187)
Report * July 26
Read 3^o July 29
Royal Assent Aug 23 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 187]

Bankruptcy Offices (Sites) [Consolidated Fund]

c. Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" (Mr. Plunket) Mar 25, [312] 1587; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Matter considered in Committee
Resolved, That it is expedient to authorise the grant, out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, of a sum to meet any

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315] Debate resumed May 20, 651; after short debate, Amendt. to leave out "now," add "on Monday 20th June" (Mr. Conway); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after further debate, Question put, and negatived; Question, "That 'on Monday 20th June,' be there added," put, and agreed to; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

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1. Presented; read 1st July 26 (No. 189)

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Words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

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- c. Ordered; read 1° * Aug 8 [Bill 362]
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- c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to Aug 15, [319] 654

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(The Lord President)

1. Presented; read 1st Jan 28 (No. 4)

Read 2nd Jan 31

Committee*; Report Feb 3

Read 3rd Feb 4

c. Read 1st (Sir William Hart Dyke) Mar 28

Read 2nd April 12, [313] 811 [Bill 209]

Committee; Report June 24, [316] 1005

Read 3rd June 27

1. Royal Assent July 5 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 55]

Church Discipline Amendment Bill

(Colonel Sandys, Mr. Wardle, Mr. Joicey)

c. Ordered; read 1st Feb 3 [Bill 156]

Bill withdrawn Aug 2

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Church Patronage Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*)

l. Read 1st Feb 18 (No. 26)

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2nd" Feb 28, [311] 678

Amend. to leave out ("now," add ("this day six months")) (*The Lord Grimthorpe*); Debate adjourned

Debate resumed Mar 3, 1927; on Question that ("now,") &c. ? resolved in the affirmative; Bill read 2nd

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Report Mar 22, 1927 (No. 44)

Read 3rd April 1 (No. 52)

Church Sites (Compulsory Powers Repeal) Bill

(*Mr. Francis Powell, Mr. John Talbot, Mr. Addison, Mr. Tomlinson*)

c. Ordered; read 1st Jan 28 [Bill 53]

2R., Debate adjourned April 6, [313] 673

Bill withdrawn * Aug 9

Church Sites (Compulsory Powers Repeal) Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Bishop of Lichfield*)

l. Presented; read 1st Feb 15 (No. 22)

Read 2nd, after short debate Mar 14, [312] 168

Moved, "That the House do now resolve itself into Committee on the said Bill" Mar 22, 1931; after short debate, on Question ? resolved in the negative

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(*Sir Robert Fowler, Mr. Hubbard*)

c. Ordered; read 1st Feb 10 [Bill 165]

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Regulations—Writers' Holidays, Question, Mr. Gilhooly; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Aug 5*, [318] 1361

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- 315] Committee deferred *May* 16, 226
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 316] *June* 20, 632; after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Donald Crawford); after further short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned
 . Debate resumed *June* 22, 682; after debate, Question put, and agreed to; Committee—R.P.
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 . Committee [Third Night]—R.P. *June* 24, 935
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 . Committee [Seventh Night]; Report *Aug* 19, 1250 [Bill 383]
 As amended, considered; read 3^d. after debate
 320] *Sept* 3, 1072
 l. Read 1st * (*Viscount Cross*) *Sept* 6 (No. 251)
 . Read 2^a, after short debate *Sept* 7, 1522
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 321] Report; read 3^a *Sept* 9, 2
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 . *Sept* 12, 415 [Bill 390]
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Coal Mines Regulation Act (1872) Amendment Bill

- (Mr. Hayden, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Clancy, Mr. Conway, Mr. Patrick O'Brien.)
 c. Ordered; read 1st * *Jan* 28 [Bill 39]
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- Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Mar* 14, to leave out from "That" add "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the best way of utilising the protected barbette or disappearing system in coast defences and coaling stations" (*Colonel Duncan*) v., [312] 238; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

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Read 2^o, after short debate *May 20*, [315] 642

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(*Mr. Stuart-Wortley, Mr. Secretary Matthews*)

- c.* Ordered ; read 1^o * April 28 [Bill 237]
Read 2^o * May 4
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Read 3^o * May 23
- l.* Read 1^o * (*E. Brownlow*) May 23 (No. 108)
Read 2^o * June 13
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Read 3^o June 16
Royal Assent July 5 [50 & 51 Vict. c. lxxv]

Commons Regulation (Laindon) Provisional Order Bill

(*Mr. Stuart-Wortley, Mr. Secretary Matthews*)

- c.* Ordered ; read 1^o * April 26 [Bill 238]
Read 2^o * May 4
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Read 3^o * May 20
- l.* Read 1^o * (*E. Brownlow*) May 21 (No. 107)
Read 2^o * June 13
Committee * ; Report June 14
Read 3^o * June 16
Royal Assent July 5 [50 & 51 Vict. c. lxxvii]

Companies Acts Consolidation and Amendment Bill

(*Mr. James Maclean, Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Lees*)

- c.* Considered in Committee ; Resolution agreed to, and reported ; Bill ordered ; read 1^o * April 5 [Bill 218]
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Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill

(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jackson*)

- c.* Resolutions in Committee Mar 21
Resolutions reported, and agreed to ; Bill ordered ; read 1^o * Mar 22
Read 2^o * Mar 24
Committee * ; Report Mar 25
Read 3^o * Mar 28
- l.* Read 1^o * ; read 2^o ; Committee negatived ; read 3^o Mar 28
Royal Assent Mar 29 [50 Vict. c. 1]

Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill

(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jackson*)

- c.* Resolution in Committee June 27
Resolution reported, and, after short debate, agreed to ; Bill ordered ; read 1^o June 28, [316] 1223
Read 2^o * June 30
Committee * ; Report July 1
Read 3^o * July 4
- l.* Read 1^o * ; read 2^o ; Committee negatived ; read 3^o July 5
Royal Assent July 5 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 14]

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill

(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jackson*)

- c.* Resolution in Committee Sept 8
321] Resolution reported Sept 9, 36 ; after debate, Resolution agreed to ; Bill ordered ; read 1^o *
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o "
Sept 10, 215 ; after debate, Question put ; A. 85, N. 25 ; M. 60 (D. L. 470) ; Bill read 2^o
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Sept 12, 289 ; after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned " (*Mr. Parnell*) ; after further short debate, Question put ; A. 87, N. 228 ; M. 141
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- l.* Read 1^o * (*V. Cross*) Sept 13
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Royal Assent Sept 16 [59 & 51 Vict. c. 50]

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Question, Mr. Hanbury ; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) ; Question, Mr. Bradlaugh [no reply] Aug 19, [319] 1105 ; Questions, Mr. Hanbury, Mr. Bradlaugh, Dr. Clark ; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) Aug 26, [320] 15 ; Questions, Mr. Hanbury ; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) Aug 30, 465

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c. Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 3 [Bill 157]
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Read 2^a, after short debate Aug 25, 1778
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Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Hobhouse*)

1. Presented; read 1st * *Feb* 3 (No. 13)

Read 2nd, and referred to a Select Committee,
after short debate *Mar* 1, [311] 862 (No. 13)

And, on *Mar* 8, the Lords following were
named of the Committee:—E. Stanhope,
E. Milltown, E. Kimberley, E. Selborne,
L. Colchester, L. Leconfield, L. Bramwell,
L. Monkswell, L. Hobhouse, L. Lingen, L.
Grimthorpe, and L. Thring

Report of Select Comm. *June* 20 [No. 128]

Bill reported * *June* 23 (No. 129)

Committee, after short debate *July* 19, [317]
1311

Report *July* 21, 1581 (No. 180)

Read 3rd *July* 26, [318] 8

c. Read 1st * (*Mr. Haldane*) *Aug* 5 [Bill 359]

Read 2nd * *Aug* 19

Committee *—*a.p.* *Sept* 1

Committee—*a.p.* *Sept* 8, [320] 1843

Committee *; Report; Considered; read 3rd
Sept 9

1. Royal Assent *Sept* 16 [50 & 51 *Viol. o.* 73]

Copyright (Musical Compositions) Bill

(*Mr. Addison, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Howorth,*
Mr. Powell)

c. Ordered; read 1st * *Mar* 14 [Bill 195]

Bill withdrawn * *July* 8

Copyright (Musical Compositions) (No. 2)

Bill (*Mr. Bartley, Mr. Addison,*

Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Lawson)

c. Ordered; read 1st * *July* 14 [Bill 322]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2nd."

Aug 16, [319] 829; Moved, "That the
Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Cobb*);
after short debate, Question put; A. 45, N.
31; M. 14 (D. L. 393) [3.50 A.M.]

2R. [Dropped]

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Corn Sales Bill

(*Mr. Rankin, Sir Joseph R. Bailey, Mr. H. T. Davenport, Mr. Williamson*)

e. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 91]

Order for 2R. discharged; Bill withdrawn June 6, [315] 1204

Coroners Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Chancellor*)

l. Presented; read 1^o * July 19 (No. 177)

Read 2^o, after short debate July 21, [317] 1580

Committee * Aug 4 (No. 210)

Report * Aug 5

Read 3^o * Aug 8

e. Read 1^o * (Mr. Attorney General) Aug 15 [Bill 378]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"

Sept 10, [321] 214; **after short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill read 2^o**

Committee *; Report; Considered; read 3 Sept 13

l. Royal Assent Sept 16 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 71]

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(*Mr. Wootton Isaacson*)

e. Ordered; read 1^o * Mar 11 [Bill 193]

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Cottagers' (Allotments) Bill

(Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Finch-Hatton, Sir Edward Birkbeck, Viscount Curzon, Mr. Charles Hall, Captain Selwyn, Viscount Grimston)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 7 [Bill 161]
2R. [Dropped]COTTON, Capt. E. T. D., *Cheshire, Wirral*

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County Courts Consolidation Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Chancellor*)

- l.* Presented; read 1st * *May 3* (No. 78)
 Read 2nd * *May 17*
 Committee *; Report *May 20*
 Read 3rd * *May 23*
c. Read 1st * (*Mr. Solicitor General*) *June 20*
 Bill withdrawn * *Aug 23* [Bill 204]

County Courts (Expenses) Bill

(*Mr. Jackson, Mr. Attorney General, Sir Herbert Maxwell*)

- c.* Ordered; read 1st * *Feb 22* [Bill 177]
 Read 2nd *Feb 28*, [311] 845
 Committee *; Report *Mar 14*
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l. Read 1st * (*Earl Beauchamp*) *Mar 18* (No. 48)
 Read 2nd * *Mar 31*
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 Read 3rd * *April 21*
 Royal Assent *April 28* [50 *Vict. c. 3*]

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- c.* Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to
Mar 7, [311] 1551
 Res. reported, and, after short debate, agreed to
Mar 8, 1864

County Government (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. James O'Brien, Mr. Timothy Harrington, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Bealy*)

- c.* Ordered; read 1st * *Jan 28* [Bill 12]
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Question, Mr. James Stuart; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) Aug 23, [319] 1838

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Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill

(Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Secretary Matthews, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Attorney General for Ireland)

Notice of Motion, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour); Observations, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith); Notice, Mr. John Morley Mar 21, [312] 858

Moved, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill to make better provision for the prevention and punishment of Crime in Ireland; and for other purposes relating thereto" (Mr. Arthur Balfour) Mar 28, 1624; after long debate, Debate adjourned

The Chief Secretary's Speech, Question, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) Mar 29, 1780

Debate resumed [Second Night] Mar 29, 1790; after long debate, Debate further adjourned

Debate resumed [Third Night] Mar 30, 1877; after long debate, Debate further adjourned

[313] Debate resumed [Fourth Night] Mar 31, 88; after long debate, Debate further adjourned

Debate resumed [Fifth Night] April 1, 245

Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "this House will immediately resolve itself into a Committee to consider the state of Ireland"

(Mr. Parnell) v., 270; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.," after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. T. P. O'Connor); after short debate, Question put; A. 254, N. 361; M. 107 (D. L. 84)

Original Question again proposed, 336; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (Mr. Dillon); after short debate, Question put; A. 253, N. 361; M. 108 (D. L. 85)

Original Question again proposed, 340; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (Mr. William Henry Smith); Question put; A. 361, N. 253; M. 108

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 340

Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and agreed to

Main Question put, and agreed to

Bill ordered; read 1^o * [Bill 217]

[*cont.*]

[*cont.*]

Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill—cont.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" April 5, 313] 512

Amendt. To leave out from "That," add "this House, being of opinion that the Bill, if it should become Law, will tend to increase disorder in Ireland, and to endanger the Union between that Country and the other parts of the Empire, declines to proceed further with the said Bill" (*Sir Bernhard Samuelson*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Debate adjourned

. Debate resumed [Second Night] April 6, 624;

after long debate, Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed [Third Night] April 12, 709;

after long debate, Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed [Fourth Night] April 13, 812;

after long debate, Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed [Fifth Night] April 14, 892;

after long debate, Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed [Sixth Night] April 15, 1006;

after long debate, Moved, "That Mr. Timothy Michael Healy be suspended from the Service of the House" (*Mr. William Henry Smith*); Question put; A. 118, N. 52; M. 66

. Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1087

After short debate, Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed [Seventh Night] April 18,

1129; after long debate, Question put;

A. 379, N. 269; M. 101

. Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1232

Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o

314] Order for Committee read; Moved, "That

Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair,"

. April 26, 19

Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "this House declines to proceed further with a measure for strengthening the Criminal Law against combinations of tenants until it has before it the full measure for their relief against excessive rents in the shape in which it may pass the other House of Parliament" (*Mr. R. T. Reid*) v., 37; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Debate adjourned

. Debate resumed [Second Night] April 27,

105; after long debate, Debate further ad-

314] . Debate resumed [Third Night] April 28, 251;

After long debate, Question put; A. 341,

N. 240; M. 101

. Division List, Ayes and Noes, 298

Main Question put, and agreed to; Committee

—R.F.

. Committee [First Night]—R.F. April 29, 357

. Committee [Second Night]—R.F. May 2, 558

. Committee [Third Night]—R.F. May 3, 762

. Committee [Fourth Night]—R.F. May 9, 1278

. Committee [Fifth Night]—R.F. May 10, 1470

. Committee [Sixth Night]—R.F. May 11, 1585

. Committee [Seventh Night]—R.F. May 13, 1820

315] Committee [Eighth Night]—R.F. May 17, 259

. Committee [Ninth Night]—R.F. May 18, 415

. Committee [Tenth Night]—R.F. May 19, 540

. Committee [Eleventh Night]—R.F. May 20, 731

. Committee [Twelfth Night]—R.F. May 23, 907

. Committee [Thirteenth Night]—R.F. June 7,

1233

. Committee [Fourteenth Night]—R.F. June 8,

1353

Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill—cont.

Committee [Fifteenth Night]—R.F. June 9, 315] 1442

Moved, "That this House will, To-morrow, again resolve itself into the said Committee,"

1553

Amendt. to leave out "To-morrow," insert "on Monday next" (*Mr. T. M. Healy*); Question proposed, "That 'To-morrow' &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. with-
drawn

Main Question put, and agreed to

Order for Committee read; Moved, "That this House will, upon Monday next, resolve itself into the Committee on the Bill"

June 10, 1674

Amendt. to leave out "upon Monday next," insert "To-morrow" (*Mr. T. M. Healy*);

Question proposed, "That 'upon Monday next' &c.;" after short debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*);

Question put; A. 202, N. 73; M. 129;

(D. L. 221) [2.10 a.m.]

Question put, "That this House, &c.;" A. 203,

N. 72; M. 131 (D. L. 223) [2.25 a.m.]

Committee [Sixteenth Night]—R.F. June 13,

1745

316] Committee [Seventeenth Night] — R.F.

June 14, 61

. Committee [Eighteenth Night]—R.F. June 15,

157

. Committee [Nineteenth Night] June 17, 421;

after long time spent therein, and it being Ten o'clock, the Chairman, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 10th of June, interrupted the Debate, and put the Question forthwith; A. 332, N. 163; M. 169

[10 p.m.]

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 484

Whereupon the Chairman, in pursuance of the said Order, forthwith reported the Bill, with Amendments, to the House [Bill 290]

As amended, considered [First Night] June 27,

1040; after long debate, further Proceeding

deferred

Further Proceeding resumed [Second Night]

June 28, 1167; after long debate, Debate

adjourned

Further Proceeding resumed [Third Night]

June 29, 1259; after debate, Debate ad-

317] . Further Proceeding resumed June 30, 1352;

after short debate, Bill to be read 3^o upon

Tuesday next [Bill 305]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^o"

July 7, 85

Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. W. E. Gladstone*);

Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after

long debate, Debate adjourned

Mr. W. O'Brien and Colonel Saunderson,

Personal Explanation, *Mr. W. O'Brien,*

July 8, 225

. Debate resumed July 8, 228; after long de-

bate, Question put; A. 349, N. 262; M. 87

. Division List, Ayes and Noes, 316

Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 3^o

1. Read 1^o * (*The Lord Ashbourne*) July 11

. Read 2^a, after debate July 14, 710 (No. 164)

Committee; Report, after debate July 15, 899

. Read 3^a, after debate July 18, 1102

Royal Assent July 19 [50 & 51 *Visit. c.* 20]

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Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill—cont.

Protest against the Third Reading July 21, 317] 1595

. Protest against the Bill July 25, 1846

[See title—Parliament—Business of the House

Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Expenses]

Moved, "That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of authorising the payment, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, of any allowances that may be made, and expenses that may be incurred, under the provisions of any Act of the present Session to make better provision for the prevention and punishment of Crime in Ireland, and for other purposes relating thereto" (Queen's Recommendation signified) (*Mr. Jackson*) June 9, [315] 1560; after short debate, Question put; A. 111, N. 48; M. 63 (D. L. 213)

Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" June 13, 1839; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Matter considered in Committee

Moved, "That it is expedient to authorise the payment, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, of any allowances that may be made, and expenses that may be incurred, under the provisions of any Act of the present Session to make better provision for the prevention and punishment of Crime in Ireland (*Mr. A. J. Balfour*), 1841; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887—The Proclamations—See under Ireland

Criminal Law (Costs) Bill

(*Mr. Milvain, Mr. Wharton, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Molloy*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Mar 10 [Bill 191] 2R. [Dropped]

Criminal Law (Ireland) Amendment Bill

(*Mr. Sexton, Mr. Timothy Harrington, Mr. Chance, Mr. Healy, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Donal Sullivan*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 27] 2R. [Dropped]

Criminal Law (Scotland) Procedure Bill

(*Mr. Secretary Matthews, Mr. Secretary Balfour, The Lord Advocats, Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 31 [Bill 131] 2R. deferred Feb 28, [311] 844 Bill withdrawn * Mar 11

Criminal Law (Scotland) Procedure (No. 2) Bill

(*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Secretary Matthews, Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Mar 14 [Bill 196]

[cont.

Criminal Law (Scotland) Procedure (No. 2) Bill—cont.

312] Read 2^o April 21, 1545

Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" June 30, 316] 1870

Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day three months" (*Dr. Cameron*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Main Question put, and agreed to; Committee; Report

317] Considered July 12, 593; after debate, Debate adjourned

. Further Proceeding resumed July 14, 887

Order for 3R. read, and discharged; Bill recommitted in respect of Clauses 40, 42, 43, 51, and a new clause

. Committee; Report; as amended, considered; read 3^o July 18, 1297

l. Read 1^o * (*M. Lothian*) July 19 (No. 178)

318] Read 2^o July 29, 514

Committee * Aug 4 (No. 200)

Report * Aug 5

Committee * (on re-comm.) Aug 8

Report * Aug 9

Read 3^o * Aug 11

319] c. Lords' Amendts. considered Aug 18, 1062; Debate adjourned

Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) Aug 19, 1114

. Debate resumed Aug 19, 1253; Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed Aug 22, 1519; Lords' Amendts. agreed to

l. Royal Assent Sept 16 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 35]

Criminal Law (Scotland) Procedure [Consolidated Fund]

c. Res. considered in Committee July 1 [316] 1540; after short debate, Res. agreed to

Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Bill [H.L.] (*The Marquess of Lothian*)

l. Presented; read 1^o * May 10 (No. 90)

315] Read 2^o, after short debate May 17, 238

Committee *; Report May 20

Read 3^o * May 23

c. Read 1^o * (*Lord Advocate*) June 13 [Bill 287]

316] Read 2^o, after short debate June 14, 151

. Committee deferred June 27, 1109

. Committee; Report June 30, 1354

Considered *; read 3^o July 1

l. Commons Amendts. considered July 8, 317] 207; one disagreed to; remaining Amendts. agreed to

A Committee appointed to prepare Reasons to be offered to the Commons for the Lords disagreeing to the said Amendt.; the Committee to meet forthwith. Report from the Committee of the reasons prepared by them; read, and agreed to; and a message sent to the Commons to return the said Bill with the reasons

c. Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) July 26, 318] 51

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Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Bill—cont.

- mons July 28, 187; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. A. J. Balfour*): Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned
- Adjourned Debate on Question, "That this House doth not insist on the Amendt. to which the Lords have disagreed" resumed July 28, 184; Question put, and agreed to
- l. Order for the consideration of the Commons' consequential Amendt. read Aug 4, 1123; Amendt. considered, and agreed to
- Royal Assent Aug 8 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 24]

Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act (1886) Amendment Bill

(*Dr. Clark, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Esslemont, Dr. McDonald, Mr. Mackintosh*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 52]
- 2R. [Dropped]

Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act (1886) Amendment (No. 2) Bill

(*Mr. Anderson, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Provand*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 100]
- 2R., after short debate, Debate adjourned Mar 2, [311] 1020
- Adjourned Debate on 2R. [Dropped]

Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act (1886) Amendment (No. 2) Bill

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(*Dr. Clark, Mr. Angus Sutherland, Dr. R. McDonald, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Lyell, Colonel Duncan, Mr. James Stuart, Mr. Chance*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o April 5 [Bill 219]
- Bill withdrawn June 7

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Searching of Luggage—The Hon. P. A. Collins, Questions, Mr. Tuite, Mr. Sexton; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) *Aug 4*, [318] 1103

Customs and Inland Revenue Bill

(*Mr. Courtney, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jackson*)

c. Considered in Committee *April 21*
Resolution reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered * *April 22*
Resolutions in Committee *April 25*
Resolutions reported, and agreed to *April 26*, [314] 100

Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Gentlemen appointed to prepare and bring in a Bill upon the Resolutions reported from the Committee of Ways and Means on the 22nd day of this instant April, and then agreed to by the House, that they do make provision therein, pursuant to the said Resolutions

Read 1^o * [Bill 241]
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. Read 2^o, after debate *June 6*, 1184
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l. Read 1^o * (*M. of Salisbury*) *June 30* (No. 150)

Read 2^o *; Committee negatived *July 1*

Read 3^o * *July 4*

Royal Assent *July 5* [50 & 51 Vict. c. 15]

Customs Law Amendment Bill—afterwards

Customs Consolidation Act (1876) Amendment Bill (Sir Albert Rollet, Mr. Seymour King, Mr. Gourley)

c. Considered in Committee; Res. agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1^o * *Feb 2* [Bill 155]

Read 2^o, after debate *Feb 18*, [311] 127

Committee *; Report *April 20*

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Read 3^o * *April 26*

l. Read 1^o * (*Lord Brabourne*) *April 28*

Read 2^o *May 6*, [314] 1103 (No. 71)

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Read 3^o * *May 12*

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(*Mr. Gedge, Viscount Folkestone, Mr. Hoare, Mr. Mac Innes*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Jan 31* [Bill 134]
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(*Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Mr. Howard Vincent,*

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- c. Ordered; read 1^o * April 20 [Bill 231]
- Read 2^o * May 10, [314] 1580
- Committee *—*r.p.* May 13
- Committee—*r.p.* May 20, [315] 815
- Committee; Report June 7, 1340
- As amended, considered June 16, [316] 367
- Bill re-committed; Report; as amended, considered; read 3^o June 17, 530

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(No. 121)

- l. Read 1^o * June 20

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- c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to June 16, [316] 369

Deeds of Arrangement (No. 2) Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Chancellor*)

- l. Presented; read 1^o * Aug 11 (No. 230)
- Read 2^o * Aug 12
- Committee *; Report Aug 15
- Read 3^o * Aug 16
- c. Read 1^o * (*Mr. Attorney General*) Aug 16
- Read 2^o * Sept 2 [Bill 381]
- Committee—*r.p.* Sept 5, [320] 1326
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- Committee *; Report Sept 9
- As amended, considered Sept 10, [321] 167
- Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^o;"
- Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. Clancy*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
- Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 3^o
- l. Royal Assent Sept 16 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 57]

Deep Sea Oysters Bill

(*Mr. Cozens-Hardy, Mr. Colman*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 2 [Bill 151]
- Bill withdrawn * June 28

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Distressed Unions (Ireland) Bill

(Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Colonel King-Harman)

c. Ordered; read 1^o June 30, [316] 1428

[Bill 307]

Read 2^o, after debate July 7, [317] 153

Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" July 11, 451; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. T. M. Healy); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned

Debate resumed July 21, 1736; after short debate, Debate further adjourned

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Debate resumed July 12, 588; after short debate, Res. agreed to

Distress for Rent Amendment Bill

(Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Burt, Mr. Arthur Williams)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 2 [Bill 154]
 2R. [Dropped]

District Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Officers' Superannuation Bill

(Mr. Johnston, Mr. Chance)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Aug 13 [Bill 375]
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DIXON, Mr. G., Birmingham, Edgbaston

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(*The Lord Mount-Temple*)

1. Presented; read 1st May 10 (No. 91)
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subject of rabies in dogs, and the laws appli-
cable thereto” (*The Lord President*) May 17,
[315] 246; Motion agreed to
And, on June 14, the Lords following were
named of the Committee:—L. President, D.
Beaufort, E. Coventry, E. Carnarvon, E.
Onslow, E. Zetland, E. Kimberley, L. Wal-
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journment, [312] 1589
Post Office (Scotland)—Sub-Postmastership
of the Elm Row Sub-Post Office, Edinburgh,
[316] 270

Dover (Corporation) Harbour Bill

1. Moved, “That the Bill be now read 2nd”
(*The Earl Stanhope*) Feb 28, [311] 656
Amendt. to leave out (“now,”) add (“this day
six months”)(*The Earl Granville*); after short
debate, on Question, That (“now,”) &c. 1
Cont. 50, Not-Cont. 45; Majority 5
Resolved in the affirmative; Bill read 2nd

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Dover Harbour Board—The Accountants
Question, Major Dickson; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Mar 10, [311] 1718

Drainage and Improvement of Lands (Ireland) Provisional Order Bill
(Mr. Jackson, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach)

- c. Ordered; read 1° • Jan 31 [Bill 127]
- Read 2° • Feb 8
- Report • Feb 21
- Read 3° • Feb 22
- l. Read 1° • (E. Beauchamp) Feb 24 (No. 20)
- Read 2° • Mar 7
- Report • Mar 10
- Read 3° • Mar 11
- Royal Assent Mar 29 [50 Vict. c. i.]

Dublin Hospital Board, &c. Bill
(Mr. Dwyer Gray, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. Timothy Harrington, Mr. Murphy)

- c. Ordered; read 1° • June 29 [Bill 302]
- 2R. [Dropped]

Dublin Southern District Tramways Bill
(by Order)

- c. 2R. deferred Feb 25, [311] 562
- Read 2° Feb 26, 690

Dublin Southern District Tramways Bill
[Repayment of Deposit]

- c. Considered in Committee, and agreed to Mar 9, [311] 1665

Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway (City of Dublin Junction Railways) Bill (by Order)

- c. Moved, "That, in the case of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway (City of Dublin Junction Railways) Bill, Standing Orders 81, 214, 215, and 230 be suspended, and that the Bill be now taken into consideration, provided amended prints shall have been previously deposited" (Sir Charles Forster) July 22, [317] 1752; Debate adjourned
- Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate; Question again proposed; Motion withdrawn July 25, 1848; Moved, "That the Bill be now considered;" after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Maurice Healy); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn
- Original Question again proposed, 1873; after short debate, Question put, and negatived
- Moved, "That the Bill, as amended, be now considered" July 23, [318] 312
- Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day three months" (Mr. Peter McDonald); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (Mr. Courtney); Question put; A. 247, N. 85; M. 162 (D. L. 328)
- Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 210, N. 114; M. 102 (D. L. 320)
- After short debate, main Question put; A. 234, N. 83; M. 161 (D. L. 330); Bill considered

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Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway (City of Dublin Junction Railways) Bill—cont.

- Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3°" Aug 2, 883
- Amendt. to leave out "now read 3°," insert "re-committed" (Dr. Kenny); Question proposed, "That 'now read 3°,' &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 192, N. 55; M. 137 (D. L. 341)
- Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 3°

Duchy of Cornwall

- Annual Payment on Account of Coinage Dues*, Observations, Mr. Bradlaugh; Reply, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) Sept 10, [321] 216
- Perpetual Pensions*, Questions, Mr. Caleb Wright, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Aug 11, [319] 79

Duchy of Lancaster

- Leases of Land in Yorkshire*, Question, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answer, The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Lord John Manners) Mar 10, [311] 1726
- The Chancellor of the Duchy*, Question, Mr. Brookfield; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) July 21, [317] 1628
- The Middleman System*, Question, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Mar 22, [312] 1145

DUFF, Mr. R. W., Banffshire

- Army Estimates—Retired Pay, &c. [318] 1239, 1242, 1243, 1244, 1245
- Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway (City of Dublin Junction Railways), Consid. [318] 328
- Harbour and Passing Tolls Act, 1861, [314] 946
- Harbour Loans—Memorandum of the Board of Trade, [315] 1420
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- Harbours of Refuge, Res. [313] 1281
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 - H.M.S. "Escort," Wreck of, [314] 960
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- Parliament—Business of the House—Arrangement of Public Business for Remainder of Session, Ministerial Statement, [318] 728
- Divisions of the House (Pairing)—Divisions on the 21st March, [312] 1789
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DUGDALE, Mr. J. S., *Warwickshire, Nuneaton*

Law and Justice (England and Wales)—Discontinuance of Civil Assizes in certain Counties, [316] 1160

Duke of Connaught's Leave Bill

(*Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Secretary Stanhope, Sir John Gorst*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * April 18 [Bill 228]
2R. deferred April 27, [314] 148
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" May 12, 1894; Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Dilwyn*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 318, N. 45; M. 273 (D. L. 135)
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o
Committee; Report; read 3^o May 20, [315] 788
l. Read 1^o *; read 2^a; Committee negatived; read 3^a May 21
Royal Assent May 23 [50 Vict. c. 10]

Duke of Connaught's Leave Bill

Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) May 10, [314] 1468
Charge on Indian Revenue, Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) May 10, [314] 1458

DUNCAN, Colonel F., *Finsbury, Holborn*

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Duration of Speeches in Parliament Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord Denman*)

l. Presented; read 1^a May 13, [314] 1800 (No. 97)
2R. negatived Aug 16, [319] 655
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a" Sept 6, [320] 1333
Amendt. to leave out ("now,") add ("this day three months") (*The Viscount Cross*); on Question, "That the words, &c.?" resolved in the negative; Bill to be read 2^a this day three months

DYKE, Right Hon. Sir W. H. (*Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education*), *Kent, Dartford*

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 - Technical Instruction Bill—Commercial Instruction, [319] 661

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 - Vacant Building Land in Victoria Street, Westminster, [315] 865
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 - Technical Schools (Scotland), 2R. [318] 1946, 1947; Comm. cl. 3, [320] 430; cl. 4, 435; cl. 11, 1828
- Early Closing Bill** (Sir John Lubbock, Mr. John Barry, Mr. Burt, Mr. A. Cohen, Mr. Cameron Corbett, Mr. Whitley)
 c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 99]
 2R. [Dropped]

East India Stock Conversion Bill

(Sir John Gorst, Mr. Jackson)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o May 12 [Bill 263]
- Read 2^o May 16
- Committee; Report May 17, [315] 411
- Bill re-committed; Committee; Report May 19, 623 [Bill 267]
- Considered; read 3^o May 20, 780
- l. Read 1^a; read 2^a; Committee negatived; read 3^a May 21
- Royal Assent May 23 [50 Vict. c. 11]

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Ecclesiastical Assessments (Scotland)

Bill (Mr. Mark Stewart, Mr. J. A. Campbell)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 11]
- Bill withdrawn Aug 8

Ecclesiastical Assessments (Scotland)

(No. 2) Bill (Mr. Finlay, Mr. McLagan)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 4 [Bill 160]
- 2R. [Dropped]

Ecclesiastical Commissioners

Churchyard Bottom Wood, Highgate, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson Feb 4, [310] 842

Compulsory Redemption of Tithe—Sawbridgenorth, Herts, Question, Mr. H. Gardner; Answer, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson Aug 18, [319] 943

Excelsior Club, Shirland Road, Paddington, Question, Mr. Lawson; Answer, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson July 29, [318] 548

Paddington Trustees—Sale of Land, Question, Mr. Lionel Cohen; Answer, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson Mar 15, [312] 367

Return of Dues Payable by Mines, Quarries, &c., Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) Jan 31, [310] 272

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missioners from property in Wales, and the annual payments made by them to the bishops, chapters, and archdeacons, &c., in Wales, and the annual value of the grants made by the Commissioners in augmentation of benefices in Wales" (Mr. Kenyon) Feb 24, [311] 556; after short debate, Motion deferred

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT (ENGLAND AND WALES) (Questions)

Building Grants to Science Schools and Art Schools, Questions, Mr. L. Fry, Mr. Woodall; Answers, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) Feb 25, [311] 572

Celebration of the Jubilee Year of Her Majesty's Reign—Holiday in Elementary Schools, Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) May 16, [315] 55

Class Subjects—Welsh, Question, Mr. W. Abraham (Glamorgan, Rhondda); Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) Mar 21, [312] 832

Elementary Education—Evening Schools, Question, Mr. Woodall; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) Sept 9, [321] 4;—The Returns, Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) May 12, [314] 1676

Exeter Training College—The Recent Disturbances at, Questions, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answers, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) Mar 17, [312] 531; Mar 28, 1615; May 23, [315] 876

Greenwich Hospital School, Question, Captain Price; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) Mar 17, [312] 524

House Visitation by School Managers, Question, Mr. Beach; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) May 10, [314] 1453

Inspectors, Instructions to, Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) May 12, [314] 1675

Local Colleges in England and Wales, Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) Mar 7, [311] 1383

Number and Particulars of Civil Service Writers Employed—Exclusion from Office on Jubilee Day, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) June 20, [316] 557

Payment by Results—Examinations, Question, Mr. W. G. Cavendish Bentinck; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) Mar 7, [311] 1400

Political Meetings in Schoolrooms, Observations, Mr. H. Gardner; Reply, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke); short debate thereon April 22, [313] 1763

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Elementary School Teachers—Purchases of School Requisites, Question, Mr. McCartan; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *July 11*, [317] 840

Elementary Schools, Building of—The Consulting Architect, Question, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *Mar 18*, [312] 710;—*Corporal Punishment in Newport Pagnell*, Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *Mar 24*, [312] 1317;—*Drawing in*, Question, Mr. Conway; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *June 7*, [315] 1227;—*Starving Pupils in*, Question, Colonel Eyre; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *Sept 5*, [320] 1136

Exemption from Attendance—The Bye-Laws—Partial Attendance, Question, Mr. Shaw Lefevre; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *Mar 18*, [312] 714

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Pupil Teachers, Question, Mr. Maclure; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *May 12*, [314] 1668;—*As Queen's Scholars*, Question, Mr. W. Abraham (Glamorgan, Rhondda); Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *Mar 21*, [312] 832;—*Welsh and Gaelic Languages*, Question, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *Mar 21*, [312] 833

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Bradford School Board—The Rate, Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *May 19*, [315] 508;—*Raising of the Standard for Half-Time Working Children*, Question, Mr. Byron Reed; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *June 20*, [316] 551

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Elementary Scholarships, Question, Mr. W. H. James; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *Feb 24*, [311] 465

Extension of Educational Subjects, Question Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *April 14*, [313] 871

Instruction in the Use of Tools, Questions, Mr. Woodall; Answers, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *Sept 9*, [321] 4

Loans of Works of Art, &c., Question, Mr. Bartley; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *Mar 14*, [312] 178

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Sick Pay, Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *Aug 4*, [318] 1153

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Employment of Foreigners in London—Technical Instruction Bill, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *July 19*, [317] 1342

Legislation—Evening Schools, Question, Mr. S. Smith; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *July 8*, [317] 220

Technical Instruction—The Royal Commission—Reprint of the Report, Questions, Mr. F. S. Powell, Mr. Lawson; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson), The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Aug 16*, [319] 677

The New Code, 1887

Question, Mr. F. S. Powell; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *Mar 1*, [311] 888

Articles 114, 109, Question, Mr. Kenyon; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *Mar 10*, [311] 1736

"Specific Subjects" Questions, Mr. T. E. Ellis, Mr. W. Abraham (Glamorgan, Rhondda); Answers, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *Mar 17*, [312] 515; Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) *May 10*, [314] 1452

Education Code, 1887

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to direct that Article 91 of the Education Code, 1887, be amended, as follows:—

"Unnecessary Schools. 91. The school must not be unnecessary.

"In any district a school is not deemed to be unnecessary if, at the date of its application for an annual grant, it is recognized as a certified efficient school, and has had during the twelve months preceding such application an average attendance of not less than thirty scholars. A school will not be allowed the benefit of this provision if, within two miles of it by the nearest road, there is another school receiving a special grant under Article 111" (Mr. Conway) *Mar 24*

Her Majesty's Answer to the Address reported *April 5*, [313] 511

Education (Scotland) Acts Amendment
Bill (Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Buchanan,

Dr. Farquharson, Mr. Thorburn)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Jan 23* [Bill 79]
2R. [Dropped]

Education (Scotland) Acts Amendment
(No. 2) Bill (Mr. Buchanan,

Mr. James Campbell, Mr. Edward Russell, Mr. Esslemont, Mr. Preston Bruce, Mr. Lacaita, Mr. Donald Crawford)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *April 27* [Bill 242]
Read 2^o * *June 23*
Committee [Dropped]

Education (Scotland) Acts Amendment
(No. 2) [*Expenses*]

c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to *June 28*, [316] 1258

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Administrative Reforms—Mr. Clifford Lloyd, Question, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *April 22*, [313] 1628

Affairs of Egypt—The Papers, Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *July 4*, [316] 1604; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (Mr. Labouchere) *Aug 11*, [319] 84; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Alexandria, The Mixed Tribunals at—Removal of a Member, Question, Mr. Baden-Powell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *April 28*, [314] 241

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Zebehr Pasha, Detention of, Questions, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Kelly; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Mar 29*, [312] 1782;—*Return of*, Questions, Sir Robert Fowler, Mr. Dillon; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Aug 5*, [318] 1357

Attack on British Officers, Questions, Sir George Campbell, Dr. Tanner, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *April 5*, [313] 482; Questions, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Aug 4*, [318] 1171;—*The Commission of Inquiry*, Questions, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson); Question, Dr. Tanner [no reply] *April 14*, [313] 871;—*Major Macdonald—Flogging of Sheikhs*, Questions, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Sept 10*, [321] 157

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Diplomatic Service in Egypt and Constantinople, Cost of the Ordinary, Question, Mr. Cremer; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *July 18*, [317] 1150

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Egyptian Army—Disallowance of Expenses—The Accountant General, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Mar 7*, [311] 1399;—*Numbers*, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Aug 18*, [319] 952

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R. A. Cathie, Gunner of the "Sphinx," Question, Sir Samuel Wilson; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton) *Mar 24*, [319] 1829

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Red Sea Ports—Trade with the Soudan, Questions, Mr. Bryce; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Feb 1*, [310] 390; *Aug 8*, [318] 1536

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c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 89]
2R. [Dropped]

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l. Presented; read 1^o * Jan 31 (No. 10)
Read 2^a, after short debate Mar 1, [311] 854
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Elementary Education Acts Amendment Bill (Captain Heathcote, Mr. H. T. Davenport, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Heath)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * June 22 [Bill 295]
2R. [Dropped]

Elementary Education (Evening Schools) Bill (Mr. James Stuart, Mr. A. H. Dyke Acland, Mr. H. J. Wilson, Mr. T. E. Ellis, Sir Henry Roscoe)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 49]
2R. [Dropped]

Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (Christchurch) Bill [H.L.] (The Lord President)

l. Presented; read 1^o * May 10 (No. 92)
Read 2^a * June 10
Committee; Report June 22
Read 3^a * June 24
c. Read 1^o * June 27 [Bill 297]
Read 2^o * July 4
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Read 3^o * July 13
l. Royal Assent July 19 [50 & 51 Vict. c. cxix]

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- l.* Presented; read 1^a * *May 10* (No. 94)
Read 2^a * *June 10*
Committee; Report *June 22*
Read 3^a * *June 24*
c. Read 1^o * *June 27* [Bill 298]
Read 2^o * *July 4*
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Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (Middleton St. George) Bill [H.L.]
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- l.* Presented; read 1^a * *May 10* (No. 93)
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 - Attack on Canon Browne's Residence at Bodfari, [320] 461
 - Disturbances at Mochdre, in Denbighshire, [316] 554, 555, 1029, 1152, 1153;—Inquiry into the—The Commissioner, [317] 72;—Report of the Commissioner, [320] 453
 - Ecclesiastical Commissioners—Employment of the Military, [316] 419, 420
 - Reading the Riot Act, [316] 768, 769
 - Riots at Llangwm, [317] 80, 505, 519, 1349, 1350, 1353, 1354;—Denbighshire Quarter Sessions, [317] 81
 - Tithe Commission—Welsh-Speaking Witnesses, [319] 1867
- Wales—Tithe Agitation—Riots at Llangwm, Motion for Adjournment, [317] 1355, 1362

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- Bantry Board of Guardians, Motion for Correspondence, [316] 1562
- Jubilee Year of Her Majesty's Reign, Celebration of—Naval Review off Spithead, [316] 1142, 1289, 1290; [317] 1593, 1595
- Navy—Questions
 - H.M.S. "Impérieuse," [317] 205
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 - Position of Lieutenants—Retirement, [314] 512, 519
 - Ships of War—Failures of Design and Construction—H.M.S.S. "Warspite," "Impérieuse," and "Colossus," [314] 180
- Navy—Naval Volunteers, Motion for Papers, [316] 1141
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ELTON, Mr. C. I., *Somerset, Wellington*

- Copyhold Enfranchisement, *Comm. cl. 2*, [320] 1844; *cl. 4*, 1846, 1847; *cl. 6*, 1848
- Irish Land Law, 2R. [317] 361
- Temporary Dwellings, 2R. [317] 1476

Emigration

- State-Directed*, Petition presented, Lord Denman Feb 1, [310] 383
- Statistics for 1886—The Return*, Question, Mr. Osborne Morgan; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Feb 11, [310] 1230; Question, Mr. S. Smith; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Feb 25, [311] 578

Emigration and Immigration

- Destitute Aliens*, Questions, Captain Colomb, Mr. Pickersgill; Answers, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Sept 1, [320] 722
- Immigration of Destitute Aliens*, 1886, Question, Mr. Webster; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Sept 6, [320] 1336
- Statistical Tables*, Question, Captain Colomb; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Mar 29, [312] 1777
- [See title *Immigration, &c. — United States*]

Emigration of Pauper Children

- Amendt. on Committee of Supply April 4, to leave out from "That," add "it is expedient to relax the restrictions hitherto imposed by the Local Government Board on the emigration of pauper children, and to enter into negotiations with existing emigration agencies of established reputation, whereby such agencies may be empowered to emigrate pauper, orphan, neglected, and deserted children to Canada, or others of our Colonies, subject to reasonable regulations for the future oversight of the children" (*Mr. Samuel Smith*) v., [313] 440; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

EMLY, Lord

Irish Land Law, Report, cl. 16, [316] 1474; Commons' Amendts. Consid. cl. D, [319] 29; cl. 19, 38

Employers' Liability Act, 1880

Accidental Death at Peterhead Harbour of Refuge, Questions, Mr. Esslemont, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton), The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) June 23, [316] 767

Renewal and Amendment, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) June 7, [315] 1320

Tramway Servants — "Cook v. the North Metropolitan Tramways Company," Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) Mar 31, [313] 77

Employers' Liability Act (1880) Amendment Bill

(Mr. William M'Donald, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Chance, Mr. Clancy)

*a. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 38]*

2R. deferred, after short debate, June 8, [315] 1414

2R. [Dropped]

Employers' Liability Act (1880) Amendment (No. 2) Bill

(Mr. Burt, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Joicey, Mr. Haldane, Mr. Lockwood)

*a. Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 9 [Bill 163]*

2R. [Dropped]

Employers' Liability Acts—Legislation

Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Jan 31, [310] 267

Employers' Liability Bill

Legislation, Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) Mar 22 [312] 1148; Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) July 14, [317] 800

Endowed Schools Acts

Annual Financial Statement, Question, Mr. Ooghill; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) Feb 8, [310] 887

St. Paul's School, Hammersmith, Question, Mr. Lawson; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) Sept 6, [320] 1337

Endowed Schools Act (1869) and Amending Acts

Ordered, That a Select Committee be appointed, to inquire into the operation of "The Endowed School Act, 1869," and the amending Acts, and to consider and report

[cont.]

Endowed Schools Act (1869) and Amending Acts
—cont.

how far it may be expedient to amend the powers exercised under them by the Charity Commissioners; List of the Committee Feb 7, [310] 869

Endowed Schools Act (1869) and Amending Acts (Archbishop Holgate's Grammar School at Hemsworth)

Moved, "That a humble Address be presented to Her Majesty praying Her Majesty to withhold Her consent from the Scheme of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales for the management of the Free Grammar School founded by Archbishop Holgate in the parish of Hemsworth in the county of York, the Hospital founded by Archbishop Holgate in the above-named parish of Hemsworth commonly known as Hemsworth Hospital, the Grammar School founded by Thomas Keresford in the borough of Barnsley in the county of York, and of the endowment attached to the last-named grammar school, and the gift of Phoebe Locke, so far as such Scheme affects the said grammar school and hospital at Hemsworth, and which Scheme is now lying on the Table of the House pursuant to the Endowed Schools Acts of 1869 and Amending Acts" (The Lord Archbishop of York) May 10, [314] 1434; after short debate, on Question? Cont. 38, Not-Cont. 61; M. 23; Division List, Cont. and Not-Cont. 1446; resolved in the negative

Endowed Schools Act (1869) and Amending Acts—Schemes of the Charity Commissioners—West Lavington—Wilts County School—The Dauntsey Trust

Moved, "That a humble Address be presented to Her Majesty praying that Her Majesty will withhold Her assent from the schemes of the Charity Commissioners relating to (1) the Foundation for a school and almshouses, and for other purposes, in the parish of West Lavington, otherwise Bishop Lavington, in the County of Wilts, founded under the will of Alderman William Dauntsey, dated 10th March, 1542, and since further endowed; and (2) for dealing with the Endowment of the Wilts County School, in the county of Wilts" (The Lord Stanley of Preston) Mar 29, [312] 1761; Motion agreed to

Her Majesty's Answer to the Address reported May 9, [314] 1243

ERNE, Earl of

Irish Land Law, 2R. [313] 1539; Comm. cl. 3, Amendt. [315] 31; cl. 17, Amendt. 46; cl. 21, Amendt. 1696; cl. 22, Amendt. 1699; Commons' Amendts. Consid. [319] 15

Land Improvement (Ireland), Motion for a Paper, [314] 524

Municipal Corporations Acts (Ireland) Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [316] 388; Comm. 1278; cl. 1, Amendt. id.; cl. 5, Amendt. 1279; cl. 6, Amendt. 1231; Report, [317] 27, 28

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ERNE, Earl of—*cont.*

- Navy—H.M.S. "Indus"—Defective Weapons—Sword Bayonets, [310] 1067
- Parliament—Queen's Speech—Address in Answer to, [310] 10
- War Office (Ordnance Department)—Defective Weapons—Sword Bayonets, [310] 743

Escheat Procedure Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Chancellor*)

- i. Presented; read 1st July 28 (No. 193)
Read 2nd Aug 1
Committee*; Report Aug 2
Read 3rd Aug 4
- o. Read 1st (Mr. Attorney General) Aug 12
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2nd"
Aug 16, [319] 825
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned"
(Mr. Seaton); after short debate, Question put; A. 21, N. 70; M. 49 (D. L. 392)
[3.35 A.M.]
Original Question again proposed, 827; Moved,
"That this House do now adjourn" (Mr. Conybeare); after short debate, Motion withdrawn
Original Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2nd [Bill 373]
Committee*; Report; considered; read 3rd
Sept 10, [321] 204
- i. Royal Assent Sept 16 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 53]

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- Appellate Jurisdiction, Comm. cl. 1, [310] 1060
- Justices' Jurisdiction, 2R. [311] 435
- Law of Evidence Amendment, 2R. [311] 431

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- British Guiana and Venezuela — Disputed Boundary, [317] 765
- Ceylon—Police Force, [314] 1805
- Civil Service Commissioners—Examinations for Clerk of Works under the Board of Works, [311] 1741
- Commons (Metropolis) — Tooting Common, [318] 710
- Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [312] 1834, 1839; Comm. cl. 1, [314] 1601, 1602; 3R. [317] 264
- Criminal Lunatic Asylums (England and Ireland)—Comparative Pay, [317] 778
- India—Indian Famine Insurance Fund, [314] 1454, 1684
- Ireland—Questions
 - Collector of Rates' Office, [310] 1546
 - Commissioners of Irish Lights—The "Princess Alexandra," [310] 539
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 - Education—July Examinations, [318] 700
 - Evictions—The Brooke Estate, Coolgreany, [311] 1080
 - Kingstown Harbour Commissioners—Inclosure of Ground, [317] 1340
 - Labourers' Acts — John Kavanagh, Co. Wexford, [310] 1388
 - Law and Justice—Non-Delivery of Subpoenas, [314] 1454

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ESMONDE, Sir T. H. G.—*cont.*

- Lunatic Asylums — Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum, [317] 1348
- Mortgages and Charges on Landed Property, [311] 1080
- Magistracy—Dr. Harty, Coroner, Kingstown, [317] 501
- Martello Tower at Brighton View, Co. Dublin — Advertising Placards, [317] 1152
- Parliamentary Registration Act, 1885—Sec. 19—Voters' Lists, Louth, Co. Dublin, [318] 1160
- Poor Law—Insanitary State of Rathdown Workhouse, [310] 1222
- Post Office—Annual Holiday, [314] 1678; —"Hazley v. Little"—Delay of Summons, [314] 1805
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 - Alleged Mutilation of Cattle at Rathfarnham, [314] 1455
 - Assault at Coolgreany, [310] 1222
 - Assaults in Wexford Co., [310] 1545
- Ireland—Royal Irish Constabulary—Questions
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 - Rescue by Police Constable S. Ubank, [318] 716
- Literature, Science, and Art—The Challoner-Smith Collection of Mezzotint Engravings, [311] 1080
- Lunatic Asylums—Broadmoor Convict Asylum—Lodging Allowance, [318] 916
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- Supply—Civil Services and Revenue Departments, [317] 984
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Exhibition of 1851—Landed Property held by the Commissioners—Amount Mortgaged to Greenwich Hospital

Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton) *Mar 8*, [311] 1586

Exhibitions of 1884, 1885, 1886 — The Amounts of Receipts and Expenditure

Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar 11*, [312] 25

Expiring Laws Continuance Bill

(Mr. Jackson, Sir Herbert Maxwell)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o *Aug 8* [Bill 363]
Read 2^o, after short debate *Sept 9* [321] 37
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *Sept 10*, 169
Amendt. to leave out from "That" add "this House will, upon this day three months, resolve itself into the said Committee" (Mr. Arthur O'Connor); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Main Question put, and agreed to
Committee; Report; read 3^o
l. Read 1^o (V. Cross) *Sept 12* (No. 263)
Read 2^o; Committee negatived; read 3^o *Sept 13*
Royal Assent *Sept 16* [50 & 51 Vict. c. 63]

Extraordinary Tithe Act, 1886

Acreage of Hop Cultivation, Question, Mr. Norton; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Aug 5*, [318] 1357
The Land Commissioners, Questions, Mr. Brookfield; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *July 15*, [317] 948; *July 28*, [318] 351

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Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *May 6*, [314] 1118

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Working Men Inspectors, Question, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Mar 28*, [312] 1603

Fairs and Markets (Ireland) Bill

(Dr. Tanner, Dr. Commins, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Lane, Mr. Healy)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o *Jan 28* [Bill 166]
2R. [Dropped]

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(Mr. Howard Vincent, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Seager Hunt, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Hulke)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o *Jan 28* [Bill 119]
Bill withdrawn, after short debate *Feb 1*, [310] 479

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- 319] *cl.* 21, 500, 511; *cl.* 22, 523, 524; *cl.* 28,
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- 320] Consid. *add. cl.* 1086, 1100, 1102; *cl.* 13,
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- 321] Consid. 415, 417, 424, 432, 444
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First Offenders

- Address for "Return of the number of persons convicted, either upon indictment or summarily, against whom no previous conviction was proved at their trial, who were, upon the 18th day of February 1887, undergoing sentence of imprisonment, whether imposed absolutely or in default of payment of a fine, or penal servitude for offences other than arson,

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burglary, coining, uttering counterfeit coin, throwing corrosive fluid, extortion, forgery, larceny from the person with violence, murder, or attempted murder, placing explosives so as to endanger life or property, or receiving stolen goods; stating the number of those convicted under the age of twenty, and of those who received sentences of less than twelve months' imprisonment" (*Mr. Hoare*) April 5

Order [5th April] read, and discharged; and, instead thereof, Address for: "Return of the number of persons convicted, either upon indictment or summarily, and not known to have been previously convicted, who shall, on the 31st day of May 1887, be undergoing sentence of imprisonment (whether imposed absolutely or in default of payment of a fine), or shall be undergoing sentence of penal servitude, such sentences being in either case for offences other than arson, burglary, coining, uttering counterfeit coin, throwing corrosive fluid, extortion, forgery, larceny from the person with violence, murder or attempted murder, placing explosives so as to endanger life or property, or receiving stolen goods; stating the number of those convicted under the age of twenty, and of those who shall have received sentences of less than twelve months' imprisonment" (*Mr. Hoare*) May 10, [314] 1581; after short debate, Address agreed to

First Offenders Bill (*Mr. Howard Vincent, Lord Randolph Spencer Churchill, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Hoare, Mr. Addison, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Molloy*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 31 [Bill 132]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" Feb 18, [311] 115; after debate, Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Edward Harrington*); Question, "That now, &c.," put, and negatived Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o

Committee; Report Mar 7, 1544 [Bill 189]

Committee (*on re-comm.*)—R.P. April 14, [313] 988

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Committee (*on re-comm.*); Report May 20, [315] 803

Moved, "That the Bill, as amended, be now considered" June 7, 1334; Question put, and agreed to [Bill 273]

After short debate, Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^o;" Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Radcliffe Cooke*); Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned

Debate resumed June 27, [316] 1120; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Isaacs*); Question put, and negatived Original Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 3^o

l. Read 1^o (*E. of Helmore*) June 28 (No. 140)
Read 2^o, after short debate July 5, 1765

[cont.]

First Offenders Bill—cont.

Moved, "That the House do now resolve itself into Committee upon the said Bill" July 21, [317] 1573

Amendt. to leave out all after ("That,") insert ("the Bill be referred to a Select Committee") (*The Earl of Milltown*); after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Committee*; Report July 22 (No. 182)

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Report July 28, 291

Read 3^o July 29 (No. 197)

c. Lords' Amendts. considered Aug 4, 1312

Moved, "That this House doth agree with the Lords in the said Amendts.;" Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Dr. Tanner*); Question put, and negatived; original Question put, and agreed to; Lords' Amendts. agreed to

l. Royal Assent Aug 8 [59 & 51 Vict. c. 25]

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Fisheries (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. Harrington, Mr. Sexton, Mr. J. A. Blake, Colonel Nolan, Mr. Hooper, Mr. O'Hes*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 54]

2R. [Dropped]

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c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 114]
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(*Sir Herbert Maxwell, Mr. Jackson*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 4 [Bill 159]

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Moved, "That the Committee do consist of Five Members" (*Mr. Penrose Fitzgerald*); after short debate, Amendt. to leave out "Five," insert "Seven" (*Dr. Tanner*); Question proposed, "That Five, &c.;" after further short debate, Question put, and negatived; Question, "That 'Seven,' &c.," put, and agreed to

Ordered, That Four be nominated by the House, and Three by the Committee of Selection

And, on Mar 7, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Matthew Kenny, Admiral Mayne, Mr. Schwann, and Mr. Smith-Barry

Bill withdrawn * Mar 14

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c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 20]
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- Treaty with China—"England" *v.* "Great Britain," [320] 917
- Truck, Lords' Reasons and Consequential Amendments. Consid. *cl.* 4 and *cl.* 5, [321] 455
- War Office—Unclaimed Effects of Deceased Soldiers, [320] 1660

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(Mr. David Plunket, Mr. Jackson)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 31 [Bill 135]
- Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) Feb 3, [310] 557
- Read 2^o, and committed to a Select Committee of Five Members, Two to be nominated by the House, and Three by the Committee of Selection Feb 28, [311] 842
- And, on Mar 7, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. David Plunket
- Report of Select Comm. Mar 31 [No. 91]
- Committee (on re-comm.) *; Report April 12
- Read 3^o April 14, [313] 988 [Bill 213]
- l. Read 1^o * (L. Henniker) April 18 (No. 64)
- Read 2^o * April 25
- Committee May 23, 820 (No. 79)
- Moved, "To disagree to the Amendments proposed by the Select Committee" (The Lord Henniker); Motion agreed to; Amendments negatived; Bill reported
- Read 3^o * June 9
- Royal Assent July 5 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 56]

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- Question, Sir Henry Roscoe; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) June 24, [316] 934; Question, Dr. Farquharson; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) July 8, [317] 209
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- Colonial Service (Pensions), 2R. [311] 554; Comm. *cl.* 5, [314] 831
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- Merchant Shipping Act (1854) Amendment (No. 2), Comm. *cl.* 1, [313] 1734, 1735, 1751
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- Municipal Corporations Acts (Ireland) Amendment (No. 2), Comm. *add. cl.* [315] 812
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Moved for, "Correspondence between the Naval Volunteer Home Defence Association and the Admiralty in sanctioning a scheme for obtaining and arming a steamer for the use of the Local Royal Artillery Volunteer Force at Brighton" (*The Earl Couper*) June 23, [316] 755; after short debate, Motion (by leave of the House) withdrawn

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c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 2 [Bill 149] 2R. [Dropped]

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(*H.L.*) (*The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos*)

1. Presented; read 1^o Mar 10 (No. 39)

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Read 3^o Mar 18

a. Read 1^o (Mr. Secretary Matthews) April 18 2R. deferred April 28, [314] 303

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Committee; Report; read 3^o May 10*

1. Royal Assent May 23 [50 Vict. c. 8]

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(*The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos*)

1. Presented; read 1^o May 17 (No. 104)

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Committee June 30, 1281

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c. Read 1^o (Mr. Tomlinson) July 14

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1. Royal Assent Aug 8 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 23]

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Extension of the Railway System, Question, Sir Bernhard Samuelson; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *Feb 25*, [311] 568;—*In Burma, Question, Mr. Maclure*; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *Feb 24*, [311] 464
Nizam's State Railway, Questions, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *Aug 22*, [319] 1352
Quetta-Pisheen Railway, Questions, Mr. Buchanan; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *Mar 15*, [312] 360; *Mar 21*, 842; Question, The Earl of Kimberley; Answer, The Secretary of State for India (Viscount Cross) *May 2*, [314] 496; Question, Mr. Munro-Ferguson; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *June 7*, [315] 1225
Massacre on the Quetta-Pisheen Railway, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *Feb 3*, [310] 545
Report of the Director General of Railways, Question, Mr. King; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) *July 26*, [318] 19

India—East India (Revenue Accounts)

Question, Mr. R. T. Reid; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July 28*, [318] 384
An Explanatory Memorandum, Question, General Sir George Balfour; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Aug 2*, [318] 937

India—East India (Revenue Accounts)—cont.

Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *Sept 9*, [321] 61; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Matter considered in Committee
 Moved, "That it appears, by the Accounts laid before this House, that the Total Revenue of India for the year ending the 31st day of March 1886 was £74,464,187; that the Total Expenditure in India and in England charged to Revenue was £77,265,923; that there was an excess of Expenditure over Revenue of £2,801,726; and that the Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works was £5,275,361, besides a Capital Charge of £1,086,045 involved in the Redemption of Liabilities" (Sir John Gorst), 82; after long debate, Question put, and agreed to
 Resolution reported *Sept 10*

India—Land Acquisition Act—Expropriation of Zemindars at Arni Ghat, Mussoorie

Moved, for a "Copy of Sir Alfred Lyall's Resolution on the judgment of the Chief Justice" (The Lord Stanley of Alderley) *May 16*, [315] 5; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

India (North West Provinces)—The Arni Ghat Expropriation

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, for copy of the Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor of the North West Provinces on the judgment of Sir W. Comer Petheram in the Laidman-Hearsey trial" (The Lord Stanley of Alderley) *Aug 11*, [319] 42; after short debate, on Question? resolved in the negative

Indian Ocean, The

The Seychelles Islands—The Chief Officer of Police, Question, Commander Bethell; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Henry Holland) *Feb 11*, [310] 1216
Mr. Clifford Lloyd, Questions, Mr. Carew, Dr. Tanner; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Henry Holland) *Feb 28*, [311] 718

Industrial Schools—Combined Departments for Boys and Girls

Question, Sir John Dorington; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Mar 14*, [312] 186

Intermediate Education (Wales) Bill

(Mr. Kenyon, Mr. Puleston, Mr. Walsh, Admiral Hayne)

c. Ordered; read 1^o • *April 25* [Bill 235]
 2R. [Dropped]

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Intermediate Education (Wales) (No. 2)

Bill (Mr. Mundolla, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Richard, Sir Hussey Vivian, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Stuart Rendel, Mr. William Abraham)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * June 7 [Bill 285]
2R. [Dropped]

International Arbitration

Moved to resolve, "That this House, in view of the yearly increasing armaments of European nations, is of opinion that the formation of an international tribunal for the reference of national disputes in the first instance is highly to be desired" (*The Marquess of Bristol*) July 25, [317] 1830; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

International Law—Destitute Aliens— Immigration into the United States— Act of Congress, 1882

Questions, Mr. Munro-Ferguson, Mr. Fisher; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) Aug 12, [319] 256

[See titles *Immigration of Destitute Foreigners—United States*]

Intestates Estates Bill (Mr. Ambrose, Mr. Neville, Mr. Joseph Howard, Mr. Addison, Mr. T. P. O'Connor)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Mar 3 [Bill 187]
Bill withdrawn * Aug 22

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Agriculture—Dairy Schools—The Munster Dairy School, Questions, Mr. M'Laren; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) Aug 9, [318] 1718; Aug 23, [319] 1629

Educational Stations, Question, Mr. McCartan; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Holmes) Mar 11, [312] 1

Agriculture in Ireland, Royal Commission on—Evictions, Questions, Mr. O'Kelly; Answers, The Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Holmes); Question, Mr. Conybears [no reply] Mar 7, [311] 1838

Alleged Illegal Lotteries, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Holmes) Mar 18, [312] 717

Ancient Laws of Ireland—Editing and Republication, Question, Mr. T. P. Gill; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) May 2, [314] 544

Armagh Town Commissioners—Audit of Accounts, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) Feb 8, [310] 891

Artisans' Dwellings, Kingstown, Question, Mr. T. W. Russell; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) July 21, [317] 1603

Bantry District, Question, Mr. Gilhooly; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) Feb 17, [310] 1760

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City Companies—The Sallers' Company—Sale of their Irish Estates, Questions, Mr. Chance, Mr. Sexton; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) Aug 22, [319] 1364

Civil Service—Case of Mr. W. J. Bayley, late of the Registrar General's Office, Dublin, Questions, Mr. Murphy; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) Aug 6, [318] 1452; Aug 9, 1709

Collector General of Rates, Dublin, Office of, Question, Mr. W. J. Corbet; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) July 25, [317] 1880; Question, Sir Thomas Esmonde; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Holmes) Feb 15, [310] 1546

Commissioners of Valuation—Baltinglass Union—Mr. B. Douglas, Rate Collector, Question, Mr. Byrne; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) July 22, [317] 1759;—*Mr. George Craig, Valuer*, Question, Mr. Byrne; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) July 22, 1759

Cork City Corporation and the Local Government Board, Questions, Dr. Tanner; Answers, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) Sept 1, [320] 729

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Customs Warehouse, Cork, Question, Mr. P. M'Donald; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson); Questions, Dr. Tanner, Mr. P. M'Donald [no reply] Aug 22, [319] 1356;—*Merchandise under Bond—Rights of Lessees*, Question, Mr. P. M'Donald; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) Aug 18, [319] 936

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At Enniscorthy—Employment of the Constabulary—A Point of Order—Altering Questions, Observations, Mr. J. E. Redmond; Reply, Mr. Speaker; Questions, Mr. J. E. Redmond; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *Mar 14*, [312] 188

Glenbeigh Evictions, Question, Mr. T. Fry; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Jan 28*, 310] 165; Question, Mr. O'Hea; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Jan 31*, 274; Question, Mr. Wootton Isaacson; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Feb 4*, 655; Questions, Mr. Mahony, Mr. Maurice Healy; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach), *Feb 8*, 893; Questions, Mr. Mahony, Mr. Sexton; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach), 894; Questions, Mr. Mahony; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Feb 11*, 1218; Question, Mr. Edward Harrington [no reply], 1220; Question, Mr. T. Fry; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *Mar 31*, [313] 53

Allowances to the Constabulary, Question, Mr. Conynbears; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Feb 1*, [310] 392;—*Services on Evictions*, Question, Mr. Conynbears; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Feb 10*, [310] 1103

Cost of Constabulary, Questions, Mr. Conynbears, Mr. Edward Harrington; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Feb 8*, [310] 876

Notices to Relieving Officers, Questions, Mr. Wootton Isaacson, Mr. Sexton; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Feb 8*, [310] 554

At Gweedore, Co. Donegal, Questions, Mr. O'Hea; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) *July 12*, [317] 509; Question, Mr. O'Hea; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Holmes) *Feb 1*, [310] 392

At Herbertstown, Co. Limerick, Question, Mr. Dillon; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *Aug 30*, [320] 471;—*Death of Mrs. Moloney*, Question, Mr. Finucane; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *Sept 5*, 1145

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IRELAND—Evictions—Places—cont.

At Knockmoyleen, Ballycroy, Co. Mayo, Question, Mr. Conybearo; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Feb 25*, [311] 574

In Leitrim, Questions, Mr. Conway, Sir John Swinburno; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach); Question, Dr. Tanner [no reply] *Feb 28*, [311] 711

In Limerick—Mr. O'Connor, Question, Mr. Finucane; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Gibson) *Aug 26*, [320] 24

"Stormy Evictions in Mayo," Question, Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *Mar 18*, [312] 726; Questions, Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien, Dr. Tanner; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *Mar 21*, [312] 846

At Menies, Co. Cork, Questions, Dr. Kenny; Answers, The Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Gibson) *Aug 1*, [318] 714

At Tang—Prosecutions, Questions, Mr. D. Sullivan, Mr. Sexton; Answers, The Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Gibson) *Sept 6*, [320] 1848

At Rathkeale, Questions, Colonel Sandys, Mr. W. Abraham (Limerick, W.); Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Feb 4*, [310] 646

At Westmeath, Questions, Mr. D. Sullivan; Answers, The Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Gibson) *Aug 25*, [319] 1801

At Westport Union, Co. Mayo, Question, Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Feb 21*, [311] 168

At Woodford—Cost of Transport, &c., Question, Mr. Chance; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Feb 3*, [310] 537

Estates

Evictions on the Brooke Estate, Coolgreany, Co. Wexford, Questions, Mr. Dillon; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *July 12*, [317] 522; *July 14*, 796; Question, Sir Thomas Esmonde; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Mar 3*, [311] 1080; —*Captain Hamilton*, Question, Mr. Dillon; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) *July 21*, [317] 1600; —*The Cost*, Questions, Mr. Sexton; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman); Question, Mr. Chance [no reply] *July 26*, [318] 19; —*Disturbances*, Questions, Captain M'Calmont, Mr. J. E. Rodmond; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) *July 28*, [318] 348

Hillas Estate, Co. Sligo, Question, Mr. P. McDonald; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Feb 4*, [310] 643; Question, Mr. P. McDonald; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) *Aug 9*, [318] 1705

IRELAND—Evictions—Estates—cont.

Mr. S. E. Shirley's Farney Estate, Carrickmacross, Co. Monaghan—Carrickmacross Union—Notice to Guardians, Question, Mr. P. O'Brien; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Holmes) *Mar 8*, [311] 1585; Questions, Mr. P. O'Brien; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *Mar 21*, [312] 844; Question, Mr. P. O'Brien; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar 22*, 1152; Questions, Mr. P. O'Brien; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) *Sept 6*, [320] 1342; *Sept 8*, 1668

The Skinners' Estate, near Draperstown, Co. Londonderry, Questions, Mr. M'Cartan; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) *April 25*, [313] 1784; *April 28*, [314] 244; *May 9*, 1259; *Aug 9* [318] 1723

The Taaffe Estate, Co. Mayo, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) *Aug 29*, [320] 261

Lord Cork's Estate in Ventry—Obstruction of Police, Questions, Mr. Edward Harrington; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *April 1*, [313] 222

The Marquess of Downshire's Estate, Co. Down, Question, Mr. M'Cartan; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *Mar 25*, [312] 1470

Lord Granard's Estate, Co. Longford, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) *Aug 30*, [320] 450

Notice to the Board of Guardians, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Dillon; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman), The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *May 3*, 698; Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Conybearo, Mr. T. C. Harrington; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) *May 5*, 961; Question, Mr. Chance; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman); short debate thereon *May 9*, 1270; Question, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman); Personal Explanation, Colonel King-Harman; Observations, Mr. T. M. Healy *May 12*, 1670

Lord Kennare's Estate, Killarney, Questions, Mr. W. A. Macdonald, Mr. Conybearo; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) *June 13*, [315] 1735

Lord Kingston's Estate, Co. Roscommon, Question, Mr. O'Kelly; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Holmes) *Mar 7*, [311] 1389

Marquess of Lansdowne's Estate at Luggacurran, Queen's Co., Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Feb 8*, [310] 887; Questions, Mr. Lalor, Mr. Dillon; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *Mar 28*, [312] 1599; Question, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answer,

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IRELAND—Evictions—Estates—cont.

The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) *April* 18, [313] 1106; Question, Mr. W. A. Macdonald; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) *May* 10, [314] 1459:—*Action of the Police*, Questions, Mr. W. A. Macdonald; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) *May* 12, [314] 1676
The Earl of Wicklow's Estate, Questions, Mr. Carew, Mr. Sexton; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) *Sept* 9, [321] 26

Ireland—Bantry Board of Guardians

Moved, "That there be laid before the House, correspondence, if any, that has passed between the officer commanding H.M.S. 'Shannon' and the Board of Guardians of the Bantry Union with reference to the offer of a supply of fresh water to the sanitary authority by the said officer" (*The Lord Ventry*) *July* 4, [316] 1561; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Ireland (City of Limerick) — The Asylum Rate

Moved for, "Correspondence between the Irish Government and the Mayor of Limerick with reference to the rate ordered to be levied upon the City of Limerick for the maintenance of lunatics in the city and county asylum" (*The Earl of Camperdown*) *Mar* 17, [312] 500; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Ireland—Dublin Garrison

Moved, "That there be laid before the House a nominal Return of all cases of febrile and respiratory disease which have occurred in the Dublin Garrison since 1st January 1881, distinguishing in each case the barracks" (*The Earl Beauchamp*) *June* 23, [316] 749; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Ireland—Irish National League (Special Proclamation)

Notice of Motion, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, *Aug* 24, [319] 1779

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, humbly to represent to Her Majesty that there has been laid before this House a Special Proclamation of the Viceroy of Ireland, declaring the Association known as the Irish National League to be a dangerous Association, under 'The Criminal Law and Procedure (Ireland) Act, 1887.'"

"That no information has been furnished to Parliament to justify the issue of the said Special Proclamation, by virtue of which Her Majesty's subjects are liable to be punished as criminals without judicial inquiry into the nature of their acts"

"And, that this House, in the absence of such information, prays that the said Proclamation shall not continue in force as to the Association named and described therein" (*Mr. Gladstone*) *Aug* 25, 1827; after long debate, Debate adjourned

Ireland—Irish National League (Special Proclamation)—cont.

Debate resumed *Aug* 26, [320] 33; after long debate, Question put; A. 195, N. 272; M. 77

Div. List, A. and N. 148

Ireland—Land Improvement

Moved, "That there be laid before this House Return, in tabular form, of

"I. Totals of Loans by the Board of Public Works in Ireland for land improvement made between 1847 and 1881, inclusive, to owners of land for

- (a) Erection of farm houses and offices;
- (b) Labourers' cottages;
- (c) Drainage, reclamation, and improvement of Lands:

II. Totals of Loans between the same years to Drainage Boards:

III. and IV. Similar Returns, since 1811" (*The Earl of Belmore*) *May* 2, [314] 519; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Ireland—Landed Estates Court

Moved, That there be laid before the House

- "(1.) Number of Petitions filed during last four years, divided into number each year.
- (2.) Number of Estates offered for Sale.
- (3.) Number of Estates in which the Rentals were settled.
- (4.) Number of Estates in which Receivers were appointed, divided into each year.
- (5.) Number of Receivers.
- (6.) Number of Accounts not lodged within the limit of time appointed.
- (7.) Number of Six Months Settlements of Account.
- (8.) Number of Yearly Settlements.
- (9.) Gross Annual Rental under Receivers for each Year.
- (10.) Gross amount collected each Year.
- (11.) Number of Officials attached to Court, and their Salaries.
- (12.) Number and Salaries of those in Receiver's Department" (*The Lord Ardilaun*) *Aug* 12, [319] 219; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Moved, "That there be laid before this House Return, in tabular form, of

"Number of Petitions filed during last Four Years, divided into number each Year

"Number of Estates offered for Sale each Year during past Four Years

"Number of Estates in which the Rentals were settled each Year during past Four Years

"Number of Estates in which Receivers were appointed, divided into each Year during past Four Years

"Total Number of Receivers now, and Number appointed each Year

"Number of Accounts not lodged within the limit of time appointed, or where time has not been extended, divided into each year

"Number of Six Months Settlements of Account each Year

"Number of Yearly Settlements

"Gross Annual Rental under Receivers for each Year

"Gross Amount collected each Year

"Number of Officials attached to Court, and their Salaries

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Ireland—Landed Estates Court—cont.

"Number and Salaries of those in Receiver's Department" (*The Lord Ardilaun*) Sept 13, [321] 462; Motion agreed to

Irish Land Law Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Privy Seal*)

1. Presented; read 1^a, after debate Mar 31, 313] 2

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a" April 21, 1854 (No. 58)

Amendt. to leave out ("now," add ("this day six months") (*The Lord Denman*); after debate, Debate further adjourned

Debate resumed April 22, 1851; after long debate, on Question, that ("now," &c., resolved in the affirmative; Bill read 2^a

315] Committee May 16, 12

Committee May 17, 243

Report * May 20 (No. 106)

Committee (on re-comm.) June 13, 1679

316] Report July 1, 1429 (No. 122)

Read 3^a, after debate July 4, 1563 (No. 152)

Personal Explanation, Lord Fitzgerald July 5, 1764

6. Read 1^o * (*The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. A. J. Balfour*) July 4 [Bill 308]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"

317] July 11, 372

Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "this House, taking into view the circumstances set forth in the Report of the Royal Commission of 1886 on the Land Acts of 1881 and 1885, and the recommendations of that Commission, is of opinion that no Bill for amending the Laws relating to Land in Ireland can be satisfactory which shall not provide, not only for entitling leaseholders to the benefits of the Land Act of 1881, but also for providing such means for the revision of the judicial rents under that Act, as will meet the exigencies created by the heavy fall in agricultural values since the passing of the Act" (*Mr. Campbell-Bannerman*), v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Debate adjourned

Debate resumed [Second Night] July 12, 525; after long debate, Debate further adjourned

The Debate of July 12, Correction, Mr. T. W. Russell July 14, 800

Debate resumed [Third Night] July 14, 800; after long debate, Question put, and agreed to; Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o

Order for Committee read July 21, 1665; Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee that they have power to provide for the reduction of family charges on Irish Land" (*Mr. Haldane*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" (*Mr. A. J. Balfour*); Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Illingworth*); after debate, Motion withdrawn

Original Question again proposed, 1692; after debate, Question put, and agreed to; Committee—R.P.

After long time spent therein, Committee [First Night]—R.P. July 25, 1908

[cont.]

Irish Land Law Bill—cont.

318] Committee [Second Night]—R.P. July 26, 53

Committee [Third Night]—R.P. July 27, 193

Committee [Fourth Night]—R.P. July 28, 390

Committee [Fifth Night]—R.P. July 29, 553

Committee [Sixth Night]—R.P. Aug 1, 730

Committee [Seventh Night]—R.P. Aug 2, 945

Committee [Eighth Night]; Report Aug 3, 1064 [Bill 355]

Order for Consideration, as amended, read; Moved, "That the Bill be re-committed in respect to an Amendment to Clauses 10 and

24 respectively" Aug 5, 1383

Amendt. at end, add "and also in respect of Clauses 7 and 24" (*Mr. Dillon*); Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after debate, Question put; A. 129, N. 180; M. 51 (D. L. 353) [8.0 p.m.]

Main Question put, and agreed to; Committee; Report; as amended, considered; after debate, Debate adjourned

Adjourned Debate resumed Aug 6, 1454; after debate, Bill read 3^o

1. Commons' Amendts. Aug 8 (No. 217)

As amended by Commons Aug 8 (No. 218)

Moved, "That the Commons' Amendts. be

319] now considered" Aug 11, 3; after debate, Commons' Amendts. considered; certain of the Amendts. agreed to; some agreed to, with Amendts. and with consequential

Amendts.; two disagreed to

The rest of the Commons' Amendts. agreed to, with Amendts. and with consequential Amendts. to the Bill; and a Committee appointed to prepare Reasons to be offered to the Commons for the Lords disagreeing to certain of their Amendts.; the Committee to meet forthwith

Report from the Committee of the Reasons to be offered to the Commons for the Lords disagreeing to certain of their Amendts.; read, and agreed to; and a message sent to the Commons to return the said Bill with Amendts. and Reasons Aug 11

6. Lords' Amendts. to Commons' Amendts. Aug 11 [Bill 371]

Message from the Lords, That they have agreed to certain of the Amendts. made by this House to the Irish Land Law Bill, without any Amendt. and to certain other of the said Amendts. with Amendts., to which they desire the concurrence of this House; and have made consequential Amendts. to the Bill, to which they desire the concurrence of this House; and have disagreed to certain of the Amendts. made by this House, for which they assign their Reasons Aug 11

Moved, "That the Lords' Amendts. to the Commons' Amendts. be now considered"

Aug 12, 265; after debate, Motion agreed to Lords' Amendts. to Commons' Amendts. and consequential Amendts. to the Bill, and Lords' Reason for disagreeing to certain of the Commons' Amendts. considered; several agreed to; several disagreed to; postponed Amendts. and Lords' Reason to be taken into consideration upon Thursday next

Order for Consideration of postponed Amendts. made by the Lords to the Commons' Amendts. and Lords' Reason read; several disagreed to Aug 18, 966

[cont.]

Irish Land Law Bill—cont.

Moved, "That a Committee be appointed 'to draw up Reasons to be assigned to the Lords for disagreeing to the Amendts. made by the Lords to the Amendts. made by the Commons to the Irish Land Law Bill, to which this House hath disagreed ;' " Motion agreed to ; Members nominated as follows : —Mr. Attorney General for England, Mr. Attorney General for Ireland, Mr. Solicitor General for England, Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Akers-Douglas, The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Secretary Matthews

Moved, "That Colonel King-Harman be added to the said Committee" (*Mr. T. M. Healy*) ; Question put, and agreed to ; To withdraw immediately ; Three to be the quorum

2. Returned from the Commons with several of the Amendts. made by the Lords to the Amendts. made by the Commons, and of the consequential Amendts. made by the Lords to the Bill, agreed to ; several other Amendts. made by the Lords agreed to, with Amendts., and with a consequential Amendt. to the Bill ; several other Amendts. disagreed to ; and one Amendt. to which the Lords have disagreed insisted on, for which they assign Reasons *Aug 19, 1892*

Commons' Amendts. to Lords' Amendts. to Commons' Amendts, Commons' consequential Amendt., and Commons' Reasons for disagreeing to certain of the Lords' Amendts. and for insisting on one of their Amendts. considered (on motion)

Commons' Amendts. agreed to ; and the Lords' Amendts. to which the Commons have disagreed not insisted on

- c. Reasons for disagreeing to certain of the Amendts. made by the Lords to the Amendts. made by the Commons, and for insisting on an Amendt. to which the Lords have disagreed, reported, and agreed to ; to be communicated to the Lords *Aug 19*

Message from the Lords, That they have agreed to the Amendts. made by this House to the Amendts. made by the Lords to the Amendts. made by this House to the Irish Land Law Bill, and to the consequential Amendt. made by this House to the said Bill, without any Amendt., and do not insist on their Amendts. to which this House has disagreed *Aug 23*

1. Royal Assent *Aug 23* [50 & 51 *Vict. c. 38*]

Irish Land Law Bill

- Question, Mr. T. W. Russell ; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar 21, 1860* ; Question, The Duke of Abercorn ; Answer, The Lord Privy Seal (Earl Cadogan) *Mar 28, 1890* ; Question, Lord Brabourne ; Answer, The Lord Privy Seal (Earl Cadogan) *April 1, 187* ; Observation, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *April 4, 370* ; Question, Mr. Dillon ; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April 7, 698* ; Question, Earl Spencer ; Answer, The Lord Privy Seal (Earl Cadogan) *April 19, 1241* ;

[cont.

Irish Land Law Bill—cont.

- 314] Questions, Mr. Dillon ; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April 28, 250* ; *April 29, 357* ; *May 2, 556* ; Question, Observations, Lord Fitzgerald ; Reply, The Lord Privy Seal (Earl Cadogan) ; short debate thereon *May 9, 1243* ; Question, Mr. T. M. Healy ; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *May 13, 1818* ;—" *McConkey v. Robertson*," Question, Mr. T. M. Healy ; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Holmes) *May 5, 947* ; Questions, Mr. Sexton ; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *June 28, 1167* ; Question, Mr. John Morley ; [Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *July 1, 1498* ; Questions, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Bradlaugh ; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July 5, 1793* ; Question, Mr. Dillon ; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *July 14, 799* ; Question, Sir George Campbell ; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July 20, 1491* ; Question, Mr. Sexton ; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July 19, 1353* ; Questions, Mr. John Morley ; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July 21, 1629* ; Question, Mr. T. M. Healy ; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour), 1681 ; Question, Sir George Campbell ; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July 29, 552* ; Questions, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Conynbare ; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Aug 12, 263* ; Question, Mr. Lea ; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Aug 19, 1114* ; Question, Mr. T. M. Healy ; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Aug 26, 30* ; Question, Mr. McCartan ; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Aug 27, 167* ;—" *The Rules, Sections 1 and 2*," Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy ; Answers, The Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Gibson) *Aug 30, 450*

Leaseholders, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy ; Answers, The Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Holmes) *April 5, [313] 510* ; *April 6, 623*

Perpetuity Leaseholders, Question, Mr. Marum ; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) *April 25, [313] 1795*

New Clauses as to Purchasing, Question, Mr. Lea ; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *June 28, [316] 779*

Glebe Land Purchasers, Questions, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Lea ; Answers, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) *June 28, [316] 1142* ; Question, Mr. Dillon ; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *July 11, [317] 356*

Purchase of Holdings—Provisions as to Head Rents, Question, Earl Spencer ; Answer, The Lord Privy Seal (Earl Cadogan) *June 30, [316] 1276*

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Irish Land Law Bill—cont.

- Purchasers of Tithe Rent-Charge*, Question, Sir John Lubbock; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July 5*, [316] 1791
- Clause 21*, Question, Mr. Parnell; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *Aug 1*, [318] 722
- Occupiers of Town Parks*, Question, Mr. Pinkerton; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *Aug 2*, [318] 935
- Clause 4*, Question, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *Aug 5*, [318] 1363
- The Duke of Abercorn*, Question, Mr. P. O'Brien; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) *Aug 5*, [318] 1881
- Trinity College Leases*, Question, Mr. Blane; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) *Aug 5*, [318] 1848

Irish Land Law [Remuneration]

- c. Moved for "Committee to consider of authorising the payment, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, of the remuneration to any barristers and valuers that may be appointed to act with and aid the County Court Judges, under the provisions of any Act of the present Session to amend 'The Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881,' and 'The Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885,' and of remuneration to certain officers for performing additional duties connected with the Court of Bankruptcy in Ireland in pursuance of the said Act" (*Mr. Jackson*) *July 22*, [317] 1774; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Queen's Recommendation signified, upon Monday next Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" (*Mr. Jackson*) *July 25*, 2007; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Matter considered in Committee; Resolution reported *July 26*

Irish Land Law [Interest on Loans]

- c. Resolution in Committee *Aug 1*
- Resolutions reported, and agreed to *Aug 2*, [318] 944

ISAACS, Mr. L. H., *Newington, Walworth*

- Board of Trade—Standards Department, [318] 1133;—Weights and Measures in Birkenhead, [319] 952
- Currency—New Coinage, [316] 775, 1150
- Fires in the Metropolis—Metropolitan Fire Brigade, [318] 1724
- First Offenders, 3R. Motion for Adjournment, [316] 1120
- Her Majesty's Office of Works and Buildings—Examination for Clerk of the Works, [317] 838
- Kensington Vestry, Consid. [312] 1306; 3R. [313] 46
- Labourers' Allotments, Consid. *add. cl.* [320] 1298
- Merchant Shipping—Loss of the "Victoria" in Crossing the Channel, [313] 1115; [314] 1269

ISAACS, Mr. L. H.—*cont.*

- Metropolitan Board of Works (Money), Comm. *cl.* 10, [318] 1686
- Metropolitan Fire Brigade—Deficiency of Horses, [317] 772
- Metropolitan Management Acts Amendment (No. 2), 2R. [313] 481
- Metropolitan Open Spaces Act (1881) Extension, Consid. *add. cl.* [313] 1549
- Parliament—House of Commons—Ventilation, [318] 376
- Post Office—Auxiliary Letter Carriers—Case of Henry Goodchild, [315] 505
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- Public Health—Metropolitan Asylums Board—South-Western Hospital (Stockwell), [320] 1842
- Public Parks and Works (Metropolis), 2R. [315] 801
- Rural Sanitary Districts—Local Rates Assessment—Rating of Demesnes, Mansions, and Parks, [316] 1628
- Supply—British Museum, &c. [319] 1569
- Diplomatic and Consular Buildings, [317] 680
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- Houses of Parliament, [316] 1671, 1676, 1678, 1679
- Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens, [316] 629
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c. Ordered; read 1^o • Mar 2 [Bill 186]
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l. Presented; read 1^o • Feb 17 (No. 24)
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Rendel, Sir Bernhard Samuelson)

c. Ordered; read 1^o • Jan 28 [Bill 34]
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Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. Burt)

c. Ordered; read 1^o • Jan 28 [Bill 90]
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c. Ordered; read 1^o • April 28 [Bill 245]
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Labourers' Allotments Bill

(*Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Secretary Stanhope, Mr. Long*)

c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Ritchie*) July 18, [317] 1309; Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1^o [Bill 329]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" Aug 11, [319] 133; after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned," (*Mr. Staveley Hill*); after further short

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 l. Read 1^o * (*Viscount Cross*) Sept 6 (No. 252)
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(*Mr. Staveley Hill, Lord Henry Bruce, Mr. Brooks Robinson*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Aug 10 [Bill 380]
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(*Mr. Matthew Kenny, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Twiss, Mr. Lalor*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 28]
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Land Law (Ireland) Act (1881) Amendment Bill (*Mr. Lane, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Connolly, Mr. Sheil*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 3]
 2R. [Dropped]

Land Law (Ireland) Act (1881) Amendment (No. 2) Bill

(*Mr. Cox, Mr. Dillon, Mr. O'Doherty, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. William Redmond, Mr. Henry Campbell*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 10]
 2R. [Dropped]

Land Law (Ireland) Act (1881) Amendment (No. 3) Bill (*Mr. T. W. Russell, Lord Ernest Hamilton, Mr. Lea, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Sinclair*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 65]
 2R. deferred, after short debate Feb 4, [310] 735
 2R. [Dropped]

Land Law (Ireland) Act (1881) Amendment (No. 4) Bill (*Mr. Lea, Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. Sinclair*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 113]
 2R. [Dropped]

Land Law (Wales) Bill (*Mr. John Bryn Roberts, Mr. John Roberts, Mr. Warmington, Mr. Bowen Rowlands, Mr. Thomas Ellis*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 23 [Bill 25]
 2R. [Dropped]

Lands, Drainage of—Compensation to Riparian Owners

Question, *Mr. Ainslie*; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (*Mr. Ritchie*) Feb 11, [310] 1215

Land Tenure (Scotland) Bill

(*Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Barclay, Sir George Balfour, Dr. Farquharson*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 19]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" April 20, [313] 1322
 Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. R. G. Webster*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Debate adjourned
 Adjourned Debate on 2R. [Dropped]

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Land Transfer Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Chancellor*)

Presented; read 1^a, after short debate *Mar 31*, [313] 27 (No. 57)

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a" *April 25*, 1758

Amendt. to leave out ("now,") add ("this day six months") (*The Lord Arundell of Wardour*); after debate, Amendt. withdrawn; Original Motion agreed to; Bill read 2^a

Committee; Report; Bill re-committed *May 17*, [315] 233 (No. 105)

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Moved, "That the Report be now received" *July 7*, [317] 14

Amendt. to leave out ("now,") add ("this day three months") (*The Lord Denman*); Amendt. withdrawn; Report of Amendts. received

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^a" *July 11*, 329; on Question? Resolved in the affirmative; Bill read 3^a (No. 161)

On Question "That the Bill do pass?" An Amendt. moved (*The Lord Chancellor*)

After short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*The Marquess of Salisbury*); Motion withdrawn; further debate on the said Amendt. adjourned

Debate resumed *July 12*, 490; Amendt. withdrawn; Amendts. made; then the Queen's consent and the consent of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in right of his Duchy of Cornwall signified; Bill passed

c. Road 1^o * (*Mr Attorney General*) *July 15* [Bill 328]

Bill withdrawn * *Aug 4*

Land Transfer Bill

Inheritance, Primogeniture, and Registration of Titles, Question, Mr. Shaw Lefevre; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July 18*, [317] 1165

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Mr. Edmund Robertson)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *June 7* [Bill 284]

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Mr. Saunders, Police Magistrate, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *July 21*, [317] 1623

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[See titles *Metropolitan Police and Parliament*]

Law of Evidence Amendment Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord Bramwell*)

Presented; read 1st *Feb 17* (No. 23)
Read 2^d, after short debate *Feb 24*, [311] 430
Committee; Report *Mar 3*, 1024
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^d"
Mar 4, 1254
Amend. to leave out ("now") add ("this day six months") (*The Lord Denman*); on Question, that ("now") &c., resolved in the affirmative; Bill read 3^d
Protest, Lord Denman, 1255
Read 1st (*Mr. Attorney General*) *July 8*
[Bill 316]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^d"
July 11, [317] 451; after short debate,

Law of Evidence Amendment Bill—cont.

Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. T. M. Healy*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 74; N. 208; M. 134 (D. L. 293)

Original Question again proposed, 462;
Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Mac Neill*); after short debate, Question put; A. 52, N. 201; M. 149 (D. L. 294)
[1.40 A.M.]

Original Question again proposed, 460; after short debate, Debate adjourned

Question, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. II. Smith) *Aug 29*, [320] 280

Adjourned Debate further adjourned *Aug 29*, 428

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Law of Libel Bill

(*Sir Algernon*

Borthwick, Mr. Jennings, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Lawson)

c. Ordered; read 1st * *July 27* [Bill 340]
2R. [Dropped]

Law of Limited Liability—Legislation

Question, Mr. Harrop Sidebottom; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) *June 20*, [316] 1298

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LEAMY, Mr. E., *Cork Co., N.E.*

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Leasehold Enfranchisement (by Purchase or Rent-Charge) Bill

(Colonel Hughes, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Evelyn, Mr. Holloway, Major Banes)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 67]
2R. [Dropped]

Leaseholds (Facilities of Purchase of Fee Simple) Bill

(Mr. Lawson, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. J. Rowlands, Mr. Warmington, Mr. Reid, Mr. Puleston, Mr. T. E. Ellis)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 26]
2R. [Dropped]

Leaseholds (Purchase of Freeholds) Bill

(Sir Joseph M'Kenna, Sir Thomas Esmonde, Mr. John O'Connor, Mr. Connolly)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 83]
2R. [Dropped]

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(*Mr. Finlay, Mr. Egerton Hubbard, Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Robert Reid, Mr. Asquith*)

c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Finlay*) May 13, [314] 1942; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Chance*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Original Question put, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1^o. [Bill 264]

2R. [Dropped]

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(*The Earl of Milltown*)

1. Presented; read 1^a * July 7 (No. 159)
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Licensed Premises (Earlier Closing) (Scotland) Bill

(Dr. Cameron, Mr. Robert Reid, Mr. Mark Stewart, Mr. Donald Crawford, Mr. Lyell, Mr. Provand)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 2 [Bill 153]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"

311] Mar 7, 1544; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Colonel Hughes); after short debate, Question put, and negatived

. Original Question again proposed, 1546; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Viscount Cranborne); after further short debate, Question put; A. 112, N. 100; M. 12 (D. L. 45); Debate adjourned

314] Debate resumed May 9, 1432; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o

Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair"

316] June 30, 1408; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (Colonel Hambro); Motion withdrawn

Original Question put, and agreed to; Committee; Report

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^o"

317] July 8, 322; Motion withdrawn; Order for 3R. discharged

Moved, "That the Bill be re-committed" (Mr. W. H. Smith); Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" (Dr. Cameron); Question put, and agreed to; Committee—R.R.

Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Dr. Cameron; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) July 12, 523

Committee (on re-comm.); Report; Considered; read 3^o July 19, 1476

l. Read 1^o (E. Camperdown) July 21 (No. 183)

318] 2R. put off, after short debate July 28, 292

. Read 2^o, after debate Aug 5, 1343

. Committee, after debate Aug 9, 1689 (No. 223)
Moved, "That the Report of the Amendments be now received" Aug 12, 226

319] Amendt. to leave out ("now") add ("this day three months") (The Lord Denman); [The Amendt., not being seconded, was not put]; Motion agreed to; Amendts. reported

. Read 3^o Aug 15, 457; on Question, "That the Bill do pass?" after short debate, Question to be put To-morrow

Bill passed Aug 16

c. Lords' Amendts. Aug 20 [Bill 384]

. Lords' Amendts. considered Aug 23, 1676; after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Caldwell); Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned

Licensed Premises (Earlier Closing) (Scotland Bill—cont.

320] Debate resumed Aug 29, 441; Amendts. agreed to

l. Royal Assent Sept 16 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 83]

Licences (Belfast) Bill (Mr. Sexton,

Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. McCartan, Mr. John O'Connor, Mr. Peter McDonald, Mr. Reynolds)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 28 [Bill 183]
2R. [Dropped]

Licences (Belfast) Bill and Bankruptcy Courts (Ireland) Bill

Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) July 18, [317] 1166

Licensing Laws

The Queen's Jubilee Night—Selling Drink during Prohibited Hours, Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) June 23, [316] 778;—Extension of Hours, Questions, Major Rasch, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) July 5, [316] 1781;—At Okhampton, Question, Mr. Burt; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) Sept 9, [321] 17

Extension of Hours of Opening—Petty Sessions at Kingston-on-Thames, Question, Mr. Caine; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) July 25, [317] 1888

Legislation, Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) July 28, [318] 385

Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society—Colonel King-Harman, M.P., Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) May 17, [315] 251

Occasional Licences—Minster Branch of the Isle of Thanet Conservative Association, Question, Mr. Munro-Ferguson; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) July 18, [317] 1146

Refusal of Licence at Stowmarket, Question, Mr. Blane; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) Sept 2, [320] 911

Workington Licensing Magistrates, Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley), The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Sept 5, [320] 1139

Licensing Laws Amendment Bill

(Mr. Houldsworth, Colonel Bridgeman, Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. Whitmore)

c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1^o Mar 25 [Bill 207]

2R. [Dropped]

[cont.]

LICHFIELD, Bishop of

Church Patronage, Comm. *cl.* 2, [312] 339;
cl. 6, Amendt. 341; *cl.* 22, Amendt. 347;
Report, *cl.* 2, Amendt. 1128, 1129; *add. cl.*
1130
Church Sites (Compulsory Powers Repeal),
2R. [312] 108; Comm. 1131
Glebe Lands, 2R. [310] 1409; Comm. *cl.* 3,
Amendt. [311] 1706; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 1710;
cl. 11, Amendt. 1712, 1714
Pluralities Act Amendment Act (1886) Amend-
ment, Comm. *cl.* 1, [316] 374

Lichfield Charities—Low's Charity

Question, Sir John Swinburne; Answer, The
First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H.
Smith) *Mar* 3, [311] 1088
[See title *Charity Commissioners*]

Lieutenancy Clerks Allowances Bill

(Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Secretary Stanhope, Mr.
Northcote)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o *May* 23 [Bill 274]
Read 2^o *Aug* 10
Committee; Report; read 3^o *Aug* 11
l. Read 1^o (Lord Harris) *Aug* 12 (No. 231)
Read 2^o *Aug* 16
Committee; Report *Aug* 19
Read 3^o *Aug* 25
Royal Assent *Sept* 16 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 36]

Life Leases Conversion Bill

(Sir Edmund Lechmere, Mr. Hastings, Mr.
Puleston, Mr. Radeliffe Cooke)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o *July* 4 [Bill 310]
Bill withdrawn *Aug* 1

Lighthouse Illuminants

Correspondence, Question, Mr. T. W. Russell;
Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade
(Baron Henry De Worms) *Aug* 1, [318] 705

Experiments at the South Foreland, Question,
Mr. T. W. Russell; Answer, The Secretary
to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De
Worms) *Jan* 31, [310] 266;—*Dr. Tyndall's*
Letter to the "Times," Question, Mr. T. W.
Russell; Answer, The Secretary to the
Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms)
April 22, [313] 1625

Monopoly of Lenticular Apparatus, Question,
Mr. Lea; Answer, The Secretary to the
Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms)
Aug 5, [318] 1377

The Trinity House Report, Question, Mr. T.
W. Russell; Answer, The Secretary to the
Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms)
June 13, [315] 1726

**Lighthouses and Lightships—Telegraphic
Communication—Lord Crawford's
Committee—Tory Island**

Question, Lord Ernest Hamilton; Answer,
The Secretary to the Board of Trade
(Baron Henry De Worms) *May* 20, [315]
710

Limited Liability, Law of—Legislation

Question, Mr. J. M. Maclean; Answer, The
Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron
Henry De Worms) *Feb* 17, [310] 1770;
Question, Mr. Lees; Answer, The Secretary
to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De
Worms) *Mar* 1, [311] 888; Question, Mr.
J. M. Maclean; Answer, The First Lord of
the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July* 25,
[317] 1893; Question, Mr. T. Harrop Side-
bottom; Answer, The First Lord of the Treas-
ury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Aug* 4, [318]
1174; Question, Mr. Addison; Answer,
The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron
Henry De Worms) *Sept* 12, [321] 263

Limited Owners (Scotland) Bill

(Mr. Haldane, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Arthur Elliot,
Mr. Ferguson)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o *Jan* 28 [Bill 8]
Read 2^o,* and referred to a Select Comm.
Mar 30
And, on *April* 22, Committee nominated as
follows:—Mr. Asquith, Mr. J. B. Balfour,
Mr. Chance, Mr. Donald Crawford, Mr.
Arthur Elliot, Mr. Elton, Mr. Haldane,
Mr. M'Lagan, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Mr.
Solicitor General for Scotland, and Mr.
Mark Stewart
Report of Select Comm. *July* 27 [No. 242]
Special Report [No. 243]
Bill withdrawn *Aug* 8 [Bill 341]

Limited Partnerships Bill

(Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Seale-
Hayne, Sir Frederick Mappin)

- c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed
to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1^o *May* 4
[Bill 254]
2R. [Dropped]

LINGEN, Lord

Electric Lighting Act (1882) Amendment, 2R.
[311] 858; Comm. *cl.* 1, [312] 809
Glebe Lands, Comm. *cl.* 9, [311] 1712
Technical Schools (Scotland), 2R. [321] 458,
459

**Liquor Traffic (Local Veto) (Scotland)
Bill**

(Mr. Lyell, Mr. M'Lagan,
Dr. Cameron, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Cameron
Corbett, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Lacaita, Dr.
Clark, Mr. Ferguson)

- c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed
to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1^o *Jan* 28
[Bill 22]
2R. [Dropped]

**Liquor Traffic (Local Veto) (Ulster) Bill—
formerly Sale of Intoxicating Liquors
(Ulster) Bill**

(Mr. Johnston, Mr. T. W. Russell,
Mr. De Cobain)

- c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed
to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1^o *Jan* 28
[Bill 33]
Bill withdrawn *July* 27

Literature, Science, and Art

Action of Light on Water Colour Paintings, Questions, Sir Algernon Borthwick; Answers, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) April 4, [313] 356; Sept 9, [321] 14

Ancient Laws of Ireland—Editing and Republication, Question, Mr. T. P. Gill; Answer, The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) May 2, [314] 514

Challoner-Smith Collection of Mezzotint Engravings, Question, Sir Thomas Esmonde; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) Mar 3, [311] 1090; Question, Mr. D. Sullivan; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) Mar 10, 1789

Hampton Court Palace—Safety of the Art Treasures, &c., Questions, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answers, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) Jan 31, [310] 261

"*Kew Gardens Bulletin*," Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) July 28, [318] 353

National Gallery—The New Rooms, Question, Mr. W. H. James; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) Mar 17, [312] 504;—*Steps to the*, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) July 23, [318] 368;—*The Pictures—Removal of Varnish*, Question, Mr. Lafone; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) Sept 8, [320] 1346

National Portrait Gallery, Question, Mr. Cochrane-Baillie; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) Feb 17, [310] 1772; Observations, Lord Lamington; Reply, Lord Henniker; short debate thereon, May 20, [315] 643

National Science Collections—The Inter-Departmental Committee, Question, Sir Henry Roscoe; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) Mar 7, [311] 1396

Patent Museum, Question, Mr. J. Chamberlain; Answer, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke) Mar 10, [311] 1722

Publication of the Icelandic Sagas, Question, Mr. Lyell; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) April 28, [314] 243

Reproduction in Fac-Simile of Ancient MSS.—Welsh Manuscripts, Question, Mr. Bowen Rowlands; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) May 2, [314] 540

Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts—Welsh Manuscripts, Question, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) May 5, [314] 946

Schools at South Kensington—Surplus of Exhibition of 1851, Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) Mar 10, [311] 1745

Science and Art Department, South Kensington—Memorials of Attendants, &c. Question, Mr. Whitmore; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) Aug 2, [318] 913

LLEWELLYN, Mr. E. H., Somerset, N.

Coal Mines, &c. Regulation, Comm. cl. 1, [316] 714; cl. 40, [319] 573; cl. 40, 620; Amendt. 623, 625; cl. 50, Rule 24, 789, 798

England—Boycotting and Intimidation, [313] 1694, 1706

Harbours of Refuge—Lundy Island, [310] 1079

Harbours of Refuge, Res. [313] 1282

Inland Revenue—Farmers' Returns to the Income Tax, [314] 1686

Labourers' Allotments, Comm. [319] 315, 318; cl. 2, 1198; cl. 6, [320] 173; cl. 6, 215

Meteorological Official Report—Weather Forecasts, [312] 1325

Poor Law—Law of Settlement and Removal, [311] 1261

School Fees (Non-Paupers), 2R. [317] 1740, 1741

War Office—Competition for the Medical Staff, [317] 79

Officers of the Militia—Army Signalling, [317] 1344

Lloyd's Signal Stations Bill [H.L.]

(The Lord President, for The Lord Stanley of Preston)

l. Presented; read 1st July 7 (No. 158)

Local Authorities (Expenses) Bill

(Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Long)

c. Ordered; read 1st Aug 8 [Bill 361]

Read 2nd Sept 10, [321] 215

Committee; Report; Considered; read 3rd Sept 13, 539

l. Read 1st (Viscount Cross) Sept 13 (No. 270)

Read 2nd; Committee negatived; read 3rd Sept 14

Royal Assent Sept 16 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 72]

Local Board of Health, Chatham, Election to the—Forgery of Voting Papers

Question, Observations, Lord Monkswell; Reply, Lord Balfour (A Lord in Waiting) May 9, [314] 1250

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD—President
(see RITCHIE, Right Hon. C. T.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD—Secretary
to (see LONG, Mr. W. H.)

Local Government Board

Audit of Municipal Accounts, Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) April 26, [314] 4

Boundary Commission, The New—Inclusion of the Metropolitan District, Questions, Mr. F. S. Stevenson, Mr. Whitmore; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie), The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) July 8, [317] 218; Question, Mr. Hobhouse; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) July 14, 774

[cont.]

Local Government Board—cont.

Census of the Working Class Population in London — Foreign Pauper Immigrants, Question, Viscount Wolmer; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *June 14*, [316] 30

Ilkley Local Board—Reduction of the Quota of Members, Question, Mr. Barran; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Mar 15*, [312] 373

Jubilee Bonuses — Vestry Officials, Question, Mr. Shirley; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Sept 2*, [320] 911

Loans Authorized in 1886-7, Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Mar 15*, [312] 351

Local Administration—Legislation, Question, Mr. Salt; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *July 14*, [317] 773

Multiple Appointments in Bampton District, Oxfordshire, Question, Mr. F. W. Maclean; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Mar 11*, [312] 12

Local Government Boundaries Act—Boundaries of Unions

Question, Mr. Hobhouse; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Sept 13*, [321] 476

Local Government Boundaries Bill

(Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Long)

a. Notice, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie); Questions, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Easlemont, Mr. Puleston, Mr. Anderson; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith), Mr. Ritchie *July 11*, [317] 357

Ordered; read 1^o *July 15* [Bill 324]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" *Aug 29*, [320] 414

Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day three months" (Mr. Anderson); Question proposed, "That 'now, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o

Committee *—R.P. *Sept 8*

Committee; Report; Considered; read 3^o *Sept 9*, [321] 151

l. Read 1^a * (L. Balfour) *Sept 12* (No. 259)
Read 2^a *; Committee negatived; read 3^a *Sept 13*

Royal Assent *Sept 16* [50 & 51 Vict. c. 61]

Local Government Boundaries [Salaries, &c.]

c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to *Aug 15*, [319] 653

Moved, "That this House doth agree with the Resolution of the Committee" *Aug 16*, 829; Motion withdrawn; Report deferred

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Ballyshannon, &c.) Bill

(Colonel King-Harman)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *May 23* [Bill 272]

Read 2^o * *June 14*

Report * *July 6*

Read 3^o * *July 8*

l. Read 1^a * (The Lord Privy Seal) *July 8*

(No. 163)

Moved, "That the Order made on the 3rd day of March last, 'That no Provisional Order Confirmation Bill brought from the House of Commons shall be read a second time after Friday the 1st day of July next,' be dispensed with, and that the Bill be read 2^a." *July 28*, [318] 278; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill read 2^a

Committee *; Report *July 29*

Read 3^a * *Aug 1*

Royal Assent *Aug 8* [50 & 51 Vict. c. clix]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (Carrick-on-Suir) Bill [H.L.]

(The Lord Privy Seal)

l. Presented; read 1^a * *Feb 24* (No. 30)

Read 2^a * *Mar 7*

Committee *; Report *Mar 15*

Read 3^a * *Mar 17*

c. Read 1^o * *Mar 18* [Bill 200]

Read 2^o * *Mar 23*

Report * *April 1*

Read 3^o * *April 4*

Royal Assent *April 23* [50 Vict. c. v.]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (Dublin, &c.) Bill [H.L.]

(The Lord Privy Seal)

l. Presented; read 1^a * *May 10* (No. 95)

Read 2^a * *June 16*

Committee * *June 30* (No. 142)

Report * *July 1*

Read 3^a * *July 4*

c. Read 1^o * (Colonel King-Harman) *July 5*

Read 2^o * *July 12* [Bill 312]

Report * *July 21*

Read 3^o * *July 22*

l. Royal Assent *Aug 8* [50 & 51 Vict. c. cli]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (Killiney and Ballybrack) Bill

(Colonel King-Harman, Mr. Balfour)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *May 24* [Bill 275]

Read 2^o * *June 14*

Report * *June 29*

Read 3^o * *June 30*

l. Read 1^a * (The Lord Privy Seal) *June 30*

Read 2^a * *July 1* (No. 149)

Committee *; Report *July 11*

Read 3^a * *July 12*

Royal Assent *July 19* [50 & 51 Vict. c. cxliii]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order (Limerick Water) Bill [H.L.]

(The Lord Privy Seal)

l. Presented; read 1^a * *Mar 14* (No. 42)

Read 2^a * *April 10*

Committee *; Report *April 21*

Read 3^a * *April 22*

[cont.]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Order
(Limerick Water)—Bill.

- c. Read 1^o * April 25 [Bill 236]
Read 2^o * May 2
Report * June 14
Read 3^o * June 15
l. Royal Assent July 5 [50 & 51 Vict. c. lxxv]

Local Government—Legislation

Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The
First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H.
Smith) Aug 1, [318] 719

Local Government Provisional Orders
(Gas) Bill (Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * May 10 [Bill 259]
Read 2^o * May 17
Report * June 9
Read 3^o * June 10
l. Read 1^o * (Earl Brownlow) June 13 (No. 119)
Read 2^o * June 23
Committee *; Report June 24
Read 3^o * June 27
Royal Assent July 5 [50 & 51 Vict. c. lxxxiii]

Local Government Provisional Orders
Bill (Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * April 1 [Bill 216]
Read 2^o * April 15
Report * April 22
Read 3^o * April 25
l. Read 1^o * (Lord Balfour) April 26 (No. 70)
Read 2^o * May 5
Committee *; Report May 9
Read 3^o * May 10
Royal Assent May 23 [50 Vict. c. xlix]

Local Government Provisional Orders
(No. 2) Bill (Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * May 10 [Bill 261]
Read 2^o * May 17
Report * June 9
Read 3^o * June 10
l. Read 1^o * (Earl Brownlow) June 13 (No. 120)
Read 2^o * June 23
Committee *; Report June 24
Read 3^o * June 27
Royal Assent July 5 [50 & 51 Vict. c. lxxxiv]

Local Government Provisional Orders
(No. 3) Bill (Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * May 18 [Bill 268]
Read 2^o * June 7
Report * June 14
Read 3^o * June 15
l. Read 1^o * (L. Balfour of Burley) June 16
Read 2^o * June 27 (No. 124)
Committee *; Report July 4
Read 3^o * July 5
Royal Assent July 12 [50 & 51 Vict. c. xcix]

Local Government Provisional Orders
(No. 4) Bill (Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * May 20 [Bill 269]
Read 2^o * June 7
Report * June 14
Read 3^o * June 15

Local Government Provisional Orders (No. 4)
Bill.

- l. Read 1^o * (L. Balfour of Burley) June 16
Read 2^o * June 27 (No. 125)
Committee * July 4
Report * July 5
Read 3^o * July 7
Royal Assent July 19 [50 & 51 Vict. c. cxxii]

Local Government Provisional Orders
(No. 5) Bill (Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * June 7 [Bill 280]
Read 2^o * June 20
Report * June 29
Read 3^o * June 30
l. Read 1^o * (L. Balfour of Burley) June 30
Read 2^o * July 1 (No. 146)
Committee *; Report July 26
Read 3^o * Aug 4
l. Royal Assent Aug 23 [50 & 51 Vict. c. clxxix]

Local Government Provisional Orders
(No. 6) Bill (Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * June 7 [Bill 281]
Read 2^o * June 15
Report * June 29
Read 3^o * June 30
l. Read 1^o * (L. Balfour of Burley) June 30
Read 2^o * July 1 (No. 147)
Committee *; Report July 11
Read 3^o * July 12
Royal Assent July 19 [50 & 51 Vict. c. cxi.]

Local Government Provisional Orders
(No. 7) Bill (Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie)

- Ordered; read 1^o * June 7 [Bill 282]
Read 2^o * June 20
Report * July 6
Considered * July 7
Read 3^o * July 8
l. Read 1^o * (Lord Balfour of Burley) July 11
Read 2^o * July 18 (No. 166)
Committee *; Report July 26
Read 3^o * Aug 4
Royal Assent Aug 23 [50 & 51 Vict. c. clxxx]

Local Government Provisional Orders
(No. 8) Bill (Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * June 8 [Bill 286]
Read 2^o * June 20
Report * June 29
Read 3^o * June 30
l. Read 1^o * (L. Balfour of Burley) June 30
Read 2^o * July 1 (No. 148)
Committee *; Report July 11
Read 3^o * July 12
Royal Assent July 19 [50 & 51 Vict. c. cxlii]

Local Government Provisional Orders
(No 9) Bill (Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * June 27 [Bill 296]
Read 2^o * July 5
Report * July 21
Considered * July 22
Read 3^o * July 25
l. Read 1^o * July 20 (No. 188)

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Local Government Provisional Order (Highways) Bill

(*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o *April 15* [Bill 224]
 Read 2^o *April 26*
 Report *May 5*
 Read 3^o *May 6*
 l. Read 1^o (*Lord Balfour of Burley*) *May 9*
 Read 2^o *May 17* (No. 87)
 Committee*; Report *May 20*
 Read 3^o *May 23*
 Royal Assent *July 5* [50 & 51 *Vict. c. lvii*]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) Bill

(*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o *April 18* [Bill 226]
 Read 2^o *April 26*
 Report *May 5*
 Read 3^o *May 6*
 l. Read 1^o (*L. Balfour of Burley*) *May 9*
 Read 2^o *May 17* (No. 88)
 Committee*; Report *May 20*
 Read 3^o *May 23*
 Royal Assent *July 5* [50 & 51 *Vict. c. lviii*]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 2) Bill

(*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o *April 18* [Bill 227]
 Read 2^o *April 26*
 Report *May 5*
 Read 3^o *May 6*
 l. Read 1^o (*Lord Balfour of Burley*) *May 9*
 Read 2^o *May 17* (No. 89)
 Committee*; Report *May 20*
 Read 3^o *May 23*
 Royal Assent *July 5* [50 & 51 *Vict. c. lix.*]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Poor Law) (No. 3) Bill

(*Mr. Long, Mr. Ritchie*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o *May 10* [Bill 260]
 Read 2^o *May 17*
 Report *June 9*
 Read 3^o *June 10*
 l. Read 1^o (*E. Brownlow*) *June 13* (No. 118)
 Read 2^o *June 23*
 Committee*; Report *June 24*
 Read 3^o *June 27*
 Royal Assent *July 5* [50 & 51 *Vict. c. lxxii.*]

Local Taxation

Assessment of Chapels and Schools of Hayle, Cornwall, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Mar 25*, [312] 1474

Rural Sanitary Districts—Local Rates Assessment—Rating of Domesnes, Mansions, and Parks, Observations, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Isaacs; Reply, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie); Observations, Mr. Handel Cossham *July 1*, [316] 1525

Subventions, Observations, Colonel Nolan; Reply, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith); short debate thereon *Sept 10*, [321] 218

LOCKWOOD, Mr. F., *York*

Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1, [314] 410, 441, 1536; Amendt. 1923; cl. 6, [316] 143, 146
 High Court of Justice—Publication of Details in Divorce and Indecent Cases, [313] 1669
 Ireland—Law and Justice—Arrest of Father Keller, Motion for Adjournment, [312] 750
 Law of Evidence Amendment, 2R. [317] 464
 Parliament—Business of the House—Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland), Motion for Urgency, Res. [312] 1274
 Parliament—Privilege (Mr. Dillon and the "Times" Newspaper), Res. [314] 730, 731
 Supply (Supplementary Estimates 1886-7)—Admiralty and War Office, The New, [311] 745

Lodgers' Goods Protection Act (1871) Amendment Bill

(*Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Howard Vincent, Mr. Gent-Davis*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o *Jan 31* [Bill 137]
 2R. [Dropped]

LONDON, Bishop of

Church Patronage, 2R. [311] 1027; Comm. cl. 2, [312] 338, 340; cl. 17, 344; Report, add. cl. 1129, 1130
 Tithe Rent-Charge, 2R. [314] 174; Comm. cl. 2, [315] 840; cl. 7, Amendt. 846; cl. 8, ib.; Report, cl. 9, Amendt. 1575; on Question, "That the Bill do pass?" cl. 9, Amendt. [317] 9

London Brokers' Relief Act—A Royal Commission

Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July 21*, [317] 1599

London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Bill

(*Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, Sir Robert Fowler, Mr. Hubbard, Colonel Duncan, Mr. R. G. Webster*)

- c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1^o *Jan 28* [Bill 44]
 Questions, Mr. Pickersgill; Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, The Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Sir James M'Garel-Hogg); Question, Mr. T. P. O'Connor [no reply] *Feb 15*, [310] 1567
 2R. [Dropped]

[See under *Metropolis*]

London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Bill

- c. Question, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answer, The Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Sir James M'Garel-Hogg) *Mar 8*, [311] 1575; Question, Colonel Hamilton; Answer, The Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Sir James M'Garel-Hogg) *Mar 18*, [312] 732; Question, Mr. Howell;

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London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Bill
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Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *July 15*, [317] 945

Extension of the Impost to the Metropolitan Area, Questions, Mr. Lionel Cohen, Mr. Dixon - Hartland, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Sir Charles Palmer; Answer, The Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Sir James M'Garel-Hogg) *Mar 8*, [311] 1075

Public Park in Tottenham, Question, Mr. J. Iloward; Answer, Sir Robert Fowler *Mar 22*, [312] 1147

London Corporation (Charges of Malversation)

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn"
[311] *Mr. Howell* *Mar 1*, 895; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Questions, Mr. Howell, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar 3*, 1089; Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar 9*, 1665

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon certain charges brought under the notice of this House by Mr. Howell, Member for the North East Division of Bethnal Green, and Mr. Bradlaugh, Member for the Borough of Northampton, alleging improper use and malversation of public funds of the Corporation of London, by or with the consent of members and officials of such Corporation"
(*Mr. Howell*) *Mar 3*, 1224; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Committee that they do take evidence on oath
Ordered, That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records (*Mr. Howell*)

Ordered, That the Select Committee do consist of Five Members to be nominated by the Committee of Selection

Ordered, That Two Members of the House, to be named by the Committee of Selection, be appointed to propose and examine witnesses, but without the power of voting (*Mr. Bradlaugh*) *Mar 10*

And, on *Mar 11*, Committee nominated as follows:—Sir Joseph Bailey, Lewis Llewelyn Dillwyn, esquire, Marquess of Hartington, William Henry Houldsworth, esquire, and James Cochrane Stevenson, esquire

Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *May 23*, [315] 893;—*Mr. Bradlaugh* and *Sir Robert Fowler*, Personal Statement, Mr. Bradlaugh; Observations, Sir Robert Fowler *June 23*, [316] 781;—*Sir Robert Fowler* and *Mr. Howell*, Question, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answer, Mr. Speaker *July 19*, [317] 1352

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Public Libraries Acts Amendment (No. 2), Comm. add. cl. [317] 1488

Sale of Food and Drugs Act—Importation of Adulterated Yeast, [320] 1138

Truck, Comm. add. cl. [314] 1100

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Lord Ashbourns and Home Rule

Observations, The Lord Chancellor of Ireland (Lord Ashbourne) *Mar 17*, [312] 501

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LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND — Chief Secretary to the (see BEACH, Right Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks-)

LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND—Parliamentary Under Secretary to the (see KING-HARMAN, Right Hon. Colonel E. R.)

LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL (see CRANBROOK, Viscount)

Loss of Life at Sea

Report of the Royal Commission, Question, Mr. Grottrian; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) *May 20*, [315] 723;—*Recommendation of the Commissioners—Unauthorized and Incomplete Publication*, Question, Sir John Lubbock; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Aug 13*, [319] 366

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Agricultural Labourers' Holidays (Scotland), 2R. [318] 1519; Comm. [319] 238

Church Patronage (Scotland), Motion for Returns, [317] 898

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Lunacy Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Chancellor*)

1. Presented; read 1st Jan 31 (No. 8)
 Read 2nd Feb 7, [310] 741
 Committee*; Report Mar 31
 Read 3rd April 1

Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Chancellor*)

1. Presented; read 1st Jan 31 (No. 7)
 Read 2nd, after short debate Feb 7, [310] 737
 Moved, "That the House do now resolve itself into Committee on the said Bill" Feb 21, [311] 132
 Amendt. "That the numbering of the clauses throughout the Bill be amended, so that every clause (whether now numbered as a section or a sub-section) be numbered as successive sections of 'substantive enactments' (except those now indicated by

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Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill—cont.

letters prefixed, and which are parts of one sentence), and that all references in the Bill be altered accordingly" (*The Lord Grimthorpe*); after short debate, Amendt. negatived; Committee

Committee *Mar 1, 1869* (No. 34)

Report *Mar 10, 1706* (No. 40)

Read 3^d *Mar 17, [312]* 493; after short debate, Bill passed

c. Read 1^o * (*Mr. Solicitor General*) *April 13*

Bill withdrawn * *Aug 1* [Bill 221]

Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill—Legislation

Question, Mr. W. J. Corbet; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (*Mr. Stuart-Wortley*) *Feb 4, [310]* 853; Question, Mr. Salt; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *July 14, [317]* 795

Lunacy Commissioners (England and Wales)—The Annual Report

Question, Mr. W. J. Corbet; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (*Mr. Matthews*) *July 15, [317]* 933

Lunacy Districts (Scotland) Bill [H.L.] (The Marquess of Lothian)

l. Presented; read 1^o * *May 5* (No. 82)

Read 2^o * *May 20, [315]* 634

Committee *June 30, [316]* 1284

Report * *July 1* (No. 145)

Read 3^o * *July 4*

c. Read 1^o * (*The Lord Advocate*) *July 11* [Bill 318]

Question, Mr. E. Robertson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *July 28, [318]* 387

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" *Aug 10, 1882*

Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day three months" (*Mr. E. Robertson*);

Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o

Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair"

(*The Lord Advocate*) *Aug 24, [319]* 1724; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Committee; Report

Considered *; read 3^o * *Aug 26*

l. Commons' Amendts. *Aug 30* (No. 248)

Royal Assent *Sept 16* [50 & 51 Vict. c. 39]

Lunacy Laws

Detention of an Alleged Lunatic in Paddington Workhouse, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (*Mr. Stuart-Wortley*) *Feb 18, [311]* 36; Question, Mr. W. J. Corbet; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (*Mr. Stuart-Wortley*) *Feb 28, 710*; Question, Mr. W. J. Corbet; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (*Mr. Ritchie*) *Mar 10, 1734*

Lunacy Laws Consolidation Bill—Incorporation of "The Idiots' Act, 1886"

Question, Mr. Salt; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *Mar 3, [311]* 1087

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tions, Mr. McEwan; Answers, The Secre-
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Warr; Answer, The Under Secretary of
State for the Colonies (The Earl of Onslow)
Sept 8, [320] 1637

Malta

Moved for, "Address for Papers on the Affairs
of Malta, especially those relating to the
Government of Malta" (*The Earl De La
Warr*) Mar 4, [311] 1227; after short de-
bate, Motion withdrawn

Malta—Proposed Changes in the Govern-
ment

Question, Earl De La Warr; Answer, The
Under Secretary of State for the Colonies
(The Earl of Onslow) May 3, [314] 681;
—Resignation of Mr. Savona, Director of
Education, Question, Mr. H. J. Wilson;
Answer, The Secretary of State for the
Colonies (Sir Henry Holland) July 1, [316]
1485

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented
to Her Majesty for Correspondence between
the Governor of Malta and the late Director
of Education; and also a Letter, dated 25th
April 1887, addressed to the Colonial Secre-
tary by Mr. Mizzi, late Member of the Council
of Government of Malta" (*The Earl De
La Warr*) July 29, [318] 487; after short
debate, Motion withdrawn

Manchester Ship Canal Bill (by Order)

c. Moved, "That the Standing Orders be
suspended, and that leave be given to bring
in a Bill to enable the Manchester Ship
Canal Company to raise a portion of their
capital by means of preference shares, and
that Mr. Houldsworth, Mr. Jacob Bright,
Sir James Fergusson, Sir Henry Roscoe, the
Honourable Alan de Tatton Egerton, Mr.
Addison, and Mr. Elliott Lees do prepare
and bring it in" (*Mr. Houldsworth*) June 8,

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Manchester Ship Canal Bill—cont.

315] 1846; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That the Standing Orders be suspended, and that the Bill be now read 1^o" (*Mr. Houldsworth*); Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 1^o

Moved, "That Standing Orders 62, 204, 223, and 235 be suspended, and that the Bill be now read 2^o" (*Mr. Houldsworth*); after short debate, Debate adjourned

Debate resumed June 13, 1706; Amendt. after "Standing Orders," add "204 and 235 be suspended, and that the Bill be referred to the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills" (*Mr. Slater-Booth*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn; Amendt. made, by leaving out 204 and 223; Main Question, as amended, put and agreed to

Ordered, That Standing Orders 62 and 235 be suspended; Bill read 2^o

Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee on the Manchester Ship Canal Bill, that the Opponents of the Bill (namely, the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, the Corporation of Liverpool, and the London and North Western Railway Company) be heard only on the question of the effect upon the said Opponents of the alteration of the financial conditions imposed by 'The Manchester Ship Canal Act, 1885,' so far as the said Opponents were protected by the said conditions; and that the said Committee do hear any Shareholders dissenting from the Bill on their Petition against the same" (*The Chairman of Committees, Mr. Courtney*)

316] June 14, 24; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee to which the said Bill be referred, that the Committee shall report the Bill to this House not later than Friday 24th June" (*Sir Henry James*), 26; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee to which the said Bill be referred, that the Committee shall report the Bill to this House not later than Monday 27th June" (*Sir Henry James*), 28; after short debate, Question put; A. 243; N. 82; M. 161

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 32

Ordered, That the Minutes of the Evidence taken before the Committee on the Manchester Ship Canal Bill, 1883, and the Manchester Ship Canal Bill, 1884, and the Manchester Ship Canal Bill, 1885, and the Manchester Ship Canal Bill, 1886, be referred to the Committee on the Manchester Ship Canal Bill (*Sir Charles Forster*) June 22

MANNERS, Right Hon. Lord J. J. R. (Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster), *Leicestershire, E.*

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Secretary for Scotland Act (1885) Amendment, Comm. cl. 2, [319] 1757

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Mar Peerage, [317] 1741

Margarine (Fraudulent Sale) Bill — changed from Butter Substitutes Bill

(*Mr. Mayne, Mr. John O'Connor, Mr. Flynn, Mr. Lans, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Kenny*)

Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 43]

Read 2^o, and referred to a Select Committee April 20

Nomination of Select Committee, Question, Mr. Maclure; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) April 22, [313] 1620

And, on May 2, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Colman,

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Margarine (Fraudulent Sale) Bill—cont.

Mr. Conway, Lord Eloho, Colonel Eyre, Mr. Charles Gray, Mr. Gurdon, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Hoyle, Mr. Egerton Hubbard, Mr. Matthew Kenny, Mr. James William Lowther, Mr. Walter M'Laren, Mr. Maclure, Sir Richard Paget, Sir Henry Roscoe, Mr. Edward Russell, and Mr. Solater-Booth

Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Select Committee on the Butter Substitutes Bill, that they have power to consolidate the Butter Substitutes Bill and the Oleomargarine (Fraudulent Sale) Bill into one Bill (*Mr. Solater-Booth*) May 20

Select Committee; Special Report July 4 [No. 208]

Bill reported * July 4
Committee (*on re-comm.*) July 7, [317] 181
Report (*changed to "Margarine (Fraudulent Sale) Bill"*) [Bill 309]
As amended, considered; read 3^o, after debate July 11, 475

- l. Read 1^o * (*V. Powerscourt*) July 12 (No. 109)
Read 2^o, after short debate July 21, 1575
Committee, after debate Aug 2, [318] 873
Report Aug 5, 1323 (No. 205)
Read 3^o Aug 9, 1698 (No. 215)
On Question, "That the Bill do pass?" after short debate, Bill passed (No. 224)
c. Lords' Amendts. Aug 10 [Bill 366]
l. Royal Assent Aug 23 [50 & 51 *Vict. c. 29*]
[See title *Oleomargarine (Fraudulent Sale) Bill*]

MARJORIBANKS, Right Hon. E., *Berwickshire*

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Market Rights and Tolls

Amendt. on Committee of Supply, April 22, to leave out from "That," add "an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, pray-

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Market Rights and Tolls—cont.

ing Her Majesty to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire as to the extent to which market rights, and rights affecting places where markets are held, are in the hands (1) of public bodies, and (2) of private persons, or bodies of persons. To inquire generally how such rights are exercised, and particularly what accommodation is given in return for charges levied; in what ratio market tolls stand to the value of goods on which they are levied, and how far the regulation of markets by means of bye-laws or otherwise, market rents, stallages, and tolls, and tolls affecting market towns, are restrictive of trade. To report as to the advisability of compelling the transfer of all such rights to local authorities; of prohibiting the farming of tolls and stallages, of prohibiting the placing of restrictions on the sale of goods in a market that may be lawfully sold elsewhere, of providing by means of the incomes from markets or otherwise for the extinction of the capital account chargeable to such markets, and for declaring all markets to be free and open" (*Mr. Bradlaugh*) v., [313] 1642; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Constitution of the Royal Commission, Question, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) June 7, [315] 1232; Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) June 16, [316] 249; June 23, 776

Market Tolls (Ireland) Bill

(*Captain M'Calmont, Mr. Smith-Barry, Mr. Macartney*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 70]
2R. [Dropped]

Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle)

Bill [H.L.] (*The Earl of Camperdown*)

- l. Presented; read 1^o * April 28 (No. 72)
Read 2^o, after short debate May 12, [314] 1650
Committee June 28, [316] 1125
Report * June 30 (No. 139)
Read 3^o July 4, 1578
c. Read 1^o * (*Sir Richard Paget*) July 11
Read 2^o * July 20 [Bill 317]
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Committee; Report July 26, [318] 176
As amended, considered; read 3^o, after short debate Aug 1, 870 [Bill 337]
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Nonconformist Marriages—Leominster, Question, Mr. T. Blake; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Mar 11*, [312] 5

Rector of Much Woolton, Liverpool, Question, Mr. E. R. Russell; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *May 23*, [315] 880

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Marriages (Attendance of Registrars) Bill

(*Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Stuart-Wortley*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Feb 10* [Bill 164]
Question, Mr. Picton; Answer, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *April 5*, [313] 490

Order for 2R. discharged; Bill withdrawn *July 25*, [317] 2006

Marriages Confirmation (Antwerp) Bill

(*Mr. James Stuart, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Picton*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *July 15* [Bill 326]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" *July 25*, [317] 2011; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Tomlinson*); after short debate, Question put; A. 75, N. 75 [Mr. Speaker gave his voice with the Ayes] (D. L. 321); Debate adjourned
Bill withdrawn * *Aug 22*

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- Constitution of the late Royal Commission*, Questions, Mr. O'Kelly, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Henry Holland) Mar 24, [312] 1338
- Remittances from the Rate of Exchange*, Question, Mr. Cox; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) Feb 3, [310] 542

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- Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for Papers relating to the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the affairs of the Colony of Mauritius" (*The*

Mauritius, The—Report of the Royal Commission—cont.

Earl of Dunraven) July 29, [318] 495; after short debate, on Question? Resolved in the negative

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- "Board of Trade Journal"—Advertisements, [315] 1728
- Civil Service—Notice of Examinations, [317] 71
- Colonial Service (Pensions), 2R. [311] 552; Comm. [314] 875; cl. 3, 676; cl. 4, Amendt. 824, 825; cl. 5, 830; cl. 6, Amendt. 832; add. cl. 833
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- Ireland—Questions
- Excise Department—Proposed Reduction of Staff, [313] 993
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- Licensed Premises (Earlier Closing) (Scotland), 2R. [314] 1432
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- Borneo—The Limbang River, [311] 699
- Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland), Comm. cl. 2, [315] 1017
- Harbours of Refuge, [312] 1614, 1615; Res. [313] 1271
- Harbour Works Loans—Hypothecation of Rates, [313] 692
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- Merchant Shipping—Appropriation of Public Money, [310] 1394
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Dockyards—Pembroke Dockyard—Defective Sheers, [311] 1086; [312] 724; [315] 885

Expenditure—Cost of Construction, [312] 627

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Mechanics' Institutes and Free Libraries—Supply of Blue Books

Question, Mr. Caleb Wright; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) July 28, [318] 365

MENZIES, Mr. R. S., *Perthshire, E.*

Parliament—Business of the House—Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland), Motion for Urgency, Res. [312] 1377

Royal Commission on Public Departments—Compulsory Retirements, [311] 1582

Merchandise (Fraudulent Marks) Bill

(Mr. Mundella, Mr. Acland, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. Bernard Coleridge, Sir Frederick Mappin, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Henry Wilson)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 22 [Bill 179]

Read 2^o,* and referred to Select Comm. on Merchandise Marks Act (1862) Amendment Bill Mar 14

Report * June 30

Reported from Select Committee

Merchandise Marks Acts—Consolidation

Questions, Mr. Howard Vincent, Mr. Lees; Answers, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Mar 4, [311] 1259; Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Mar 11, [312] 39

Merchandise Marks Act (1862) Amendment Bill (Baron Henry De Worms, Mr. Attorney General)

c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1^o Jan 31 [Bill 142]

Hall-Marking of Watch Cases, Question, Mr. Wiggan; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Mar 3, [311] 1078

Read 2^o,* and referred to a Select Committee Mar 14

The Select Committee, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Mar 31, [313] 69

And, on April 5, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Biggar, Mr. Richard Chamberlain, Mr. Coddington, Mr. Coleridge, Baron Henry De Worms, Mr. Frank Hardcastle, Mr. Howell, Mr. Hoyle, Mr. Hozier, Mr. Kimber, Mr. Lane, Mr. Frederic Maclean, Sir Frederick Mappin, Mr. Mundella, Mr. James Robertson, Sir Albert Rollit, and Mr. Stuart-Wortley

May 2, Mr. Lane *disch.*, Mr. Peter M'Donald *added*

Report of Select Comm.* June 30 [No. 208]

Bill reported * June 30 [Bill 142]

Reported from Select Committee

Merchandise Marks Law Consolidation and Amendment Bill

(Mr. Attorney General, Baron Henry De Worms, Mr. Stuart-Wortley)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Mar 11 [Bill 194]

Read 2^o,* and referred to Select Comm. on Merchandise Marks Act (1862) Amendment Bill Mar 14

Report * June 30

Committee (on *re-comm.*)—R.F. July 1, [316] 1543 [Bill 304]

Committee (on *re-comm.*)—R.F. July 4, 1727

Committee (on *re-comm.*); Report July 8, [317] 821

Considered*; read 3^o July 11

l. Read 1^o* (Lord Stanley of Preston) July 12 (No. 170)

Read 2^o, after debate July 26, [318] 12

Committee* July 29 (No. 201)

Report * Aug 1 (No. 203)

Read 3^o* Aug 2 (No. 206)

Commons' Consequential Amendt. Aug 5 (No. 211)

Royal Assent Aug 23 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 28]

Merchandise Marks Law Consolidation and Amendment Bill

Question, Mr. Houldsworth; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Mar 8, [311] 1581; Question, Mr. King; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for India (Sir John Gorst) July 28, [318] 388

Circular to Foreign Powers, Question, Mr. Mundella; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Ferguson) Aug 4, [318] 1168

Merchant Seamen's Widows and Orphans

Pension Bill (Colonel Hill,
Sir James Corry, Mr. Sinclair, Mr. Stephen
Williamson)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Aug 18 [Bill 382]
2R. [Dropped]

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*Accidental Loss of Life—Examination of Wit-
nesses*, Question, Mr. Lees; Answer, The
Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron
Henry De Worms) Mar 18, [312] 731

Assistance to Vessels near Milford Haven,
Question, Mr. Maclure; Answer, The Se-
cretary to the Admiralty (Mr. Forwood)
Feb 22, [311] 289

*Boat and Life-Saving Apparatus on Passenger
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876; Mar 14, [312] 183

*Boats of Ocean-Going Vessels—Official Inspec-
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*Captain Christian, Principal Officer at Queens-
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Hooper; Answer, The Secretary to the
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June 14, [316] 45

*Detention of the "Telegrapho" by the Domini-
can Government*, Question, Sir Thomas
Esmondo; Answer, The Under Secretary
of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James
Fergusson) Feb 15, [310] 1566

*Examination for Colour Blindness—Further
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Hours of Unloading, Question, Mr. Atkinson;
Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr.
Jackson) May 19, [315] 519

*International Regulations of Navigation—
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Lighthouse Illuminants—Correspondence,
Question, Mr. T. W. Russell; Answer, The
Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron
Henry De Worms) Aug 1, [318] 705;—
Monopoly of Lenticular Apparatus, Ques-
tion, Mr. Lea; Answer, The Secretary to
the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De
Worms) Aug 5, [318] 1377

Lighthouse Service, Question, Mr. Lea; An-
swer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade
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Limerick Floating Dock, The, Question, Mr.
Finucane; Answer, The Secretary to the
Treasury (Mr. Jackson) Sept 2, [320] 908

Loo Rock, Baltimore Harbour, Question, Mr.
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*Loss of Life at Sea—Report of the Royal Com-
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*Recommendations of the Commissioners—
Unauthorized and Incomplete Publication*,
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Medical Service on Board Transatlantic Liners,
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cretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry
De Worms) May 12, [314] 1739

*Merchant Shipping Act, 1854—Seizure of a
Yacht's Flag in Bantry Bay*, Question, Dr.
Tanner; Answer, The First Lord of the
Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton) June 27,
[316] 1039; Questions, Dr. Tanner, Mr.
O'Kelly, Mr. Sexton; Answers, The First
Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Ham-
ilton) June 28, 1156

*Merchant Shipping Act, 1876—Denmark—
Deck Cargoes*, Question, Mr. Caldwell; An-
swer, The Under Secretary of State for
Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson)
April 26, [314] 14

Pilots' Certificates to Aliens, Question, Dr.
Tanner; Answer, The Secretary to the
Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms)
Mar 4, [311] 1258; Question, Mr. C. H.
Wilson; Answer, The Secretary to the
Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms)
Mar 24, [312] 1332

"The Queen v. Trinity House Corporation,"
Question, Mr. King; Answer, The Secre-
tary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry
De Worms) July 21, [317] 1621

Renewal of the Suspended Certificates, Ques-
tions, Mr. O. V. Morgan, Mr. Puleston;
Answers, The Secretary to the Board of
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*Position of Pilots of the United Kingdom—A
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Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury
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*Refuge and Life Harbours—Appropriation of
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Answer, The Secretary to the Board of
Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Feb 14,
[310] 1394; Question, Admiral Mayne;
Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer
(Mr. Goschen) Feb 17, 1767

*Register of Shipping—Vessels moved by Tow-
ing*, Question, Mr. J. C. Stevenson; An-
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Russian Bills of Health at Constantinople,
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Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
(Sir James Fergusson) May 2, [314] 553

Saving Life at Sea—The Line-Throwing Gun,
Question, Mr. Hoare; Answer, The Secre-
tary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry
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Shipping—Report of the Royal Commission,
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Steam Launches on the Thames. Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Aug 26, [320] 17

Supposed Tidal Wave in the Atlantic. Question, Mr. Rowntree; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Aug 5, [318] 1370

Transfer of British Ships to Foreign Owners. Question, Mr. T. Sutherland; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Mar 7, [311] 1302

Use of Oil in Heavy Seas. Question, Mr. Hoare; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Aug 26, [320] 10

Wreck Commission—Return of Inquiries, 1885. Question, Mr. W. F. Lawrence; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Mar 24, [312] 1331

Wreck Commissioner's Court—The Nautical Assessors. Questions, Mr. Provand; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) Aug 19, [319] 1106;—*Hull.* Question, Mr. Atkinson; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) May 17, [315] 252

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The "Andrew Johnson" and the "Thirlmere." Question, Mr. Provand; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Feb 15, [310] 1503

Loss of the S.S. "Carmona." Question, Mr. Edwards-Moss; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) May 28, [315] 870;—*The Inquiry.* Question, Mr. Edwards-Moss; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Aug 8, [318] 1522

Loss of the "Caterina." Question, Mr. Maclure; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Feb 22, [311] 290

Regulations for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea—Collision of the "Celtio" and "Britannic." Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) June 14, [316] 37;—*Article 19.* Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) July 14, [317] 767

Burning of the "City of Montreal." Question, Sir Robert Fowler; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Aug 19, [319] 1114;—*Recovery of the Missing Boat.* Observation, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Aug 24, [319] 1778

Wreck of the "Flamingo." Question, Mr. C. W. Gray; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Mar 11, [312] 17

Loss of the "Kapunda"—Life-Saving Gear on the "Kapunda" and certain Casualties in 1886. Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of

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The "Mary Mark." Question, Mr. W. F. Lawrence; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) April 22, [313] 1627

Wreck of the "Tally Ho"—Rocket Station at Eastbourne. Question, Admiral Field; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Feb 15, [310] 1551

Wreck of the Channel Steamer "Victoria." Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) April 14, [313] 886; Question, Mr. Isaacs; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) April 18, 1115; Questions, Mr. T. W. Russell; Answers, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) April 21, 1410; Question, Mr. Isaacs; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) May 9, [314] 1269; Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) May 12, 1683; Question, Viscount Baring; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Aug 26, [320] 24

Shipwrecks on the Glamorganshire Coast—Coastguard Station at Southerndown. Question, Mr. A. J. Williams; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Mar 3, [311] 1082

Shipwrecks and Loss of Life in the Bristol Channel—Steam Tug off the Mumbles Head. Question, Mr. Maclure; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Feb 22, [311] 289; Questions, Mr. Maclure; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton) Mar 8, 1576; Sept 9, [321] 10; Question, Mr. Maclure; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Sept 13, 466

Merchant Shipping Act (1854) Amendment Bill (Mr. King, Mr. Baggallay, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Lacaita)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 76]
2R. [Dropped]

Merchant Shipping Act (1854) Amendment (No. 2) Bill

(Mr. King, Sir Edward Birkbeck, Mr. Lacaita, Mr. White, Mr. Puleston, Lord Claud Hamilton, Admiral Field, Mr. Bond)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 28 [Bill 184]
Read 2^o Mar 9

Committee *—R.F. Mar 17

Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) Mar 18, [312] 730

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Bill withdrawn * July 26

Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Acts Amendment Bill—Legislation

Question, Mr. Heneage; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Feb. 11, [310] 1224

Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Acts Amendment Bill (Baron Henry De Worms, Mr. Jackson, Sir Herbert Maxwell)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 15 [Bill 168]

Read 2^o * Mar 14

Committee; Report Mar 17, [312] 700

Read 3^o * Mar 21

l. Read 1^o * (Lord Stanley of Preston) Mar 22 (No. 51)

Committee; Report April 19

Read 2^o * April 21

Royal Assent April 28 [50 Vict. c. 4]

Merchant Shipping (Miscellaneous) Bill (Baron Henry De Worms, Mr. Jackson)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Aug 1 [Bill 348]

Read 2^o * Sept 8

Committee; Report Sept 6, [320] 1518

Considered * Sept 7

Read 3^o * Sept 8

l. Read 1^o * (Viscount Cross) Sept 9 (No. 257)

Read 2^o *; Committee negatived Sept 12

Read 3^o * Sept 13

Royal Assent Sept 16 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 62]

Merchant Shipping (Transfer of Registry, &c.) Bill [H.L.]

(The Lord Stanley of Preston)

l. Presented; read 1^o * Mar 31 (No. 59)

Bill withdrawn * July 26

Mersey Docks and Harbour Board—Ferry Communication between Bootle and New Brighton

Question, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) July 21, [317] 1611

Mersey Docks and Harbour Board (Various Powers) Bill

c. Postponement of Motion, Mr. Houldsworth Mar 10, [311] 1716

Mersey Railway Bill

c. Considered April 20, [313] 1300

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Storm Warnings—Invention of Mr. B. A. Collins, Questions, Mr. Henniker Heaton; Answers, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) May 5, [314] 959; July 21, [317] 1605

Official Report—Weather Forecasts, Question, Mr. Lowellyn; Answer, The Postmaster General (Mr. Raikes) Mar 24, [312] 1325

METROPOLIS (Questions)

Bridges—The Westminster Bridge Estate, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) Feb 10, [310] 1104

Census—The Working Class Population, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) Aug 30, [320] 465

Closed Burial Grounds—State of Whitfield Chapel Burial Ground, Tottenham Court Road, Question, Mr. Lawson; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) Aug 25, [319] 1794

Commons—Tooting Bee Common, Question, Mr. W. J. Corbet; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) July 18, [317] 1151; Question, Sir Thomas Esmonde; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) Aug 1, [318] 710

Wandsworth Common—Victoria Patriotic Asylum for Girls—Leasing of Land, Questions, Mr. Kimber; Answers, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) Feb 3, [310] 546; Mar 21, [312] 837

Coal and Wine Dues—Renewal, Question, Mr. Buxton; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Jan 31, [310] 265; Question, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answer, The Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Sir James McGarel-Hogg) Mar 22, [312] 1145;—*The Blackwall and Greenwich Tunnel*, Questions, Mr. Lyell, Mr. Webster; Answers, The Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Sir James McGarel-Hogg) Mar 11, [312] 21

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Crime—Bodies of Infants Found in the River Lea, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) Sept 2, [320] 912

Distress, Question, Mr. Cyril Flower; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) April 25, [313] 1797; Question, Mr. Cyril Flower; Answer, The Secretary to the Local Government Board (Mr. Long) July 11, [317] 344;—*The Conference*, Question, Captain Colomb; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) Mar 17, [312] 632;—*Unemployed Dock Labourers at Poplar*, Question, Mr. W. Abraham (Glamorgan, Rhondda); Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) Feb 15, [310] 1555

Emigration of Pauper Children—Incidence of Cost, Question, Mr. Rankin; Answer, The Secretary to the Local Government Board (Mr. Long) July 15, [317] 939

Foreign Labour in East London, Questions, Captain Colomb; Answers, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Mar 10, [311] 1724

Guy's Hospital, Question, Mr. W. J. Corbet; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) Mar 21, [312] 828

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Deaths from Starvation in the Metropolis and All Ireland, Question, Captain Colomb; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) *Sept 1*, [320] 728

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Fire at Whiteley's—Gas Pipes, Question, Mr. Kimber; Answer, Mr. Webster *Aug 26*, [320] 26

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Metropolitan Fire Brigade—Deficiency of Engines and Horses, Questions, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Webster; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *July 14*, [317] 772; Question, Mr. Isaacs; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Aug 9*, [318] 1724

Prevention of Fires, Questions, Mr. Webster, Mr. McLagan; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Aug 8*, [318] 1556

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Piccadilly Circus, Question, Mr. De Lisle; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton *Aug 30*, [320] 452

Roadways and Streets—Canterbury Road, Camberwell, Question, Mr. Baumann; Answer, The Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Sir James M'Garel-Hogg) *Mar 22*, [312] 1141

St. Martin's Place, New Line of, Question, Mr. Whitmore; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) *Feb 24*, [311] 462

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METROPOLIS—Metropolitan Improvements—cont.

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The Spitalfields Calamity, Question, Mr. Wootton Isaacson; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Feb 10*, [310] 1102

Metropolis (Cable Street, Shadwell) Provisional Order Bill

(Mr. Stuart-Wortley, Mr. Secretary Matthews)

c. Ordered; read 1^o *June 6* [Bill 277]

Read 2^o *June 14*

Report *June 23*

Read 3^o *June 24*

l. Read 1^o (Earl Brownlow) *June 27* (No. 134)

Read 2^o *July 1*

Committee; Report *July 5*

Read 3^o *July 7*

Royal Assent *July 12* [50 & 51 *Vict. c. ci*]

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Metropolis Local Government Bill (*Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Kimber, Major-General Goldsworthy, Mr. Baumann, Sir Albert Kaye Rollet, Mr. Morgan Howard, Mr. Hunt, Sir Guyer Hunter, Colonel Duncan*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 82]
2R. [Dropped]

Metropolis Management Act, 1878—Form of Certificate

Questions, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works (*Sir James M'Garel-Hogg*) Feb 22, [311] 295

Metropolis Management Acts Amendment Bill (*Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, Colonel Hughes, Mr. Whitmore, Sir Algernon Borthwick*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 118]
2R. [Dropped]

Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill (*Mr. Octavius Morgan, Mr. Gilliat, Mr. Kimber*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 14 [Bill 166]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o "
April 4, [313] 461; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o, and committed to a Select Committee of Five Members, Two to be nominated by the House and Three by the Committee of Selection

And, on April 18, Committee nominated as follows:—Colonel Hughes and Mr. Octavius Morgan

Moved, "That Mr. Gilliat be a Member of the Select Committee April 5, 602; after short debate, Motion withdrawn
Report * May 6

Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (Westminster) Bill

(*Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Mr. John Talbot, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Seager Hunt*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Mar 28 [Bill 208]
Read 2^o, and committed to the Select Committee on the Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill April 26, [314] 99
Report * May 6

Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (No. 2) Bill

Metropolis Management Acts Amendment (Westminster) Bill

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Metropolis Management (Battersea and Westminster) Bill

c. Report * May 6 [Bill 258]
Committee * (on re-comm.); Report; read 3^o May 13
l. Read 1^o * (*E. Fortescue*) May 16 (No. 101)
Read 2^o * June 17

Metropolis Management (Battersea and Westminster) Bill—cont.

Report * June 24
Committee * June 28
Report * June 30
Read 3^o * July 1
Royal Assent July 12 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 17]

Metropolis (Shelton Street, St. Giles) Provisional Order Bill

(*Mr. Stuart-Wortley, Mr. Secretary Matthews*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * June 6 [Bill 278]
Read 2^o * June 14
Report * June 23
Read 3^o * June 24
l. Read 1^o * (*Earl Brownlow*) June 27 (No. 135)
Read 2^o * July 1
Committee *; Report July 5
Read 3^o * July 7
Royal Assent July 12 [50 & 51 Vict. c. cii]

Metropolitan Board of Works, The

Charges against Officials, Question, Mr. O. V. Morgan; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (*Mr. Matthews*) July 18, [317] 1160; Question, Mr. J. Rowlands; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) July 28, [318] 383; Questions, Mr. J. Rowlands, Mr. Sexton, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), The Secretary of State for the Home Department (*Mr. Matthews*) Aug 2, 935

Condemned Buildings in Whitechapel, Question, Lord Henry Bruce; Answer, The Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works (*Sir James M'Garel-Hogg*) Mar 8, [311] 1590

Costermongers' Dwellings in St. Luke's, Question, Mr. J. Rowlands; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton Sept 12, [321] 272

Dangerous Condition of the Church of St. Mary-le-Strand, Question, Mr. Kimber; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton Aug 8, [318] 1535; Question, Mr. Kimber; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) Aug 15, [319] 492; Questions, Sir George Campbell; Answers, Mr. Tatton Egerton Sept 8, [320] 1644

Disposal of Surplus Land, Questions, Mr. O. V. Morgan, Colonel Hughes; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (*Mr. Matthews*) Aug 5, [318] 1375

Northern Outfall Sewer Works, Question, Colonel Makins; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (*Mr. Matthews*) Aug 4, [318] 1148; Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, Mr. Tatton Egerton Aug 5, 1372

Representation in this House, Question, Mr. Lawson; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (*Mr. Goschen*) July 1, [316] 1490; Question, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (*Mr. Matthews*) July 26, [317] 1865

Sewage Precipitation Works at Barking, Question, Mr. Salt; Answer, The Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works (*Sir James M'Garel-Hogg*) Mar 11, [312] 24

Metropolitan Board of Works, The—cont.

The Superintending Architect, Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, The Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works (Sir James M'Garel-Hogg) Feb 3, [310] 544

Metropolitan Board of Works (Fire Brigade Expenses) Bill

(Mr. Webster, Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, Mr. Tatton Egerton, Mr. Cochrane-Baillie, Mr. Isaacson)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 108]
Questions, Mr. Webster, Mr. Dixon-Hartland;
Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury
(Mr. W. H. Smith) July 18, [317] 1165
Bill withdrawn * Aug 31

Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Bill (Mr. Jackson, Sir Herbert Maxwell)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * July 28 [Bill 345]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o "
Aug 1, [318] 861; after debate, Moved,
"That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr.
Seaton); after further short debate, Question
put; A. 53, N. 108; M. 55 (D.L. 340)

[2.20 A.M.]
Original Question again proposed, 867;
Moved, "That this House do now adjourn"
(Dr. Clark); after short debate,
Motion withdrawn

Original Question again proposed; Debate
adjourned

Read 2^o * Aug 4

Committee; Report Aug 8, 1668

Read 3^o * Aug 9

l. Read 1^a * (The Earl of Crawford) Aug 11
Read 2^a * Aug 12 (No. 226)
Committee *; Report Aug 15
Read 3^a * Aug 16
Royal Assent Aug 23 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 31]

Metropolitan Board of Works (Theatres, &c.) Bill (Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, Mr. Tatton Egerton, Mr. R. G. Webster)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 117]
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Metropolitan Buildings Act—Sufficiency of Space and Air—New Buildings, Oxford

Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) Aug 20, [320] 5

Metropolitan Open Spaces Acts Extension Bill—see Open Spaces Bill

Metropolitan Police—see title Law and Police

Metropolitan Police

Address for a Return (Mr. Pickersgill) [The Motion, being opposed, could not be moved] Sept 40, [321] 161

Metropolitan Police Bill

(Mr Secretary Matthews, Mr. Stuart-Wortley)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * July 12 [Bill 321]
Read 2^o * and committed to a Select Committee of Five Members, Three to be nominated by the House, and Two by the Committee of Selection Aug 5
And, on Aug 6, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Childers, Mr. Tatton Egerton, and Mr. Stuart-Wortley
Report of Select Comm. Aug 12 [No. 285]
Committee * (on re-comm.) Aug 13
Committee; Report; read 3^o Aug 19, [319] 1251

l. Read 1^a * (Earl Brownlow) Aug 23 (No. 242)
Read 2^a * Aug 30
Report * Sept 6
Committee *; Report Sept 7
Read 3^a * Sept 8
Royal Assent Sept 16 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 45]

Metropolitan Police Provisional Order Bill (Mr. Stuart-Wortley, Mr. Secretary Matthews)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Mar 25 [Bill 206]
Read 2^o * April 1
Report * April 14
Read 3^o * April 15
l. Read 1^a * (Earl Beauchamp) April 18
Read 2^a * April 28 (No. 65)
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Read 3^a * April 29
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Questions, Mr. Lawson; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) Feb 25, [311] 567

Metropolitan Railway Bill

c. 2R. deferred Mar 25, [312] 1464

Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Bill (by Order)

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(Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Mason, Mr. Boriase, Mr. Clancy)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 31 [Bill 140]
Read 2^o,* and committed to the Select Committee on "The Stannaries Act (1860) Amendment Bill" Mar 9
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Examinations for Magistrates' Certificates, Question, Mr. Cunningham Graham; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) Aug 4, [318] 1165

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[See titles *Coal Mines — Coal Mines, &c. Regulation Bill*]

Mining Accidents Insurance (Scotland) Bill

(Mr. Baird, Mr. Hocier, Mr. Vernon, Mr. Hugh Elliot, Mr. Bruce)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *July 28* [Bill 343]
Bill withdrawn * *Aug 19*

Mining Leases (Cornwall and Devon) Bill

(Mr. Acland, Sir John St. Aubyn, Mr. Courtney, Viscount Ebrington, Mr. Bickford Smith, Mr. Seale-Hayne)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Feb 1* [Bill 146]
Read 2^o * *Mar 9*
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Mining Royalties Bill

(Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Mason, Mr. Burt, Mr. Abraham, Mr. Borlase, Mr. Blake)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Jan 28* [Bill 23]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" *Mar 30*, [312] 1932; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Tomlinson); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned
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Municipal Corporations Acts (Ireland) Amendment Bill (*Sir James Corry, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Johnston*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jun 28 [Bill 73]
Order for 2R. read, and discharged; Bill withdrawn * Feb 21; Leave given to present another Bill instead thereof

Municipal Corporations Acts (Ireland) Amendment (No. 2) Bill (*Sir James Corry, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Johnston*)

c. Read 1^o * Feb 22 [Bill 176]
Moved, “That the Bill be now read 2^o”
314 May 6, 1223; Moved, “That the Debate be now adjourned” (*Mr. Attorney General for Ireland*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn

• Original Question again proposed, 1233; Original Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o

• Committee—R.P. May 12, 1798

315 Committee—R.P. May 19, 627

• Committee; Report May 20, 805; Moved, “That the Bill be taken into Consideration, as amended, on Monday, 6th June” (*Sir James Corry*), 814; Amendt. to leave out “6th June,” add “next” (*Mr. Sexton*); Question proposed, “That ‘6th June,’ &c. ;” after short debate, Question put, and negatived; Question, “That ‘next’ be thereto added,” put, and agreed to; Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

Consideration, as amended, deferred May 23, 1026

• Considered; read 3^o June 9, 1554

l. Read 1^o * (*E. Erne*) June 10 (No. 116)

316 Read 2^o, after short debate June 17, 333

• Committee, after short debate June 30, 1277

317 Report July 7, 27 (No. 143)
Read 3^o * July 8 (No. 162)

• *c.* Lords’ Amendts. considered July 11, 353; one disagreed to

Committee appointed, “to draw up Reasons to be assigned to the Lords for disagreeing to one of the Amendments made by the Lords to the Municipal Corporations Acts (Ireland) Amendment (No. 2) Bill:”—*Mr. Chance, Sir James Corry, Mr. De Cobain, Mr. Dillon, Mr. Ewart, Mr. William Johnston, and Mr. Sexton*

l. Commons’ Amendts. to Lords’ Amendts. and Commons’ Reason for disagreeing to one of the Lords’ Amendts. considered July 12, 493

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Royal Assent July 19 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 118]

Municipal Corporations Acts (Ireland) Amendment (No. 2) Bill

Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) May 10, [314] 1470; Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith), The Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland (Colonel King-Harman) May 12, 1092; Question, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) May 13, 1819

Municipal Elections (Scotland) (Corrupt Practices) Bill (Mr. Lacaita, Mr. Edmund Robertson, Mr. Shiress Will)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 77]
Bill withdrawn * Mar 30

Municipal Elections (Scotland) (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Bill

(Mr. Lacaita, Mr. Edmund Robertson, Mr. Shiress Will, Mr. Donald Crawford)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Mar 31 [Bill 215]
2R. [Dropped]

Municipal Franchise (Belfast) Bill

(Colonel Saunderson, Colonel King-Harman, Colonel Waring, Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. Lea)

c. Motion for Leave (Colonel Saunderson) Mar 29, [312] 1876; Question put, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1^o [Bill 211]
Moved, "That the Bill be read 2^o upon Wednesday 18th May" (Colonel Saunderson); Question put, and agreed to
2R. [Dropped]

Municipal Franchise (Ireland) Bill

(Mr. Carey, Mr. Sexton, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. E. D. Gray, Sir Thomas Esmonds)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 24]
2R. [Dropped]

Municipal Rates Assessment Bill

(Mr. Rowntree, Mr. Dodds, Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Craig)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 16 [Bill 173]
2R. [Dropped]

Municipal Regulation (Constabulary, &c.) (Belfast) Bill

c. Motion for Leave (Colonel King-Harman) 315] May 23, 1026; after short debate, Motion postponed

Ordered; read 1^o June 17 [Bill 291]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" 317] July 25, 2002; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Johnston); after short debate, Question put, and negatived
Original Question again proposed, 2004; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o

Municipal Regulation (Constabulary, &c.) (Belfast) Bill—cont.

Order for Committee read, and discharged 318] July 26, 189

Moved, "That the Bill be committed to a Select Committee of Seven Members, Four to be nominated by the House, and Three by the Committee of Selection" (Colonel King-Harman); after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Chance); after further short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned

Debate resumed Aug 1, 861; Moved, "That the Debate be further adjourned till Thursday;" Question put, and agreed to; Debate further adjourned

Debate resumed Aug 4, 1811; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
And, on Aug 5, Committee nominated as follows:—Sir James Corry, Colonel King-Harman, Mr. Sexton, and Mr. Whitley

As amended by Select Comm. Aug 13 [Bill 370]
Report of Select Comm. Aug 15 [No. 298]
Order for Committee (on re-comm.) discharged; 320] Bill withdrawn Sept 8, 1834

Municipal Regulation (Constabulary, &c.) (Belfast) [Salaries]

Moved, "That this House will, upon Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of authorizing the payment, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, of a portion of the Salaries of any additional Police Magistrates for the borough of Belfast, that may be appointed under any Act of the present Session to amend the Acts relating to the Royal Irish Constabulary, and to make provision for the appointment of a Watch Committee in Belfast, and for other purposes in relation thereto" (Queen's Recommendation signified) Aug 5, [318] 1451; Debate adjourned

Debate resumed Aug 15, [319] 653; Question again proposed; Motion withdrawn; Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, &c.

Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to Aug 19, 1255

Municipal Trust Company Bill [Lords] (by Order)

c. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" (Sir Charles Foster) April 14, [313] 870
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (Dr. Tanner); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" Question put, and agreed to; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o

MUNTZ, Mr. P. A., Warwickshire, Tamworth

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National Debt and Local Loans Bill

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,*
Mr. Jackson)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * May 16 [Bill 266]
 Read 2^o * June 6
 Committee—*n.p.* June 17, [316] 525
 Committee; Report June 20, 670
 Considered * June 23
 Read 3^o * June 27
l. Read 1^o * (*Marquess of Salisbury*) June 28
 Read 2^o * July 5 (No. 111)
 Committee *; Report July 7
 Read 3^o * July 8
 Royal Assent July 12 [50 & 51 *Vict. c. 16*]

National Debt and Local Loans [Funds]

c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to
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Question, Mr. Childers; Answer, The Chan-
 cellor of the Exchequer (*Mr. Goschen*)
 May 12, [314] 1685

National Provident Institution [Lords]. [Stamp Duties]

c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to
 June 27, [316] 1120

National Provident Insurance

Ordered, That a Select Committee be ap-
 pointed to inquire into the best system of
 National Provident Assurance (*Mr. Rankin*)
 Feb 8

And, on Mar 1, Committee nominated as fol-
 lows:—*Mr. Abraham, Mr. A. H. Acland,*
Mr. Biddulph, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Bernard
Coleridge, Mr. Cameron Corbett, Viscount
Folkestone, Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Viscount
Grimston, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Walter
James, Mr. Llewellyn, Mr. William Lowther,
Sir Herbert Maxwell, Mr. Norton, Mr.
Rankin, and Mr. Stuart-Wortley

National School Teachers (Ireland) Bill.

(*Mr. Tuite, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Justin Huntly*
McCarthy, Mr. John O'Connor, Mr. Conway,
Mr. Nolan)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 36]
 2R. [Dropped]

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Statement Explanatory of the Navy Estimates,
 1887-88, and of the Policy Embodied Therein,
 [312] 539

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Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty
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Coastguard Station at Felpham, Sussex, Ques-
tion, Mr. Norris; Answer, The First Lord
of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton)
Aug 2, [318] 921

Coastguard Station on Bere Island, Question,
Mr. Gilhooly; Answer, The First Lord of
the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton)
Sept 9, [321] 6

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Impure Water Supply to Her Majesty's Ships at Malta, Questions, Mr. Norton; Answers, The Secretary to the Admiralty (Mr. Forwood) *Mar 1*, [311] 875; *May 3*, [314] 687

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Naval Intelligence Department—Disclosure of Confidential Documents, Questions, Colonel Hughes-Hallett, Mr. Childers; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton) *Mar 3*, [311] 1083;—*Information as to the Distribution of British Commerce over the Principal Trade Routes*, Questions, Captain Colomb; Answers, The Secretary to the Admiralty (Mr. Forwood), The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Henry Holland) *Aug 8*, [318] 1551

Naval Operations in New Guinea, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton) *Feb 18*, [311] 34

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"Old and Unserviceable Stores," Question, Mr. J. Rowlands; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton); Question, Dr. Tanner [no reply] *Feb 10*, [310] 1086

Supply of Welsh Coal to Her Majesty's Ships at Queensferry, Questions, Mr. Mason; Answers, The First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton) *May 20*, [315] 725

Use of Petroleum as Fuel for the Navy, Question, Mr. Coghill; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton) *July 21*, [317] 1002

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Accounts considered in Committee *Sept* 8, [320] 1884; after short debate, Resolutions agreed to; Resolutions reported *Sept* 9

Navy—Naval Volunteers

Moved, "That there be laid before the House, Correspondence between the Naval Volunteer Home Defence Association and the Admiralty as to sanctioning a scheme for obtaining and arming a steamer for the use of the Local Royal Artillery Volunteer Force at Brighton" (*The Earl Cowper*) *June* 28, [316] 1139; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Navy—Ships of War (Designs)

Amendt. on Committee of Supply, *Mar* 17, To leave out from "That," add "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the designs upon which ships of war are now being built, and how far they are in harmony with the transition in Naval construction and tactics, and also the necessity for an organized system of harbour and coast defence" (*Mr. Gourley*) *v.*, [312] 589; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put, and agreed to

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o. Ordered; read 1^o * *Mar* 30 [Bill 212]
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The Newspaper Press—The Langworthy Marriage Case in the "Pall Mall Gazette", Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *May* 12, [314] 1666

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Moved, "That there be laid before this House Papers relating to the emigration of Pensioners to New Zealand" (*The Lord Sandhurst*) *July* 21, [317] 1582; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

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(Mr. W. F. Lawrence, Mr. A. D. Elliot, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. Francis Stevenson, Mr. E. Robertson)

e. Ordered; read 1st Jan 28
Bill withdrawn * July 18

[Bill 72]

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(*Sir Richard Paget, Mr. Selater-Booth, Mr.*

Elton, Mr. Mark Stewart)

o. Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 18 [Bill 175]
 Read 2^o, * and referred to Select Committee on Butter Substitutes Bill April 20
 Report * July 4
 Short title changed to *Butterine (Fraudulent Sale) Bill*
 [See title *Margarine (Fraudulent Sale Bill)*

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Open Spaces Bill—changed from Metropolitan Open Spaces Acts Extension Bill

(*Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Dalrymple, Sir Charles Forster, Mr. Houldsworth, Mr. Reid, Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Salt*)

- c. Ordered; read 1° Feb 16 [Bill 171]
- Read 2°, after short debate Mar 10, [311] 1868
- Committee—R.F. Mar 14
- Committee—R.F. Mar 28, [312] 1730
- Committee; Report Mar 31, [313] 182
- Considered April 21, 1847 [Bill 214]
- Read 3° April 22
- l. Read 1° (Lord Mount-Temple) April 25 (No. 69)
- Read 2°, after short debate June 28, [316] 1123
- Committee July 12, [317] 489
- Report July 19, 1824; after short debate, further debate adjourned (No. 168)
- Debate resumed July 26, [318] 17; further Amendts. made
- Read 3° July 28 (No. 190)
- c. Lords' Amendts. Aug 1 [Bill 351]
- l. Royal Assent Aug 23 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 32]

Open Spaces (Dublin) Bill

(*Mr. William Redmond, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Dwyer Gray, Mr. Timothy Harrington*)

- c. Ordered; read 1° Jan 28 [Bill 80]
- Read 2° May 16, [315] 232
- Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" July 25, [317] 2008; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Colonel King-Harman*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn
- Original Question put, and agreed to; Committee—R.F.
- Committee; Report Aug 1, [318] 869
- Considered; read 3° Aug 4 [Bill 346]
- l. Read 1° (Lord Ardilaun) Aug 5 (No. 213)
- 2R. negatived, after short debate Aug 25, [319] 1788

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- Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2°" (*Mr. Dodds*) Feb 11, [310] 1199
- Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Lyell*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 219; N. 139; M. 80 (D.L. 4)
- Main Question put; Bill read 2°

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- c. Read 1° Jun 27

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- c. Considered, after short debate May 19, [315] 493

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(*Mr. Addison, Mr. Arthur O'Connor*)

- c. Ordered; read 1° Feb 28 [Bill 181]
- 2R. [Dropped]

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Oyster and Mussel Fisheries Provisional Order Bill

(*Baron Henry De*

Worms, Mr. Jackson)

- c. Ordered; read 1° June 7 [Bill 279]
- Read 2° June 14
- Report June 23
- Read 3° June 24
- l. Read 1° (Lord Stanley of Preston) June 27
- Read 2° June 30 (No. 136)
- Committee; Report July 5
- Read 3° July 7
- Royal Assent July 12 [50 & 51 Vict. c. c]

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 London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance—Extension of the Impost to the Metropolitan Area, [311] 1076
 Navy Estimates—Dockyards and Naval Yards at Home and Abroad, [317] 1273, 1284
 Navy—Ships of War (Designs), Motion for a Select Committee, [312] 617
 War Office (Ordnance Department) — Quick-Firing Machine Guns, [316] 1020

Panama Canal, The—Excessive Mortality
 Question, Sir Robert Fowler; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Henry Holland) *July 19*, [317] 1348

Paris Exhibition, 1889

Question, Mr. J. G. Hubbard; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *May 12*, 1873;
 Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs [315] (Sir James Fergusson) *May 16*, 59; Question, Mr. E. Robertson; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs • (Sir James Fergusson) *May 19*, 519; Question, Mr. H. T. Davenport; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs • (Sir James Fergusson) *May 23*, 884; Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *June 9*, 1428; Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir [316] James Fergusson) *July 1*, 1497; Question, Mr. E. Robertson; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir [317] James Fergusson) *July 7*, 76; Questions, Sir Bernhard Samuelson; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs • (Sir James Fergusson) *July 19*, 1332; Question, Mr. Donkin; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir [318] James Fergusson) *July 26*, 28
 Correspondence . . . P.P. [5049]

Parish Allotments Committees Bill

(Mr. Cobb, Mr. Channing, Mr. Fuller, Mr. James Ellis, Mr. Herbert Gardner, Mr. Thomas Ellis)
 6. Ordered; read 1^o * *Feb 15* [Bill 170]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" *May 16*, [315] 227; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Radcliffe Cooke); after short debate, Question put; A. 143, N. 85; M. 58 (D. L. 144)
 Bill withdrawn * *Aug 25*

PARKER, Hon. F., *Oxfordshire, Henley*

Board of Trade (Railway Department)—Level Crossing at Littlemore (Great Western Railway), [319] 1527
 Private Executions Act, 1888 — Execution of Israel Lipski at Nowgate, [320] 718
 Rivers Pollution—The Thames at Blackwall, [320] 719

PARKER, Mr. O. S., *Perth*

Charity Commissioners (Officers) 2R. [319] 1675
 Criminal Law (Scotland) Procedure (No. 2), Comm. [316] 1378; *cl. 55*, 1402
 Crofters' Holdings (Scotland), Comm. *cl. 2*, Amendt. [316] 1358; *add. cl. 1363*, 1369
 Licensed Premises (Earlier Closing) (Scotland), Lords' Amendts. Consid. [319] 1682
 Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—Rule 1 (Closure of Debate), Res. [311] 1325
 Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [310] 1299, 1466, 1468
 Scotland—Fishery Board—loans to Crofting Parishes, [310] 655
 Supply—Public Buildings, &c. in Great Britain, [316] 1840
 Technical Schools (Scotland), 2R. [318] 1951

Parliament

LORDS—

MEETING OF THE PARLIAMENT *Jan 27*

The Session of Parliament opened by Commission

ROLL OF THE LORDS—Garter King of Arms attending, delivered at the Table (in the usual manner) a List of the Lords Temporal in the Second Session of the Twenty-fourth Parliament of the United Kingdom *Jan 27*

The LORD CHANCELLOR acquainted the House that the Clerk of the Parliaments had prepared and laid it on the Table: The same was ordered to be printed (No. 6) *Jan 31*

Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech delivered by The LORD CHANCELLOR *Jan 27*, [310] 3

The Queen's Speech having been reported by The LORD CHANCELLOR; An Address to HER MAJESTY thereon moved by The Earl of ERNE (the Motion being seconded by The Viscount TORRINGTON) *Jan 27*, 10; after debate, Address agreed to, *nemine dissente*

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY ON HER MOST GRACIOUS SPEECH *Feb 3*, 531

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS • reported *Feb 3*, 534

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PARLIAMENT—LORDS—cont.

Chairman of Committees — The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos appointed, *nemine dissente*, to take the Chair in all Committees of this House for this Session *Jan 27*

Committee for Privileges—appointed *Jan 27*

Sub-Committee for the Journals — appointed *Jan 27*

Appeal Committee—appointed *Jan 27*

Standing Orders Committee—appointed *Feb 4*

The Lords following, with the Chairman of Committees, were named of the Committee :—E. Cadogan (Ld. Privy Seal), M. Winchester, M. Bath, E. Lathom (Ld. Chamberlain), E. Devon, E. Lindsay, E. Carnarvon, E. Milltown, E. Belmore, E. Powis, E. Verulam, E. Morley, E. Amherst, E. Camperdown, E. Ducie, E. Sydney, E. Wharncliffe, E. de Montalt, V. Hutchinson, V. Hardinge, V. Eversley, V. Oxenbridge, L. de Ros, L. Clinton, L. Saye and Sele, L. Balfour of Burley, L. Boyle, L. Digby, L. Thurlow, L. Hopetoun, L. Foxford, L. Colchester, L. Silchester, L. Kintore, L. Sudeley, L. Belper, L. Hartismere, L. Wollerton, L. Sandhurst, and L. Colville of Culross

Committee of Selection—The Lords following, viz. :—E. Morley, E. Lathom, L. Boyle, L. Colville of Culross, with the Chairman of Committees, were appointed a Committee to select and propose to the House the names of the five Lords to form a Select Committee for the consideration of each opposed Private Bill *Jan 28*

Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments and Office of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod—Select Committee appointed *Feb 7*. The Lords following, with the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President, the Lord Privy Seal, and the Chairman of Committees, were named of the Committee :—D. Richmond, D. Saint Albans, D. Bedford, M. Salisbury, M. Bath, E. Mount Edgcumbe (Ld. Steward), E. Lathom (Ld. Chamberlain), E. Devon, E. Carnarvon, E. Belmore, E. Harrowby, E. Bradford, E. Beauchamp, E. Camperdown, E. Granville, E. Kimberley, E. Sydney, E. de Montalt, V. Hardinge, V. Eversley, V. Oxenbridge, L. Colchester, L. Ker, L. Kintore, L. Aveland, and L. Colville of Culross

PRIVATE BILLS

All Petitions relating to Standing Orders which shall be presented during the present Session referred to the Standing Orders Committee unless otherwise ordered *Feb 4*

Ordered, That no Private Bill brought from the House of Commons shall be read a second time after Friday, the 24th day of June next ; [and other Orders] *Mar 3*, [311] 1023

Standing Orders, Nos. 85 & 102

Standing Orders Nos. 85 and 102 amended, *Aug 11*, [319] 1 ; to be printed as amended (No. 227)

[cont.]

PARLIAMENT—LORDS—cont.

Private and Provisional Order Confirmation Bills

Ordered, That Standing Orders Nos. 92. and 93. be suspended ; and that the time for depositing petitions praying to be heard against Private and Provisional Order Confirmation Bills, which would otherwise expire during the adjournment of the House at Easter, be extended to the first day on which the House shall sit after the recess *Mar 31*

Ordered that Standing Orders Nos. 92. and 93. be suspended ; and that the time for depositing petitions praying to be heard against Private and Provisional Order Confirmation Bills, which would otherwise expire during the adjournment of the House at Whitsuntide, be extended to the first day on which the House shall sit after the recess *May 23*

Ordered, That Standing Orders Nos. 72. and 82. be suspended for the remainder of the Session *June 17*

Amendment of Standing Orders

Standing Orders Nos. 62, 64, 66, 115, 116, 117, 138A, and 177 considered and amended ; and to be printed as amended (No. 18) *Feb 11*

PRIVILEGE

" *The Queen v. Lord Graves*." Observations, Lord Ribblesdale, Lord Coleridge (Lord Chief Justice of England) ; Reply, The Lord Chancellor (Lord Halsbury) *Jan 31*, [310] 245

The Earl of Mar

Moved, " That the Petition of the Earl of Mar, presented on the 27th instant, be printed " (*The Earl of Wemyss*) *June 30*, [316] 1287 ; after short debate, Motion withdrawn
The Mar Peerage, Postponement of Motion, The Earl of Galloway ; short debate thereon *July 21*, [317] 1571 ; Observations, The Earl of Mar ; short debate thereon *July 22*, 1741

The late Earl of Idlesleigh, Observations, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury), Earl Granville, Earl Fortescue *Jan 27*, [310] 6

Resignation of the Earl of Dunraven, Personal Explanation, The Earl of Dunraven ; Reply, The Prime Minister (The Marquess of Salisbury) *Feb 17*, [310] 1715

The Secretary for Scotland — Legislation, Question, The Earl of Rosebery ; Answer, The Secretary for Scotland (The Marquess of Lothian) *July 25*, [317] 1830

Lord Ashbourne and Home Rule, Observations, The Lord Chancellor of Ireland (Lord Ashbourne) *Mar 17*, [312] 501

SITTINGS AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

Observations, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) *Aug 19*, [319] 1093

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PARLIAMENT—LORDS—*Sittings and Adjournment of the House*—cont.

The Easter Recess, Question, Earl Granville; Answer, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) *Mar 25*, [312] 1449
House adjourned on Friday April 1 to Monday April 18

The Whitsuntide Recess, Question, The Earl of Kimberley; Answer, The Prime Minister (The Marquess of Salisbury) *May 20*, [315] 646
House adjourned on Monday May 23 to Thursday June 9

Jubilee Thanksgiving Service (Westminster Abbey)

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed for the purpose of arranging the distribution of tickets of admission to be given to Peers on the occasion of the Jubilee Thanksgiving Service to be held in Westminster Abbey on 21st June" (*The Lord Chamberlain*) *May 16*, [315] 50; Motion agreed to

And, on *May 17*, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—V. Oxenbridge, L. Boyle, L. Foxford, L. Kintore, L. Houghton, and L. Colville of Culross

Traffic Arrangements, Question, Observations, The Earl of Kilmoray; Reply, Earl Brownlow *June 17*, [316] 391

Seating of Peers—Precedence, Question, The Earl of Galloway; Answer, Lord Colville of Culross; short debate thereon *June 30*, [316] 1284 [See title *Queen, The*]

Judgments of this House—Notification to Divisions of the High Court of Justice and to the High Court of Appeal

Moved, "That this House should direct its judgments to be formally notified to the Divisions of the High Court of Justice and to the Court of Appeal which may be affected thereby" (*The Lord Coleridge*) *June 30*, [316] 1286; Motion postponed

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Observation, The Secretary of State for India (Viscount Cross) *Sept 9*, [321] 3

Standing Order No. XXXV. to be considered on Monday next in order to its being suspended *Mar 25*

Standing Order No. XXXV. to be considered To-morrow in order to its being dispensed with for the remainder of that day's Sitting *May 20*

Standing Order considered, and dispensed with *May 21*

The Margarine Bill, Question, The Earl of Wemyss; Answer, The President of the Board of Trade (Lord Stanley of Preston) *Aug 1*, [318] 693

House of Lords—Acoustic Properties of this House, Personal Explanation, The Earl of Milltown; short debate thereon *July 12*, [317] 486

The Central Hall—The Statue of the late Earl of Idlesleigh, Question, Observations, Lord Mount-Temple; Reply, Lord Aveland *July 12*, [317] 492

[cont.]

PARLIAMENT—LORDS—cont.

The Constitution of this House, Notice Motion, The Earl of Rosebery *Aug 9*, [318] 1701

Parliament (House of Lords)—Titles of Peers—Entries in the Journals or Minutes

Moved to resolve, "That when the name of any Lord who has a higher title or dignity than that by which he sits in Parliament shall be entered in the Journals or Minutes of Proceedings of the House, the higher title or dignity shall be added in brackets after the title by which such Lord sits in Parliament; and in the event of the Motion being agreed to, to move that the Motion be declared a Standing Order of the House, and be numbered XXXIIA" (*The Earl of Minto*) *July 15*, [317] 899; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Moved, "That when any Lord who has a higher title or dignity than that by which he sits in Parliament shall be named in any official record of the Proceedings of the House, or of any Committee thereof, the higher title or dignity shall be added in brackets after the title by which such Lord sits in Parliament" (*The Earl of Minto*) *July 22*, [317] 1751; Motion agreed to

Ordered, That the above Resolution be declared a Standing Order of the House

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT

Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech delivered by The LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR *Sept 16*

The Parliament prorogued by Commission to November 30

COMMONS—

Privileges—Ordered, That a Committee of Privileges be appointed *Jan 27*

Public Petitions—Select Committee appointed and nominated *Jan 31*, as follows:—Sir Charles Forster (Chairman), Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Colonel Bridgeman, Mr. James A. Campbell, Mr. Donald Crawford, Mr. Hugh Elliot, Mr. Morgan Howard, Mr. William Lowther, Viscount Lymington, Mr. M'Lagan, Mr. Mulholland, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Henry Tollemache, and Mr. Wiggin

Ordered, That the Select Committee on Public Petitions have leave to sit this day, notwithstanding the Sitting or the Adjournment of the House (*Sir Charles Forster*) *April 7*

Printing—Select Committee appointed and nominated *Jan 31*, as follows:—Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Parnell, Sir Joseph Pease, Mr. Raikes, Sir George Russell, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Tottenham, and Mr. Whitbread

Selection—Committee nominated *Feb 1*, as follows:—Sir John Mowbray (Chairman) Dr. Cameron, Mr. Cubitt, Sir Archibald Orr Ewing, Sir Robert Fowler, Mr. Illingworth, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Sir Hussey Vivian, and Mr. Whitbread

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PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—cont.

Standing Orders—Select Committee appointed and nominated Feb 1, as follows:—Sir John Mowbray (Chairman), Mr. Barclay, Sir Edward Birkbeck, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Dwyer Gray, Mr. Halsey, Mr. William Lowther, Colonel Nolan, Sir Lyon Playfair, Mr. Selater-Booth, Mr. Stansfeld, and Mr. Whitbread

Committee of Public Accounts—Select Committee nominated Feb 8, as follows:—Mr. Baden-Powell, Mr. Barran, Sir Walter Barttelot, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Lane, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Mason, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Salt, and Sir Richard Temple

Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms (House of Commons)—Committee appointed and nominated Jan 31, as follows:—Mr. A. H. Acland, Mr. Agg-Gardner, Mr. Biggar, Mr. William Corbet, Baron Dimsdale, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. Flower, General Goldsworthy, Colonel Hambro, Mr. Herbert, Viscount Lewisham, Mr. Marjoribanks, Baron de Rothschild, Mr. Sheil, and Mr. Yerburgh

Commons—Select Committee appointed and nominated Mar 14, as follows:—Mr. Bryce, Mr. Elton, Mr. Walter James, Mr. Power, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Mr. Story-Maskelyne, and Mr. Wroughton

ELECTIONS

Double Returns

Belfast (Western Division), Judges' Certificate and Report Jan 27, 54

Belfast Borough (Western Division) and Sligo County (Southern Division) Elections, Mr. Sexton elects to sit for the Western Division of Belfast, Jan 27, 54

Londonderry City and Longford (North), Letter received by Mr. Speaker from Justin McCarthy, esquire, electing to serve for Derry City Jan 27

Londonderry City, Judge's Certificate and Report, Jan 27, 55

York, East Riding (Buckrose Division), Judges' Certificate and Report Jan 27, 55

County of Longford (Northern Division) Election, Return amended Feb 8, 875

Address in Answer to Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech

The Queen's Speech having been reported by Mr. SPEAKER; An humble Address thereon moved by Viscount WYEMOUTH (the Motion being seconded by Mr. G. W. BALFOUR) 310] Jan 27, 77; after long debate, Debate adjourned

. Debate resumed [Second Night] Jan 28, 170; after long debate, Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed [Third Night] Jan 31, 274; after long debate, Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed [Fourth Night] Feb 1, 394; after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Radcliffe Cooke); Motion withdrawn

. Original Question again proposed, 473; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Handel Cosham); after further short debate, Motion agreed to; Debate further adjourned

[cont.]

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—cont.

310] Debate resumed [Fifth Night] Feb 2, 483; after long debate, it being a quarter of an hour before Six of the clock, Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed [Sixth Night] Feb 3, 537; after long debate, Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed [Seventh Night] Feb 4, 656

Amendt., at end of 4th paragraph, add "And humbly to represent to Her Majesty that, inasmuch as the expenses of the prolonged occupation of Egypt by a British Force have to be borne by the taxpayers of the United Kingdom, the great majority of whom have no direct interest in the Government or affairs of Egypt, and that the retention of our Troops in Egypt is a cause of suspicion and irritation to Continental Governments, and calculated to weaken the influence of this Country in the Councils of Europe, humbly to pray Her Majesty to take immediate steps for recalling the whole of Her Forces from Egypt" (Mr. Cremer); Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after long debate, Amendt. to said proposed Amendt. in line 9, leave out "immediate" (Mr. Illingworth); Question put, "That 'immediate,' &c.;" A. 247, N. 127; M. 120 (D. L. 3)

Question put, "That the words 'and humbly to represent to Her Majesty, &c.' be there inserted" (Mr. Cremer); A. 97, N. 263; M. 166 (D. L. 4)

Main Question again proposed; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Parnell); Motion agreed to; Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed [Eighth Night] Feb 7, 774

Amendt. at end of 8th paragraph, insert "But humbly to represent to Her Majesty that the relations between the owners and occupiers of land in Ireland has not been seriously disturbed in the cases of those owners who have granted to their tenants such abatements of rents as are called for by the state of prices of agricultural and pastoral produce, and that the remedy for the existing crisis in Irish agrarian affairs is not to be found in increased stringency of criminal procedure, or in the pursuit of such novel, doubtful, and unconstitutional measures as have recently been taken by Her Majesty's Government in Ireland, but in such a reform of the Law and the system of government as will satisfy the needs and secure the confidence of the Irish people" (Mr. Parnell); Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. John Morley); Motion agreed to; Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed [Ninth Night] Feb 8, 898; after long debate, Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed [Tenth Night] Feb 9, 1004; after long debate, Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed [Eleventh Night] Feb 10, 1107; after long debate, Debate further adjourned

. Debate resumed [Twelfth Night] Feb 11, 1241; after long debate, Question put; A. 246, N. 352; M. 106

. Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1348

[cont.]

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*cont.*

Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Eslemon*); Question put, and agreed to; Debate further adjourned

Amendments to the Address, Question, Mr. Shaw Lefevre; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); short 310] debate thereon Feb 14, 1412

Debate resumed [Thirteenth Night] Feb 14, 1415

Amendt. at end of 10th paragraph, insert "And humbly to express regret that it is not proposed to inquire into the exceptional position of agricultural holders in Scotland, bound under nineteen years' leases, contracted and entered upon prior to the recent serious fall in the prices of all agricultural produce; a fall which has rendered stipulated rents inequitable, and in many cases impossible, under the altered circumstances of the Country; the operation of which Leases, especially those still covered by the Law of Hypothec, tends to prevent the full development of the productive capabilities of the land" (*Mr. Eslemon*), 1425; Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after long debate, Question put; A. 96, N. 198; M. 102

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1471

Amendt. at end of 12th paragraph, insert "But humbly to submit to Her Majesty that the affairs of the Realm have outgrown the capacity of this House; and humbly to pray of Her Majesty to invite Her Majesty's Ministers to consider and submit to Parliament Measures whereby great part of the special affairs of Scotland, and of other parts of Great Britain, may be relegated to bodies representing the several parts of the Kingdom, and the excessive burden on this House may be relieved" (*Sir George Campbell*) 1479; Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Main Question again proposed; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Dr. Cameron*); Motion agreed to; Debate further adjourned

Debate resumed [Fourteenth Night] Feb 15, 1571

Amendt. at end of 12th paragraph, insert "And humbly to represent to Her Majesty that recent events in Skye and Tiree, and the general administration of justice in the Highlands, have caused serious concern to the people of Scotland, and demand full inquiry" (*Dr. Cameron*), 1592; Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Mahony*); after further debate, Question put; A. 87, N. 112; M. 25 (D. L. 8)

Original Question again proposed, 1605; after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Hunter*); after further short debate, Motion agreed to; Debate further adjourned

Debate resumed [Fifteenth Night] Feb 16, 1640; after long debate, Question put; A. 136, N. 253; M. 117 (D. L. 9)

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*cont.*

310] Main Question again proposed, 1712; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Sexton*); after short debate, it being a quarter of an hour before Six of the clock, Debate adjourned

Debate resumed [Sixteenth Night] Feb 17, 1825; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Arthur O'Connor*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 119, N. 261; M. 142 (D. L. 13)

Amendt. at end of paragraph 12, insert "Humbly to represent to Her Majesty that the want of employment and general distress prevalent among the working classes in England and Ireland deserve the immediate attention of this House" (*Mr. Cox*), 1834; Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after debate, Mr. Speaker informs the House that it is the evident sense of the House that the Question should be now put

Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. William Henry Smith*); A. 291, N. 81; M. 210

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1846

Question put, "That those words be there inserted;" A. 84, N. 283; M. 199

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1849

Main Question again proposed; Mr. Speaker informs the House that it is the evident sense of the House that the Question should be now put

Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. William Henry Smith*); A. 289, N. 74; M. 215 (D. L. 16)

Main Question put; A. 283, N. 70; M. 213 (D. L. 17)

Entry in the Votes, 1852

Moved, "That a Committee be appointed to draw up an Address to be presented to Her Majesty upon the said Resolution" (*Mr. William Henry Smith*), 1853; Question put, and agreed to; Committee appointed as follows:—Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Gerald Balfour, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Akers-Douglas, Mr. Goschen, Sir Henry Holland, Mr. Jackson, Lord John Manners, Mr. Secretary Matthews, Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Secretary Stanhope, and Viscount Weymouth

Report of Address brought up, and read a first 311] and second time Feb 18, 47

Bulgaria—Abdication of Prince Alexander of Battenberg

Amendt. at end of 3rd paragraph, insert "But, at the same time, humbly to express to Your Majesty that steps taken on behalf of Your Government, without the concurrence of the other signatories of the Treaty of Berlin, to prevent the abdication of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, were not in accordance with the interests of this Country, and were fraught with danger to the peace of Europe" (*Mr. Labouchere*), 63; Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after debate, Question put, and negatived

South Africa—Affairs of Zululand, Observations, Dr. Clark; debate thereon Feb 18, 87

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PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*cont.*

Crime and Outrage (Ireland)—The Barbavilla Murder Trial

Amendt. at end of 12th paragraph, insert "And humbly to represent to Your Majesty that it is the duty of Your Government to institute a full and searching inquiry into the means by which convictions were obtained against certain persons at present undergoing penal servitude for an alleged conspiracy to murder at Barbavilla, in the county of Westmeath" (*Mr. Tuite*) Feb 18, 311] 106; Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after short debate, Question put, and negatived

Address agreed to

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS reported Feb 24, 485

The Late Earl of Iddesleigh, Observations, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), *Mr. W. E. Gladstone* Jan 27, [310] 73

Resignation of the Right Hon. Lord Randolph Churchill, Personal Explanation, Lord Randolph Churchill; Observations, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) Jan 27, [310] 57

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Question, *Mr. Labouchere*; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) Jan 28, [310] 170

The Ministry—The Irish Land Law Bill and Purchase Bill, Questions, *Mr. T. M. Healy*; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) April 1, [313] 232

Alleged Changes in the Ministry—The Marquess of Hartington, Question, *Mr. J. Ellis*; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) July 22, [317] 1772

Indisposition of Mr. Speaker

Mr. Courtney, The Chairman of Ways and Means, took the Chair as Deputy Speaker April 4, April 5, April 6, April 7

Mr. Speaker acknowledges the indulgence shown during his indisposition April 12, [313] 701

Mr. Speaker—His Degree of D.C.L. at Oxford

Moved, "That during *Mr. Speaker's* temporary absence at Oxford on Wednesday next, *Mr. Courtney*, the Chairman of Ways and Means, do take the Chair as Deputy Speaker, pursuant to the Standing Order" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) June 20, [316] 584; Motion agreed to; the Entry in the Votes, 505

In compliance with the Special Order of the House of Monday last, *Mr. Courtney*, the Chairman of Ways and Means, in the absence of *Mr. Speaker*, at Oxford, took the Chair as Deputy Speaker, pursuant to the Standing Order, June 22

Controverted Elections—Norfolk County (North Western Division), Judges' Certificate and Report April 12, [313] 702

Contested Elections—Powers of the Lords Justices in the Absence of the Lord Lieutenant, Questions, *Mr. Mac Neill*; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) July 8, [317] 221

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PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*cont.*

Trinity College, Dublin—Votes of the Irish Judges, Question, *Mr. Mac Neill*; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) July 15, [317] 956

New Writs

Moved, "That *Mr. Speaker* do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a New Writ for the electing of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of Saint George's, Hanover Square, in the room of *Algernon Malcolm Arthur Percy*, esquire, commonly called Lord *Algernon Malcolm Arthur Percy*, who since his Election for the said Borough hath accepted the Office of Steward or Bailiff of Her Majesty's Manor of Northstead, in the County of York" (*Mr. Akers-Douglas*) Jan 31, [310] 259; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Sir Wilfrid Lawson*); Question put; A. 93, N. 173; M. 80 (D. L. 1); Original Question put, and agreed to

Boston Election Petition—Mr. Fydeall Rowley—Disqualification for Office, Questions, *Mr. Sexton*; Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (*Mr. Goschen*) Mar 4, [311] 1270; Question, *Mr. Finch*; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (*Mr. Goschen*) May 5, [314] 957; Question, *Mr. Finch*; Answer, The Attorney General (*Sir Richard Webster*) May 13, 1814

Moved, "That a new Writ be issued for the election of a Member to serve in the present Parliament for the North-Eastern Division of the County of Cork, in the room of *Edmund Leamy*, Esquire, who, since his election, has accepted the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds" (*Mr. Shell*) May 6, [314] 1110; Motion agreed to

New Writ for the Spalding Division of Lincolnshire, Question, *Mr. Waddy*; Answer, The Patronage Secretary to the Treasury (*Mr. Akers-Douglas*) June 17, [316] 411

PRIVATE BILLS

Ordered, That Standing Orders 39 and 129 be suspended, and that the time for depositing Petitions against Private Bills, or against any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order, or Provisional Certificate, and for depositing duplicates of any Documents relating to any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order, or Provisional Certificate, be extended to Monday 6th June (*The Chairman of Ways and Means*) May 24

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE HOUSE

Divisions

Question, *Mr. Whitmore*; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) June 10, [316] 274; Question, *Mr. Cobb*; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) Sept 5, [320] 1144

Division Lists—Correction of an Error, Observations, *Mr. Patnell*, *Mr. Speaker* Feb 14, [310] 1415

Improvement in Taking and Registering the Votes, Question, *Mr. Jennings*; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (*Mr. Ritchie*) June 20, [316] 564

[*cont.*]

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Rules and Orders of the House—Divisions—cont.*

Pairing—Divisions on the 21st March, Questions, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Arnold Morley, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. R. W. Duff; Answers, Mr. Bristowe, Mr. Speaker, The Patronage Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Akers-Douglas) *Mar 29*, [312] 1786

QUESTIONS

Alteration or Omission from Notice Paper, Question, Dr. Kenny; Answer, Mr. Speaker; short debate thereon *April 1*, [313] 232

Disallowance of Question as to Lord Couper's Commission on Irish Land, Question, Mr. Sexton; Observations, Mr. Speaker *Feb 7*, [310] 763

Irregularity of Practice, Question, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Observations, Mr. Speaker *Aug 29*, [320] 279; Question, Sir John Puleston; Observations, Mr. Speaker *Sept 6*, 1360

Withdrawal of a Question from the Notice Paper, Observations, Question, Mr. E. Harrington; Reply, Mr. Speaker; Observations, Mr. T. W. Russell; Question, Mr. P. O'Brien [no reply] *Mar 10*, [311] 1782

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Ministerial Responsibility—The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Questions, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *May 12*, [314] 1691

RULES OF DEBATE

Offensive Language, Question, Mr. E. Robertson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar 8*, [311] 1692

Imputations on Members of this House, Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Storey; Answers, Mr. Speaker *Feb 22*, [311] 286

Mr. Dillon and the Marquess of Hartington, Personal Explanation, Mr. Dillon *April 21*, [313] 1417; Personal Explanations, The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Dillon; Questions, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. John Morley; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April 22*, 1632

Mr. Dillon and the "Trowbridge Chronicle", Personal Explanation, Mr. Dillon *Aug 2*, [318] 939

Mr. Brodrick and Mr. Parnell, Questions, Mr. Sexton; Answers, The Financial Secretary, War Department (Mr. Brodrick), Mr. Speaker *April 25*, [313] 1801

Order in Debate—Suspension of Mr. T. M. Healy, Observations, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith); short debate thereon *July 28*, [318] 481

Scotch Questions, Questions, Mr. Esslemont, Mr. Anderson, Sir George Campbell, Mr. A. L. Brown, Mr. Buchanan; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith), The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) *July 15*, [317] 954

ORDER

Case of Miss Cass—The Members for Lancashire, Question, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson); Answer, Mr. Schwann; Observations, Mr. Speaker *July 8*, [317] 226

[cont.]

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Order—cont.*

Condition of Agriculture, Question, Mr. Brookfield; Answer, Mr. Speaker *Sept 13*, [321] 491

The Half-Past Twelve o'Clock Rule—"Blocking", Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar 28*, [312] 1621;—*Scotch Bills*, Questions, Mr. E. Robertson, Mr. Henry H. Fowler; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *May 12*, [314] 1693

Notice of Motion on going into Committee of Supply, Questions, Mr. Sexton; Answers, Mr. Speaker *Feb 28*, [311] 724

Business of the House—Order of the Day for Committee of Supply—Exclusion of Motions, Questions, Observations, Mr. T. P. Gill, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Conybeare; Replies, Mr. Speaker *Mar 21*, [312] 858

The Royal Commission on Trade and Agriculture, Question, Mr. Chaplin; Answer, Mr. Speaker *Feb 18*, [311] 15

Standing Orders—Alleged Infraction of the Order of 3rd of May, 1861, Observations, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Reply, Mr. Speaker *June 17*, [316] 417

PRIVILEGE

Premature Publication of the Merchandise Marks Act (1862) Amendment Bill, Questions, Mr. Byron Reed, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) *Feb 18*, [311] 129; Personal Explanation, Mr. Mundella; Observations, Mr. Byron Reed *Feb 21*, 181

Reflections on the Speaker of this House, Question, Observations, Mr. Chaplin; Reply, Mr. Speaker; short debate thereon *April 4*, [313] 370; Personal Explanation, Mr. Conybeare *April 12*, 707

Reflections on Members of this House—Sir Bernhard Samuelson and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Observations, Question, Sir Bernhard Samuelson; Reply, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *April 18*, [313] 1121

Alleged Forgery of a Letter—Mr. Parnell and "The Times", Questions, Mr. Sexton; Answers, Mr. Speaker, Mr. T. W. Russell *April 19*, [313] 1249

Mr. Holmes and "The Times" Newspaper, Observations, Mr. T. M. Healy, Mr. Speaker *May 2*, [314] 557

The Case of Sir Edward (then Mr.) Reed in 1863, Personal Explanation, The Solicitor General (Sir Edward Clarke); Observations, Sir Edward Reed *May 4*, [314] 840

Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Member for East Donegal, Personal Explanation, Mr. Arthur O'Connor *May 9*, [314] 1276

Mr. Molloy and "The Times" Newspaper, Personal Explanation, Mr. Molloy *May 10*, [314] 1469

Jubilee Service in St. Margaret's Church

Moved, "That, in Celebration of the Fiftieth Year of Her Majesty's Reign, this House will attend at the Church of St. Margaret, Westminster, on Sunday next, the 22nd of

[cont.]

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—Sittings and Adjournment of the House—cont.

tions, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) May 23, 902

Moved, "That this House, at its rising, do adjourn till Monday the 6th day of June next" (Mr. W. H. Smith) May 24, [315] 1031; Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" 312] Mar 18, 802; Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" • (Mr. Akers-Douglas) Mar 25, 1889; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" • [Mar 29, 1876; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House will, at the rising of the House this day, adjourn till Tuesday next" (Mr. William Henry Smith) April 7,

313] 608; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" • (Mr. Jackson) April 5, 612; after short debate, Motion, by leave of Mr. Speaker, withdrawn

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" 315] (Mr. Jackson) May 17, 418; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" • (Mr. W. H. Smith) May 28, 1027; Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" • (Mr. W. H. Smith) June 10, 1677; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (Mr. W. H. Smith); Question put; A. 303, N. 71; M. 132 (D. L. 222) [2.40 A.M.]

Question put, "That this House do now adjourn"; A. 303, N. 71; M. 132 (D. L. 224) [2.55 A.M.]

Moved, "That this House now adjourn" (Mr. Jackson) July 18, 1310; Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" 320] Aug 26, 189; Sept 8, 1880; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" 321] (Mr. Jackson) Sept 9, 152; after short debate, Question put; A. 84, N. 16; M. 68 (D. L. 470)

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" • (Mr. W. H. Smith) Sept 10, 238; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" • (Mr. Jackson) Sept 12, 446; Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House, at its rising, do adjourn to Friday next at a quarter to Two o'clock" (Mr. W. H. Smith) Sept 12, 540; Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" • (Mr. Jackson); Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" • (Mr. Jackson); Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" • (Mr. Jackson); Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" • (Mr. Jackson); Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" • (Mr. Jackson); Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" • (Mr. Jackson); Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" • (Mr. Jackson); Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" • (Mr. Jackson); Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" • (Mr. Jackson); Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" • (Mr. Jackson); Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" • (Mr. Jackson); Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" • (Mr. Jackson); Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" • (Mr. Jackson); Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" • (Mr. Jackson); Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" • (Mr. Jackson); Question put, and agreed to

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—Sittings and Adjournment of the House—Morning Sittings—cont.

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" 316] (Mr. Jackson) June 23, 740; it being Six of the clock, Mr. Deputy Speaker adjourned the House without putting the Question

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" • (Mr. Henry H. Fowler) July 1, 1843; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith)

317] July 15, 958

Sittings of the House (Saturday)

Resolved, That the Sitting of the House on Saturday next be held subject to the Standing Orders that regulate the Sitting of the House on Wednesdays (Mr. William Henry Smith) Aug 4

Resolved, That the Sitting of the House on Saturday next be held subject to the Standing Orders that regulate the Sitting of the House on Wednesdays (Mr. William Henry Smith) Aug 11; Aug 19

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" 319] (Mr. Jackson) Aug 15, 1002; after short debate, Question put; A. 64, N. 48; M. 16 (D. L. 404)

Moved, "That the Sitting of the House this day be held subject to the Standing Orders that regulate the Sitting of the House on Wednesdays" (Mr. William Henry Smith)

320] Aug 27, 103; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Resolved, That the Sitting of the House on Saturday be held subject to the Standing Orders that regulate the Sitting of the House on Wednesdays (Mr. Jackson) Sept 2

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE AND PUBLIC BUSINESS

Notices of Motions and Orders of the Day

Ordered, That the Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Address, in Answer to Her Majesty's Speech, have precedence this day of the Notices of Motions (Mr. William Henry Smith) Feb 1

The Address, Ordered, That the Order for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Address have precedence this day of the Notices of Motion and Orders of the Day (Mr. William Henry Smith) Feb 15

Ordered, That the Order for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Address have precedence this day of the Orders of the Day (Mr. William Henry Smith) Feb 16

Moved, "That the Coal Mines, &c. Regulation Bill have precedence this day of the other Orders of the Day" (Mr. W. H. Smith)

316] June 23, 681; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Moved, "That, for the remainder of the Session, Orders of the Day have precedence of Notices of Motion on Tuesday, Government Orders having priority; that Government Orders have priority on Wednesday; and that Standing Order XXX. relating to Notices on going into Committee of Supply on Monday and Thursday, be extended to the other days of the week" (Mr. William Henry Smith) July 4, 1614; after debate

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Sittings and Adjournment of the House—Morning Sittings—cont.*

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn"
316] (Mr. Jackson) June 22, 740; it being Six of
the clock, Mr. Deputy Spraker adjourned
the House without putting the Question

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (Mr. Henry H. Fowler) July 1, 1848; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith)

317] *July 15, 1958*

Sittings of the House (Saturday)

Resolved, That the Sitting of the House on Saturday next be held subject to the Standing Orders that regulate the Sitting of the House on Wednesdays (*Mr. William Henry Smith*)—on _____, _____, AM.

Canbury; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July 18, 1161*;

—The Motions on "London Corporation (Charges of Malversation)," Question, Mr. Bradlaugh: Answer, The First Lord of the

Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July 19, 1850* ;
—*Legal Proceedings Reports Bill, Question.*

Mr. S. Smith; Answer, The First Lord of
the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July 31.*

1827;—*The Naval Review off Spithead*,
Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, The First
Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith).

July 22, 1773; — *Technical Instruction*
(Scotland) Bill. Questions. Mr. Ervce. Mr.

T. M. Healy; Answers, The Vice President of the Council (Sir William Hart Dyke)

July 25, 1889; Question, Mr. R. Preston Bruce; Answer, The First Lord of the

Questions, Mr. Mason, Mr. James Stuart, Mr. James Collins, Mr. Lebauchaux; Answers

Jesse Collings, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) July 26. 52: Questions. Sir William

316] **South, July 20, 62, & Questions, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Picton, Mr. Burt ; Answers, The First Lord of the Treas-**

sury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July 28, 336*;
Ministerial Statement, 'The First Lord of

the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith); short debate thereon *Aug* 1, 723; Question Mr. W. E. Gladstone: Answer The First Lord of

E. Gladstone, Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) [Further Questions thereon] Aug 5, 1880; Questions.

Mr. Marjoribanks, Mr. E. Robertson; Answers, 'The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr.

W. H. Smith), The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. II. A. Macdonald) Aug 6, 1494; Questions, Mr. Mundello, Sir George Campbell; An

Mr. Mundella, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Aug 8. 1857*: Question, Mr.

Children; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) [Further Ques-

tions thereon] Aug 9, 1728; Questions, Mr. Bryoe, Mr. Mundella; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith).

Aug 10, 1955;—Coal Mines, &c. Regulation Bill Question Mr. P. Staphanos: Answer

The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith), July 23, 1886;—*State of Public*

Business — The Irish Land Law Bill, Statement, The First Lord of the Treas-

Legislation for Scotland, Questions, Dr.

Г.СОН.

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Palace of Westminster*—cont.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

All-Night Sitting on March 21—Extra Pay to Messengers, Question, Sir Algernon Borthwick; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) April 7, [313] 689

Bills in Progress in the Upper House, Question, Mr. E. Robertson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) April 14, [313] 846

Electric Lights, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) May 13, [314] 1809

The Library—Communication with the House—The Reading Room—Exclusion of the "United Ireland." Questions, Mr. Radcliffe Cooke, Mr. W. H. James, Mr. Handel Cossam; Answers, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket), The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith); Question, Dr. Kenny [no reply] July 18, [317] 952;—*Electric Communication with the Library*, Question, Mr. Kelly; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) July 28, [318] 381

Fogs, Questions, Sir Algernon Borthwick, Sir Henry Tyler; Answers, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) Mar 7, [311] 1397; Question, Dr. Farquharson; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) April 25, [313] 1798

Lockers, Question, Mr. Halley Stewart; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) Aug 30, [320] 463

Members' Smoking Room, Question, Mr. Puleston; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) Mar 7, [311] 1407

Police Constables at the House of Commons—Holidays, Questions, Mr. O'Hanlon; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) April 14, [313] 881;—*Allowance to the*, Question, Mr. O'Hanlon; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) May 12, [314] 1674

Ventilation of this House

Questions, Mr. Warmington, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Channing; Answers, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) July 28, [318] 375; Question, Mr. J. E. Ellis; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) July 29, 534; Questions, Mr. Easlemont, Dr. Kenny; Answers, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) Aug 1, 705;—*Cookson's Wharf, Millbank*, Questions, Mr. W. H. James, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) Mar 21, [312] 830

Ventilation of the Private Bill Committee Rooms, Question, Mr. Howorth; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) April 28, [314] 246

Deficient Ventilation in the Vote Office, Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) May 5, [314] 946

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Palace of Westminster*—*Ventilation of this House*—cont.

Unventilated Cellar under the House of Commons, Question, Mr. Bond; Answer, The First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Plunket) July 12, [317] 504

QUESTIONS

British Parliament and the Channel Islands and Isle of Man, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) May 23, [315] 893

Charges of Returning Officers (Scotland), Question, Dr. Clark; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) Mar 8, [311] 1572

Chiltern Hundreds, The—Withdrawal of Application—Captain Ker, Member for East Down, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) Mar 10, [311] 1754

Election Expenses, 1886—The Return, Question, Mr. Henry H. Fowler; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) Feb 22, [311] 299

Extra-Parliamentary Utterances—Colonel Saunderson, Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Conybeare, Colonel Saunderson, Mr. Sexton; Answers, Mr. Speaker, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Aug 5, [318] 1382

Members of Parliament, Return of, 1880—Index of Names, Question, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) Feb 11, [310] 1211

Members being Officers of the Army on Full Pay, Questions, Mr. Pickersgill; Answers, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) Aug 2, [318] 927

"Offices of Profit under the Crown"—Disqualifications under the 6th Anne, Questions, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Childers, Mr. W. E. Gladstone; Answers, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) April 28, [314] 232

Parliamentary Printing—Acts of Parliament—Printing and Publication—Question, Mr. Hobhouse; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Sept 13, [321] 486;—*Contracts*, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Aug 29, [320] 275

Private Bill Business, Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) Mar 15, [312] 352

Private Bill Legislation, Questions, Mr. Craig Sellar; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Mar 7, [311] 1409; April 18, [313] 1120; Question, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) May 10, [314] 1469

Private Business and Imperial Legislation, "Devolution," Question, Mr. Easlemont; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Aug 1, [318] 719

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—Questions—cont.

Public Bills—Bills Relating to Parliamentary Elections, Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *May 12*, [314] 1691

Publication of Evidence given before Royal Commissions and Select Committees, Question, Mr. Hoyle; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb 3*, [310] 556

Remuneration of Witnesses attending Parliamentary Committees, Question, Mr. Lawson; Answer, The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Akers-Douglas) *June 7*, [315] 1224

Secretary for Scotland—Legislation, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar 10*, [311] 1749

Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)

Notice of Motion, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Jan 27*, 57; Notice of Motion, Mr. J. W. Lowther *Feb 3*, 535; Notice of Motion, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb 16*, 1714

The New Rules of Procedure (1882)—Rule 2 (Adjournment of the House), Motion, Mr. Dillwyn; Observations, Mr. Speaker *Feb 17*, 1777

“*Blocking*,” Question, Mr. Hanbury; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb 10*, 1105

Moved, “That the consideration of the proposed Rules of Procedure have precedence of all Orders of the Day and Notices of Motion on every day on which the consideration of those Rules may be set down by the Government” (Mr. William Henry Smith) *Feb 17*, 1780; after long debate, Amendt. after the second word “day” in line 3, insert “except on Tuesday, the 22nd instant” (Mr. Richard) Question proposed, “That those words be there inserted;” after further short debate, Question put; A. 158, N. 261; M. 103 (D. L. 11)

• Main Question again proposed, 1793; Amendt. at end of Question, add “except upon the Wednesdays on which Bills relating to Ireland are set down” (Mr. Parnell); Question proposed, “That those words be there inserted;” after debate, Question put; A. 107, N. 212; M. 105

• Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1821

Main Question put, and agreed to Question, Mr. Sydney Buxton; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb 23*, 305; Question, Mr. Curzon; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Feb 23*, 724; Question, Mr. Johnston; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar 4*, 1274

Moved, “That, at any time after a Question has been proposed, a Motion may be made, if the consent of the Chair has been previously obtained, ‘That the Question be now put.’ Such Motion shall be put forthwith, and decided without Amendment or Debate: When the Motion ‘That the Question be now

Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—cont.

put,’ has been carried, and the Question consequent thereon has been decided, any further Motion may be made (the consent of the Chair having been previously obtained) which may be requisite to bring to a decision any Question already proposed from the Chair; and also if a Clause be then under consideration, a Motion may be made (with the consent of the Chair as aforesaid) That the Question, That the Clause stand part, or be added to the Bill, be now put. Such Motions shall be put forthwith, and decided without Amendment or Debate; Provided always, That Questions for the Closure of Debate shall not be decided in the affirmative, if a Division be taken, unless it shall appear, by the numbers declared from the Chair, that such Motion was supported by more than Two Hundred Members, or was opposed by less than Forty Members, and supported by more than One Hundred Members” (Mr.

311] William Henry Smith) *Feb 21*, 190; after short debate, Moved, “That the Debate be now adjourned” (Mr. T. P. O’Connor); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn • Original Question again proposed, 209; after long debate, Debate adjourned

• Debate resumed [Second Night] *Feb 23*, 306; after long debate, Debate further adjourned

• Debate resumed [Third Night] *Feb 23*, 339; after debate, Debate further adjourned till To-morrow

• Debate resumed [Fourth Night] *Feb 24*, 435

Amendt. in line 1, after “That,” insert “when Mr. Speaker is in the Chair” (Colonel Nolan)

• 493; Question proposed, “That those words be there inserted;” after short debate, Question put; A. 82, N. 204; M. 123 (D. L. 22)

Amendt. in line 1, leave out “at any time”

• (Mr. Parnell), 503; Question proposed, “That the words ‘at any time’ stand part of the Question;” after short debate, Question put, and negatived

Amendt. in line 1, after “Question,” insert “other than a Question arising in any Bill for increasing the stringency of the Criminal Law in Ireland” (Mr. Parnell), 508; Question proposed, “That those words be there inserted;” after short debate, Amendt. to proposed Amendt. after the words “Law in” insert “Great Britain and” (Mr. J. E. Ellis), 518; Question proposed, “That those words be inserted in the proposed Amendt.;” after further debate, Question put, and agreed to

Question put, “That the words ‘other than a Question arising in any Bill for increasing the stringency of the Criminal Law in Great Britain and Ireland’ be there inserted;” A. 155, N. 264; M. 109 (D. L. 23)

Amendt. in line 1, after “Question,” insert “other than a Vote in Committee of Supply”

• (Mr. Parnell), 541; Question proposed, “That those words be there inserted;” after short debate, Debate adjourned

• Debate resumed [Fifth Night] *Feb 25*, 586 after short debate, Question put; A. 93, N. 261; M. 169 (D. L. 24)

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[cont.]

Parliament — Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—cont.

- Amendt. in line 1, insert after "Question," "not being a Question relating to the Procedure of the House" (*Mr. Sexton*), 610;
- 311] Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after short debate, Question put; A. 80, N. 170; M. 90 (D. L. 25)
- Amendt. in line 1, after "Question," insert "other than the Question, on going into Committee of Supply, that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" (*Mr. Thomas Gill*)
- 625; Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after short debate, Question put; A. 78, N. 210; M. 132 (D. L. 26)
- Amendt. in line 1, insert after "proposed," "and debated in the House for six hours, or in Committee of the Whole House for one hour" (*Mr. Parnell*), 637; Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after short debate, Question put; A. 82, N. 268; M. 186 (D. L. 27)
- Amendt. in line 1, insert after proposed, "and has been replied to by at least four Members" (*Mr. Parnell*); Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
- Main Question, as amended, proposed, 652; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Eslemont*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn
- Amendt. in line 1, insert after "proposed," "and after adequate debate" (*Mr. Eslemont*); Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
- Main Question again proposed; Debate adjourned
- The Adjourned Debate*, Question, Mr. Courtney; Answer, Mr. Speaker Mar 1, 894
- Debate resumed [Sixth Night] Mar 1, 916
- Amendt. in line 1, insert after "proposed," "arising out of the first or second Order of the Day, or a Motion standing first or second on the Notice Paper of the House" (*Mr. Sexton*), 919; Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after short debate, Question put; A. 83, N. 209; M. 126 (D. L. 32)
- After debate, Amendt. in line 1, insert after "proposed," "and opportunity afforded for Debate thereon" (*Mr. Molloy*), 929; Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after debate, Question put; A. 186, N. 241; M. 55 (D. L. 33)
- Amendt. in line 1, insert after the word "proposed," "if no Amendment has been moved thereto" (*Mr. Parnell*), 960; Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after short debate, Question put; A. 110, N. 303; M. 196 (D. L. 34)
- Amendt. in line 1, leave out from "proposed," to end of line 4, insert, "A Member rising in his place may claim to move, 'That the Question be now put,' and, unless it shall appear to the Chair that such Motion is an abuse of the Rules of the House, or an infringement of the rights of the minority, the Question, 'That the Question be now put,'

[cont.]

Parliament — Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—cont.

- shall be put forthwith, and decided, without Amendment or Debate" (*Mr. William Henry Smith*), 968; Question proposed, "That the words 'a Motion may be made' stand part of the Question;" after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be adjourned till To-morrow" (*Mr. William Henry Smith*)
- Amendt. to leave out "To-morrow," insert "Friday" (*Mr. Parnell*); Question proposed, "That 'To-morrow,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 110, N. 243; M. 133 (D. L. 35)
- Original Question again proposed, 975; after short debate, Question put; A. 223, N. 97; M. 126 (D. L. 36)
- Main Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned
- Debate resumed [Seventh Night] Mar 2, 930; after debate, Question put; A. 85, N. 190; M. 105 (D. L. 37)
- Question proposed, "That the words 'A Member rising in his place,' &c." (*Mr. William Henry Smith*), 993
- Amendt. to proposed Amendt. after "Member," insert "of the Government, or the Mover or Seconder of the Motion then in Debate, or the Mover or Seconder of an Amendment thereto" (*Mr. Leake*), 997; Question proposed, "That those words be inserted in the proposed Amendt.;" after debate, Question put; A. 119, N. 291; M. 172 (D. L. 38)
- Amendt. to proposed Amendt. to leave out "unless it shall appear to the Chair" (*Mr. Whitbread*), 1020; Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed Amendt.;" Debate adjourned
- Debate resumed [Eighth Night] Mar 4, 1275; after long debate, Question put; A. 177, N. 130; M. 47 (D. L. 40)
- Amendt. to proposed Amendt. line 4, leave out "an abuse of the Rules of the House or" (*Mr. O'Doherty*), 1324; Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the proposed Amendt.;" [Question not put]
- After short debate, Amendt. proposed to said proposed Amendt. leave out, "or an infringement of the rights of the minority" (*Mr. Whitbread*); Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the said proposed Amendt.;" after debate, Question put; A. 275, N. 200; M. 75
- Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1349
- Amendt. to said proposed Amendt. after "minority," insert "in respect of Debate, or otherwise" (*Mr. Parnell*), 1355; Question proposed, "That those words be inserted in the said proposed Amendt.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 107, N. 226; M. 119 (D. L. 42)
- Question again proposed, "That the words 'A Member rising in his place may,' &c." (*Mr. William Henry Smith*), 1360; after short debate, Debate adjourned

[cont.]

Parliament — Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—cont.

311] Debate resumed [Ninth Night] Mar 8, 1893; after debate, Question put; A. 160, N. 70; M. 90 (D. L. 47)

Amendt. to leave out from first "When," in line 5, to "Chair," in line 9, both inclusive (*Mr. Parnell*), 1621; Question proposed, "That the words 'When the Motion That the Question be now put,' has been carried, and the Question consequent thereon has been decided, any further Motion may be made," stand part of the Question;" after debate, Question put; A. 231, N. 105; M. 176 (D. L. 48)

Amendt. in line 7, leave out "the consent of the Chair having been previously obtained," insert "the assent of the Chair as aforesaid not having been withheld" (*Mr. William Henry Smith*), 1617; Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question;" Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Dr. Clark*); Question put; A. 94, N. 293; M. 198 (D. L. 49)

Question again proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question;" after short debate, Question put; A. 67, N. 267; M. 200 (D. L. 50)

Question proposed, "That the words, 'The assent of the Chair as aforesaid not having been withheld,' be there inserted;" after short debate, Question put; A. 214, N. 78; M. 166 (D. L. 51)

Main Question, as amended, again proposed, 1658; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Dillwyn*); after short debate, Question put; A. 93, N. 229; M. 136 (D. L. 52)

Main Question, as amended, again proposed, 1661; Debate adjourned

Debate resumed [Tenth Night] Mar 9, 1866

Amendt. in line 8, leave out "any Question already," insert "the Question last previously" (*Mr. Arthur O'Connor*) v., 1870; Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question;" after debate, Question put; A. 170, N. 109; M. 61 (D. L. 53)

After short debate, Amendt. in line 9, leave out, after "Chair," to "such," in line 11 (*Mr. Sexton*), 1885; Question proposed, "That the words 'and also if a Clause be then under consideration' stand part of the Question;" after further debate, Debate adjourned

Debate resumed [Eleventh Night] Mar 11, 312] 40; after debate, Question put; A. 154, N. 95; M. 59 (D. L. 58)

Amendt. in line 10, leave out "with the consent of the Chair, as aforesaid," insert "the assent of the Chair, as aforesaid, not having been withheld" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 64; after short debate, Amendt. agreed to

Amendt. in line 11, after the first word "That," insert "certain words of the Clause defined in the Motion stand part of the Clause, or That" (*The Marquess of Hartington*), 69; Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted"

[cont.]

Parliament — Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—cont.

Amendt. to proposed Amendt. leave out "or That" (*Mr. Staveley Hill*); Question proposed, "That 'or That,' &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 257, N. 134; M. 123 (D. L. 59)

Question proposed, "That the words 'certain words of the Clause defined in the Motion stand part of the Clause, or That,' be there inserted," 95; after short debate, Question put; A. 278, N. 100; M. 178 (D. L. 60)

Amendt. in line 12, after "Debate," insert "Provided that whenever the Chair does not withhold its assent to a Motion of Closure which, if carried, would withdraw from consideration any Amendment of which Notice has been given, the Chair shall declare whether such an Amendment is an abuse of the Rules of the House, or has been sufficiently discussed under some other form" (*Mr. Childers*), 106; Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Labouchere*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 94, N. 223; M. 120 (D. L. 61)

Question again proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Pictou*), 121; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Amendt. (*Mr. Childers*) withdrawn

Main Question, as amended, again proposed; Debate further adjourned

Debate resumed [Twelfth Night] Mar 15, 379

Amendt. in line 12, after "Debate," insert "Provided, That whenever the Chair does not withhold its assent to a Motion of Closure which, if carried, would withdraw from consideration any Amendment of which Notice has been given, the Chair shall declare whether such an Amendment is an abuse of the Rules of the House, or has been sufficiently discussed under some other form" (*Mr. E. R. Russell*), 383; Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after debate, Question put; A. 146, N. 215; M. 69 (D. L. 62)

Amendt. in line 12, at end, insert "Provided always, That in Committee of Supply, when a Vote is under consideration, and to the particular items of which more than one Notice of Amendment has been given, if, after discussion on one of such items, the Rule for closing that discussion is put in force, the fact of its adoption shall not be held to apply to Amendments to the other sub-items of that Vote" (*Mr. Dillwyn*), 395; Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted"

After debate, Amendt. to said proposed Amendt. to leave out from "consideration" to end, add "it shall not be competent for a Member to make any Motion to bring to a decision any Question already proposed from the Chair for the granting a whole Vote, in case any Member proposes to move the reduction of the Vote by omitting or reducing a sub-head thereof, the omission or reduction of which has not been previously moved" (*Mr. Chance*), 423; Question proposed,

[cont.]

Parliament — Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—cont.

"That the words, &c.;" after further short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Question put, "That the words 'Provided always, &c.' be there inserted;" A. 180, N. 216; M. 86 (D. L. 63)

Amendt. at end of line 12, insert "Provided, That no Motion for a Closure of the Debate may be made on a Tuesday or a Wednesday" 312] (*Colonel Nolan*), 432; Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Amendt. in line 13, after "That," insert "Questions that the Question that certain words of any Clause defined in the Motion stand part of the Clause, or that any Clause stand part of or be added to the Bill be now put, shall not be decided in the affirmative, if a Division be taken, unless it shall appear by the numbers declared from the Chair that such Question has been supported by a number of Members at least twice the number of the Members voting against it, and that other" (*Mr. Parnell*), 436; Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after short debate, Question put; A. 49, N. 191; M. 142 (D. L. 64)

Main Question, as amended, again proposed, 444; Debate adjourned

Debate resumed [Thirteenth Night] Mar 16, 445

Amendt. in Rule 1, line 15, leave out from "by," to end, add "a majority which consisted of not less than One Hundred Members, and which bore to the minority the proportion of three or more to two" (*Mr. Gedge*), 454; Question proposed, "That the words 'more than, &c.;" after debate, Question put, and agreed to

Amendt. in line 16, leave out "Two Hundred," insert "Three Hundred" (*Mr. T. P. O'Connor*), 467; Question proposed, "That 'Two Hundred,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 222, N. 120; M. 102

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 475

Amendt. at end, add "Provided always, That this Rule shall be put in force only when the Speaker or the Chairman of Ways and Means is in the Chair" (*Mr. William Henry Smith*), 478; Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Amendt. at end, add "Provided that the Member who shall claim the application of this Rule shall inform the House that he has previously had no communication with the Chair, direct or indirect, as to the propriety of making such Motion" (*Mr. T. P. O'Connor*), 480; Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after short debate, Question put; A. 55, N. 304; M. 249 (D. L. 66)

Amendt. at end of Rule 1, add "Provided also, That any number of Members exceeding Ten, who shall be dissatisfied with such decision, shall be entitled, at the next Sitting of the House, to make a collective protest in writing, which shall be recorded in the Journals of the House" (*Mr. Parnell*), 487; Question proposed, "That those words be

Parliament — Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—cont.

there added;" after short debate, Debate adjourned

Debate resumed [Fourteenth Night] Mar 18, 312] 783; after short debate, Question put; A. 60, N. 281; M. 221 (D. L. 68)

Amendt. at end, add "Provided also, That in any such Division the votes shall be taken by secret ballot" (*Mr. M. J. Kenny*), 793; Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after short debate, Question put, and negative

Main Question, as amended, again proposed, 797; after short debate, Question put; A. 202, N. 41; M. 221

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 798

Moved, "That this Resolution be a Standing Order of the House" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 800; after debate, Question put, and agreed to

Rule 1 (*Closure of Debate*), Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, Mr. Speaker, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) May 23, 806

Rule 2 (*Sittings of the House*), Question, Mr. Provand; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) May 23, 807

Further Progress, Question, Colonel Bridgeman; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) Aug 9, 1728

Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—Rule 1 (Closure of Debate)

Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill

Motion for Leave (*Mr. Arthur Balfour*); after 5 nights' debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 361, N. 253;

313] M. 108 April 1, 340

Committee, Clause 1. Amended Amendment (*Mr. Maurice Healy*); Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 257, N. 136;

314] M. 122 May 2, 655

Amendment (*Mr. T. M. Healy*); Moved to report Progress (*Mr. James Stuart*); Question put; A. 176, N. 249; M. 73; Question again proposed; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 249, N. 170; M. 79 May 9, 1415

After Motion to report Progress had been negative, Moved, "That the Chairman leave the Chair" (*Mr. Wallace*); Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 248, N. 160; M. 88, 1416

Mr. W. H. Smith then rose and claimed to move that the Question, "That the words 'The enactments' in page 1, line 18, stand part of the Clause;" The Chairman not assenting, Question not put; Amendment proposed (*Sir Charles Russell*); Question put, "That those words be there added;" A. 165, N. 242; M. 77; Further Amendment proposed (*Mr. T. M. Healy*); Amendment withdrawn; Mr. W. H. Smith claimed to move the Original Question; Question put accordingly, and agreed to, 1416

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Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—Rule 1 (Closure of Debate)—cont.

Amendment proposed, to leave out Sub-section 3 (*Mr. P. McDonald*); Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 265, 314] N. 162; M. 103 May 11, 1647

Clause 1 agreed to

Clause 2

Amendment proposed (*Mr. Maurice Healy*); Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly, and agreed to; Amendt. put; A. 145, 315] N. 219; M. 74 May 18, 458

Amendment moved, to leave out Sub-section 1 (*Mr. Shaw Lefevre*); Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 230, N. 143; M. 87, 485

Amendment proposed (*Mr. Marum*); Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 231, N. 125; M. 106 May 23, 919; Original Question proposed (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); A. 212, N. 122; M. 90, 922

Amendments (*Mr. Maurice Healy*) and (*Mr. Shaw Lefevre*) negatived

Moved to report Progress (*Mr. T. M. Healy*); Motion negatived

Moved, "That the Chairman do now leave the Chair" (*Mr. Chance*); Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 259, N. 113; M. 146, 995; Question put, and negatived; Original Question put (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); A. 253, N. 116; M. 137

Amendment (*Mr. M. J. Kenny*) negatived

Amendment proposed (*Mr. T. M. Healy*); Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 239, N. 108; M. 131, 1009

Original Question, "That Sub-section (c) stand part of the Clause" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), put; A. 244, N. 111; M. 133, 1010

Clause, as amended, agreed to

Clause 3

Amendment (*Mr. T. M. Healy*); Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 229, N. 98; M. 131 June 7, 1310

Claim to move, "That the Clause stand part of the Bill" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Chairman's assent not being given, Question not put; after Amendments (*Mr. T. M. Healy*) and (*Mr. A. Acland*) had been negatived, Clause agreed to

Clause 4

Amendment proposed (*Mr. Maurice Healy*); Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 256, N. 131; M. 125 June 9, 1523

Amendment proposed, "To leave out Sub-section 2" (*Mr. A. J. Balfour*); after short debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. T. M. Healy*); Question put accordingly, and agreed to

Clause, as amended, agreed to

[cont.]

Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—Rule 1 (Closure of Debate)—cont.

Business of the House (Procedure on Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill)

Resolution (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) proposed, an Amendment thereto (*Mr. Parnell*); after debate thereon, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 284, N. 167; M. 117

315] June 10, 1651

Amendment (*Mr. Chance*) put, and negatived; Amendment proposed (*Mr. W. Redmond*); Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 258, N. 91; M. 167, 1671

Moved, "That the Main Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 250, N. 91; M. 156

Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill

Order for Committee read; Moved, "That this House will, upon Monday next, resolve itself into the said Committee;" Amendt. to leave out "Monday," and insert "this day" (*Mr. T. M. Healy*); after debate thereon, Moved, "That the Question be now put;" Question put accordingly; A. 202, N. 73; M. 129

June 10, 1677

Adjournment of the House

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); after debate thereon, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 203, N. 71; M. 132 June 10, 1678

Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill — Committee—Clause 6

Amendments (*Mr. Henry H. Fowler*) and (*Mr. Maurice Healy*) negatived

Question proposed, "That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill," and it being Ten o'clock, the Chairman, in pursuance of the Order of the House of the 10th June, interrupted the proceeding debate and put the Question forthwith; A. 332, N. 163; M. 169 June 17, 484

316] Clauses 7 to 20 agreed to; Bill reported, with Amendments

Supply—Civil Service and Revenue Departments, Further Vote on Account, £1,885,100

Amendments (*Mr. Pickersgill*) and (*Mr. T. E. Ellis*) negatived

Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; 317] A. 252, N. 78, M. 174 July 15, 1013

Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway (City of Dublin Junction Railways) Bill — Consideration

Order for Consideration read; Amendment moved, to leave out "now," and insert "upon this day three months" (*Mr. P. McDonald*); after debate thereon, Moved, "That the Question be now put;" Question put accordingly; A. 247, N. 85; M. 162

318] July 28, 344

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Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Procedure)—Rule 1 (Closure of Debate)—cont.

Moved, "That the Main Question be now put" (*Lord Claud Hamilton*); Main Question put accordingly; A. 234, No. 83; M. 151, 318] 345

Bill considered and ordered to be read the third time

Technical Schools (Scotland) Bill—Second Reading

Moved, "That the Bill be now read a second time" (*The Lord Advocate*); after debate thereon, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. Sinclair*); Mr. Speaker declining to put the Question, original Question put, and agreed to; Bill read a second time, Aug 10, 1853

Irish Land Law Bill—Consideration of postponed Amendments of the Lords to the Commons' Amendments; and Lords' Reasons

Lords' Reasons considered; Amendment proposed (*Mr. T. M. Healy*); after debate thereon, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 225, N. 158; M. 67 319] Aug 18, 1815

Several Amendments to Commons' Amendments disagreed to; Moved, to agree to the Lords' next Amendment

Moved, to adjourn the Debate (*Mr. T. P. O'Connor*); Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly, 1056

Labourers' Allotments Bill—Committee

Clause 3

On Amendment (*Mr. Channing*); Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Conybeare*); Motion negatived

Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 120, N. 28; M. 101 Aug 25, 1860

Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill—Committee

Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;" after debate thereon, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien*); Question put accordingly; A. 80, N. 13; M. 67; whereupon Mr. Speaker declared it was not decided in the affirmative, because it was not supported by the majority prescribed by the Standing Order of the 18th 320] March, 1887 Aug 27, 252

Report of Supply

Resolutions [5th September] reported

Twelfth Resolution £50,000, Grant in Aid of Public Works, &c. Ireland; Moved, "To agree with said Resolution;" after debate thereon, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 116, N. 16; M. 100 Sept 6, 1810

Parliament—The New Rules of Procedure (1882)

Rule 2 (Adjournment of the House)

Matter, London Corporation (Charges of Malversation)

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Howell*) Mar 1, [311] 805; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Matter, Arrest of Father Keller

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Dillon*) Mar 18, [312] 734; after debate, Question put; A. 88, N. 226; M. 138 Division List, Ayes and Noes, 781

Matter, The Crofters' Commission

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Dr. Clark*) April 1, [313] 236; after short debate, Question put, and negatived Questions, Mr. Sexton; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), Mr. Speaker; short debate thereon April 18, 1123; Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. Speaker April 21, 1417

Matter, Annexations in Zululand

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Labouchere*) May 19, [315] 525; after short debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put; A. 278, N. 156; M. 122 Division List, Ayes and Noes, 536

Question put, "That this House do now adjourn;" A. 142, N. 280; M. 138 (D. L. 158)

Matter, Evictions (Ireland) — Evictions at Bodyke, Co. Clare—Conduct of the Constabulary

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Dillon*) June 16, [316] 278; after long debate, Question put; A. 165, N. 246; M. 81 (D. L. 214)

Matter, The Anglo-Egyptian Convention — Ratification

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Sir Wilfrid Lawson*) June 30, [316] 1825; after debate, Question put; A. 115, N. 276; M. 161 (D. L. 275)

Matter, Law and Police (Metropolis)—Arrest of Miss Cass

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Atherley-Jones*) July 5, [316] 1796; after debate, Question put; A. 153, N. 148; M. 5

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1823

Matter, The Tithe Agitation in Wales—Disturbances at Llangwm

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. T. E. Ellis*) July 19, [317] 1353; after debate, Question put; A. 129, N. 198; M. 69 (D. L. 310)

Question, Mr. E. Robertson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) July 7, 82; Question, Mr. F. S. Stevenson; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) July 12, 522

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Parliament—The New Rules of Procedure (1882)
—cont.

Matter, Affairs of Egypt

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn"
(*Mr. Labouchere*) Aug 11, [319] 84; after
short debate, Motion withdrawn

**Matter, The Proclaimed Meeting at Ballycoree,
Ennis, Co. Clare**

Questions, Mr. Dillon; Answers, The Chief
Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour),
The Attorney General for Ireland (Mr.
Gibson) Sept 1, [320] 749

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn"
(*Mr. Dillon*); after debate, Question put;
A. 61, N. 97; M. 86 (D. L. 440) [7.20 P.M.]

Rule 9 (Order in Debate)

Mr. T. M. Healy, Member for Longford

Moved, "That Mr. Timothy Michael Healy be
suspended from the Service of the House"
(*Mr. W. H. Smith*) April 15, [313] 1087;
Question put; A. 118, N. 52; M. 66
Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1087

**Parliament—Business of the House—Crim-
inal Law Amendment (Ireland)**
Bill—Motion for Urgency

Moved, "That the introduction and several
stages of the Criminal Law Amendment (Ire-
land) Bill have precedence of all Orders of
the Day and Notices of Motion, including
the Rules of Procedure, whenever the Bill
shall be set down for consideration by the
Government as the first business of the day"

2] (*Mr. William Henry Smith*) Mar 22, 1158

Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "this
House declines to set aside the business of
the Nation in favour of a measure for in-
creasing the stringency of the Criminal Law
in Ireland, whilst no effectual security has
been taken against the abuse of the Law by
the exaction of excessive rents" (*Mr. John
Morley*), 1174; Question proposed, "That
the words, &c.;" after long debate, Debate
adjourned

• Debate resumed [Second Night] Mar 23, 1223;
after long debate, Debate further adjourned

**Debate on the Motion for Urgency, Observa-
tions, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr.
W. H. Smith), Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr.
Parnell** Mar 23, 1277

• Debate resumed [Third Night] Mar 24, 1352;
after long debate, Debate further adjourned

• Debate resumed [Fourth Night] Mar 25, 1477;
after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate
be now adjourned" (*Mr. Parnell*); after
further short debate, Motion withdrawn;
Original Question put; A. 349, N. 280;
M. 89

• Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1570

• Main Question again proposed, 1584

Amendt. to add, at end, "except on Friday"
(*Mr. Labouchere*); Question proposed,
"That those words be there added;" after
short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; Main
Question put, and agreed to

The Division, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer,
• **Mr. Speaker** Mar 28, 1623

**Parliament—Business of the House—Criminal
Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill—Motion for
Urgency—cont.**

Moved, "That, at Ten o'clock p.m. on Friday
the 17th day of June, if the Criminal Law
Amendment (Ireland) Bill be not previously
reported from the Committee of the Whole
House, the Chairman shall put forthwith the
Question or Questions on any Amendment or
Motion already proposed from the Chair. He
shall next proceed and successively put forth-
with the Questions, That any Clause then
under consideration, and each remaining
Clause in the Bill, stand part of the Bill,
unless Progress be moved as hereinafter pro-
vided. After the Clauses are disposed of he
shall forthwith report the Bill, as amended,
to the House

"From and after the passing of this Order, no
Motion, That the Chairman do leave the
Chair, or do report Progress, shall be allowed
unless moved by one of the Members in
charge of the Bill, and the Question on such
Motion shall be put forthwith

"If Progress be reported on the 17th June,
the Chairman shall put this Order in force
in any subsequent Sitting of the Committee"

315] (*Mr. William Henry Smith*) June 10, 1594

Amendt. to leave out from first word "That,"
add "inasmuch as the Criminal Law Amend-
ment (Ireland) Bill is designed to deprive
the Irish people permanently of their Con-
stitutional rights, this House declines to
sanction the proposal of Her Majesty's Go-
vernment, to deprive the Chair, during the
discussions in Committee on the said Bill,
of the power which, since the opening of
these discussions, the Chair has felt called
upon repeatedly to exercise, in opposition to
Her Majesty's Government, for the protec-
tion of freedom of debate in this House, and
the maintenance of the rights of minorities"
(*Mr. Parnell*); after short debate, Question
proposed, "That 'at Ten o'clock p.m.'
&c.;" after further debate, Moved, "That
the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H.
Smith*); Question put; A. 284, N. 167;
M. 117 (D. L. 214)

Question put, "That 'at Ten o'clock p.m.'
&c.;" A. 301, N. 181; M. 120 (D. L. 215)

Amendt. to leave out "17th," insert "24th"
(*Mr. Chance*); Question proposed, "That
'17th,' &c.;" after short debate, Question
put; A. 268, N. 113; M. 153 (D. L. 216)

Amendt. in line 3, leave out "shall," insert
"may, if he thinks fit, having regard to the
Rule of Closure of the 18th March, 1897"
(*Mr. William Redmond*); Question pro-
posed, "That 'shall,' &c.;" after short
debate, Moved, "That the Question be
now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question
put; A. 258, N. 91; M. 167 (D. L. 217)
[1.10 A.M.]

Question put, "That 'shall,' &c.;" A. 255,
N. 94; M. 161 (D. L. 218) [1.25 A.M.]

Moved, "That the Main Question be now
put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put;
A. 250, N. 91; M. 159 (D. L. 219) [1.40 A.M.]

Main Question put; A. 245, N. 93; M. 152
[1.55 A.M.]

• Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1671

[cont.]

[cont.]

Parliament—Business of the House—Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill—Motion for Urgency—cont.

Ordered, That, at Ten o'clock p.m. on Friday the 17th day of June, if the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill be not previously reported from the Committee of the Whole House, the Chairman shall put forthwith the Question or Questions on any Amendment or Motion already proposed from the Chair. He shall next proceed and successively put forthwith the Questions, That any Clause then under consideration, and each remaining Clause in the Bill, stand part of the Bill, unless Progress be moved as hereinafter provided. After the Clauses are disposed of he shall forthwith report the Bill, as amended, to the House

From and after the passing of this Order, no Motion That the Chairman do leave the Chair, or do report Progress, shall be allowed unless moved by one of the Members in charge of the Bill, and the Question on such Motion shall be put forthwith

If Progress be reported on the 17th June, the Chairman shall put this Order in force in any subsequent Sitting of the Committee

Moved, "That, at Seven o'clock p.m. on Monday the 4th day of July, if the proceedings on the Consideration of the Report of the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill be not previously concluded, the Speaker shall put forthwith the Question or Questions on any Amendment or Motion already proposed from the Chair :

"Thereafter, such Amendments only may be moved as, being otherwise in Order, were printed in the Order Book when public Notice of this Order was given, and the Question on such remaining Amendments, if moved, shall be put forthwith :

"Mr. Speaker may, at his discretion, take the Vote of the House, after the lapse of two minutes as indicated by the sand-glass, by calling upon the Members who support, and who challenge his decision, successively to rise in their places ; and he shall thereupon, as he thinks fit, either declare the determination of the House, or name Tellers for a Division :

"From and after the passing of this Order, no Motion of Adjournment shall be allowed unless moved by one of the Members in charge of the Bill, and the Question on such Motion shall be put forthwith" (*Mr. William*

316] *Henry Smith*) *June 30, 1887* ; after debate, Question put ; A. 220, N. 122 ; M. 98

Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1359

Parliament—Sessional Orders—Interference of Peers at Elections

Moved, "That it is a high infringement of the liberties and privileges of the Commons of the United Kingdom for any Lord of Parliament, or other Peer or Prelate, not being a Peer of Ireland at the time elected, and not having declined to serve for any county, city, or borough of Great Britain, to concern himself in the Election of Members to serve for the Commons in Parliament, ex-

[cont.

Parliament—Sessional Orders—Interference of Peers at Elections—cont.

cept only any Peer of Ireland, at such Elections in Great Britain respectively where such Peer shall appear as a Candidate, or by himself, or any others, be proposed to be elected ; or for any Lord Lieutenant or Governor of any county to avail himself of any authority derived from his Commission, to influence the election of any Member to serve for the Commons in Parliament" *Jan 27, [310] 56 ; Motion agreed to*

Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson ; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *July 5, [316] 1791*

Ordered, That a Select Committee be appointed, "to consider the Sessional Order with reference to the intervention of Peers or Prelates in Parliamentary Elections, and to report whether any, and, if so, what alterations are advisable therein" *Feb 4 ; The Committee was accordingly nominated of,—Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Chance, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Sir John Gorst, Lord Claud Hamilton, Sir Richard Paget, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. Wodehouse*

The North Paddington Election

Moved, "That the Employment of the carriages of Peers of the Realm for conveying voters to the poll at the North Paddington Election, on July 8th, was an infringement of the Sessional Order of this House" (*Sir*

317] *Wilfrid Lawson*) *July 11, 1883*

Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "this House do now proceed to the Orders of the Day" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) ; Question proposed, "That the words, &c. ;" after short debate, Question put ; A. 167, N. 196 ; M. 29 (*D. L. 292*)

Words added ; Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

The Hornsey Election, Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Bradlaugh ; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (*Sir Henry Holland*), Mr. Speaker, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *July 20, 1489*

Parliament—Privilege—Complaint (Dr. Tanner)

Moved, "That in consequence of the disgraceful and insulting words addressed in the Lobby of the House on Friday evening last, by Dr. Tanner, Member for the Mid Division of the County of Cork, to an honourable Member of this House, Dr. Tanner be suspended from the Service of the House, and excluded from its precincts for a Month" 317] (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) *July 18, 1171 ; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Sexton) ; after debate, Question put, and agreed to*

Moved, "That Dr. Tanner, Member for the Mid Division of the County of Cork, do attend in his place on Thursday next, at half-past Four o'clock" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 1188 ; Question put, and agreed to

The Entry in the Votes, 1188

Debate resumed *July 21, 1631*

[cont.

Parliament—Privilege—Complaint (Dr. Tanner)
—cont.

After debate, Amendt. to leave out all after "That," add "this House is of opinion that, as the words complained of by Mr. W. Long were not spoken within the House, and resulted from a conversation initiated by him, the better course for the honourable Gentleman aggrieved would have been to have first claimed the good offices of Mr. Speaker, in accordance with precedent; but that this House is prepared, should the private intervention of Mr. Speaker prove ineffectual, to repress all disorders in the Lobbies as in the House itself" (*Mr. T. M. Healy*), v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after further debate, Amendt. withdrawn; Motion withdrawn

Parliament—Privilege (Mr. Dillon and "The Times" Newspaper)

Moved, "That the publication in *The Times* newspaper of the 2nd of May, of the article headed 'Parnellism and Crime,' constitutes a Breach of the Privileges of this House" 314] (*Sir Charles Lewis*) May 3, 700; after debate, Question put; A. 218, N. 174; M. 39

• Division List, Ayes and Noes, 750

Moved, "That the Debate be adjourned till 'Thursday' " (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 753; Amendt. to leave out "Thursday," insert "To-morrow" (*Mr. Sexton*); Question proposed, "That 'Thursday,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and negatived; Question, "That 'To-morrow,' &c.," put, and agreed to; Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

• Debate resumed [Second Night] May 4, 841

After debate, Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "this House declines to treat the publication of the article headed 'Parnellism and Crime' in *The Times* of the 2nd of May as a Breach of the Privileges of this House (*Mr. Solicitor General*), 876; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after further debate, Debate adjourned

• Debate resumed [Third Night] May 5, 969

Question put, "That the words, &c.;" A. 218, N. 297; M. 79 (D. L. 110)

Question proposed, "That the words 'this House declines to treat the publication of the article headed 'Parnellism and Crime' in *The Times* of the 2nd of May as a Breach of the Privileges of this House,' be there added," 970

After debate, Amendt. to proposed Amendt. to leave out all after "House," add "is of opinion that an inquiry should be made, by a Select Committee, into the charge of wilful falsehood, in a speech delivered in this House, brought in an article published in *The Times* newspaper of the 2nd May, against John Dillon, esquire, Member for 'East Mayo' " (*Mr. W. E. Gladstone*), 1007; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Debate further adjourned

• Debate resumed [Fourth Night] May 6, 1133; after long debate, Question put; A. 317, N. 233; M. 84

• Division List, Ayes and Noes, 1224

Parliament—Privilege (Mr. Dillon and "The Times" Newspaper)—cont.

Words added; Main Question, as amended, put; Resolved, That this House declines to treat the publication of the article headed "Parnellism and Crime" in *The Times* of the 2nd of May as a Breach of the Privileges of this House

Parliament—Public Petitions Committee
A Bogus Petition

Leave given to the Select Committee on Public Petitions to make a Special Report April 25, 313] 1776; Moved, "That the Order [8th April], that the Petition of Ratepayers of Haggerston, in favour of the London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Bill, do lie upon the Table, be read, and discharged" (*Sir Charles Forster*), 1778; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Bradlaugh*); Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned

Leave given to the Select Committee on Public Petitions to make a Special Report; Special 314] Report brought up, and read May 2, 531; Moved, "That the Report be referred back to the Committee, with an Instruction that they do inquire into the circumstances under which, and the parties by whom, the names appearing on the Petition referred to were thereunto appended" (*Sir Charles Forster*); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Moved, "That the Order [26th April] for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Special Report of the Select Committee on Public Petitions be discharged" (*Sir Charles Forster*); Question put, and agreed to; Moved, "That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records" (*Sir Charles Forster*); Question put, and agreed to; Order, That Three be the quorum of the Committee, read, and discharged; Ordered, That Five be the quorum

Violation of Rules—Petition from Cardiganshire—Irregularity of Signatures, Questions, Mr. Bowen Rowlands, Mr. Lewis; Answers, The Chairman of the Committee on Public Petitions (*Sir Charles Forster*) May 9, 1261

Fictitious Signatures, Observations, Mr. Webster, Mr. Speaker; Question, Mr. W. Lowther; Answer, Mr. Speaker May 10, 1449; Questions, Mr. Coddington, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answers, Mr. W. Lowther May 13, 1817

Petition from Bradford—Alleged Fictitious Signatures, Question, Mr. Byron Reed; Answer, The Chairman of the Committee on Public Petitions (*Sir Charles Forster*) 315] May 20, 723

Parliament—Public Petitions Committee
—London Coal and Wine Duties Continuance Bill

Leave given to the Select Committee on Public Petitions to make a Special Report; Special Report, together with Minutes of Evidence, brought up, and Special Report read June 14, 316] 34

Petitions to be taken into Consideration upon Monday next, and to be printed. [No. 175.]

[cont.]

cont.

Parliament—Public Petitions Committee—London Wine and Coal Duties Continuance Bill—cont.

316] Special Report considered *June 20, 505*

Moved, "That Reginald Bidmead, having fabricated signatures to certain Petitions presented to this House, has been guilty of Contempt and a Breach of the Privileges of this House" (*Sir Charles Forster*), 586 ;

after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Pickersgill*) ; after further short debate, Motion withdrawn

Original Question again proposed, 589 ; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That Reginald Bidmead do attend this House on Thursday next, the 23rd instant, at Four of the clock, to be reprimanded by Mr. Speaker" (*Sir Charles Forster*), 591

Amend. to leave out "to be reprimanded by Mr. Speaker" (*Mr. Picton*) ; Question proposed, "That the words, &c. ;" after short debate, Amend. withdrawn

Original Question again proposed, 592 ; after short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That the Orders that the several Petitions, viz. those from Greenwich and Camberwell ; Hoxerton and Hackney ; Ilford ; North Hackney ; North West Ham ; Dalston, Hackney, and Kingsland ; South East London ; Hackney and Dalston ; Southwark ; Bromley St. Leonard ; Clerkenwell ; St. Pancras ; Hackney and East London ; Haggerston ; Bow ; Notting Hill ; East London ; North Hackney ; Lower Clapton ; South East London ; Lambeth ; Shoreditch ; City of London ; West Ham ; Dalston ; Dulwich and Peckham ; Deptford and Greenwich ; Brixton and Peckham ; Bromley by Bow do lie upon the Table be read and discharged ; and that the said Petitions be rejected" (*Sir Charles Forster*), 593 ; Motion agreed to

Order for the Attendance of Reginald Bidmead read *June 23, 783*

The Serjeant-at-Arms brought him to the Bar, where he received a Reprimand from Mr. Speaker, and was then ordered to withdraw

Moved, "That what has been now said by Mr. Speaker, in reprimanding Reginald Bidmead, be entered in the Journals of this House" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), 783 ; Motion agreed to

PARLIAMENT—HOUSE OF LORDS

New Peers

Jan 27—John Glencairn Carter Hamilton, esquire, created Baron Hamilton of Dalzell in the county of Lanark
Edward Macnaghten, esquire, Q.C., appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, under the provisions of The Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876, with the dignity of a Baron for life, by the style and title of Baron Macnaghten of Runkerry in the county of Antrim

[cont.]

PARLIAMENT—LORDS—*New Peers*—cont.

Feb 10—Percy, Lord Shute—Was introduced by virtue of a special limitation in the Patent, dated 17th April 1880, and sat first in Parliament after the death of his brother George William, Lord Shute, and took the Oath

July 11—Claude, Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn, in that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, created Baron Bowes, of Streatham Castle in the county of Durham, and of Lunedale in the county of York

Henry William Eaton, esquire, created Baron Cheylesmore, of Cheylesmore in the city of Coventry and county of Warwick

July 12—Cornwallis, Viscount Hawarden, in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, created Earl de Montalt, of Dundrum in the county of Tipperary

William Henry Forester, Baron Londesborough, created Viscount Raincliffe, of Raincliffe in the North Riding of the county of York, and Earl of Londesborough in the same county

George Edmund Milnes, Viscount Galway in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, created Baron Monckton, of Serlby in the county of Nottingham

Sir John St. Aubyn, baronet, created Baron Saint Levan, of St. Michael's Mount in the county of Cornwall

The Right Honourable George Scater-Booth created Baron Basing, of Basing Byfleet and of Hoddington, both in the county of Southampton

July 15—Sir James Macnaghten M'Garelhogg, G.C.B., created Baron Magheramorne, of Magheramorne in the county of Antrim

July 25—The Right Honourable John Gellibrand Hubbard, created Baron Addington, of Addington in the county of Buckingham

July 29—Sir William George Armstrong, K.C.B., created Baron Armstrong, of Cragside in the county of Northumberland

Aug 1—The Right Honourable Henry George Percy (commonly called Earl Percy), summoned by writ to the House of Lords in his father's Barony of Lovaine

Sat First

Jan 27—The Earl Amherst, after the death of his father

The Earl of Strafford, after the death of his father

The Lord Monkswell, after the death of his father

Mar 14—The Earl of Chesterfield, after the death of his father

April 21—The Lord Churchill, after the death of his father

[cont.]

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PARLIAMENT—LORDS—*Sat First*—cont.

- May 20*—The Lord Meredyth (Lord Athlumney), after the death of his father
May 23—The Lord Kinnaird, after the death of his father
June 10—The Lord Hindlip, after the death of his father
June 14—The Lord Vivian, after the death of his father
June 30—The Lord Silchester (Earl of Longford), after the death of his father
July 7—The Lord Saye and Sele, after the death of his father
July 14—The Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, after the death of his brother The Lord Gerard, after the death of his father
July 28—The Viscount Leinster (Duke of Leinster), after the death of his father
Aug 9—The Lord Bagot, after the death of his father
Sept 18—The Lord Chaworth (Earl of Meath), after the death of his father

PARLIAMENT—HOUSE OF COMMONS

New Writs Issued

During Recess

- For* Brighton Borough, v. David Smith, esquire, deceased
For Middlesex County (Brentford Division), v. Octavius Coope, esquire, deceased
For Liverpool Borough (Exchange Division), v. David Duncan, esquire, deceased
For Donegal County (Southern Division), v. Bernard Kelly, esquire, deceased
Jan 27—*For* Kent County (Dartford Division), v. The Right Hon. Sir William Hart Dyke, baronet, Vice President of the Committee of Council on Education
For Longford (Northern Division), v. Justin M'Carthy, esquire, who having been returned as a Member for the said County of Longford (Northern Division), and also for the City of Londonderry, elected to sit for the City of Londonderry
For Antrim County (Northern Division), v. Edward Macnaghten, esquire, Lord of Appeal in Ordinary
Jan 28—*For* Sligo (Southern Division), v. Thomas Sexton, esquire, who, having been returned as a Member for the said County of Sligo (Southern Division), and also for the Borough of Belfast (Western Division), elected to sit for the Borough of Belfast (Western Division)
Jan 31—*For* The Borough of St. George's, Hanover Square, v. Algernon Malcolm Arthur Percy, esquire, commonly called Lord Algernon Malcolm Arthur Percy, who since his Election for the said Borough hath

[cont.]

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*New Writs Issued*—cont.

- accepted the Office of Steward or Bailiff of Her Majesty's Manor of Northstead, in the County of York
Feb 14—*For* Burnley, v. Peter Rylands, esquire, deceased
Mar 14—*For* Derby (Ilkeston Division), v. Thomas Watson, esquire, deceased.
April 18—*For* Taunton, v. The hon. Samuel Charles Allsopp, now Baron Hindlip, called up to the House of Peers
May 2—*For* Cornwall (St. Austell Division), v. William Copeland Borlase, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds
May 6—*For* Cork (North-East Cork Division), v. Edmund Leamy, esquire, Steward or Bailiff of Her Majesty's Three Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Bonenham, in the County of Buckingham
June 17—*For* Lincoln County (Spalding Division), v. Murray Edward Gordon Finch-Hatton, esquire, commonly called the Honourable Murray Gordon Finch-Hatton, now Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, called up to the House of Peers
June 30—*For* University of Dublin, v. Right Honble. Hugh Holmes, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in Ireland
For North Paddington, v. Lionel Louis Cohen, esquire, deceased
July 4—*For* County of Middlesex (Hornsey Division), v. Sir James Macnaghten M'Garel-Ilogg, baronet, K.C.B., now Baron Magheramorne, called up to the House of Peers
For County of Cornwall (St. Ives Division), v. Sir John St. Aubyn, now Baron St. Levan, called up to the House of Peers
For County of Southampton (North or Basingstoke Division), v. Right Honble. George Solater-Booth, Chiltern Hundreds
For Borough of Coventry, v. Henry William Eaton, esquire, Manor of Northstead
July 12—*For* Lambeth Borough (Brixton Division), v. Ernest Baggallay, esquire, Steward or Bailiff of Her Majesty's Manor of Northstead in the county of York
July 15—*For* Gloucester (Forest of Dean Division), v. Thomas Blake, esquire, Steward or Bailiff of Her Majesty's Three Chiltern Hundreds of Stoke, Desborough, and Bonenham, in the county of Buckingham
July 22—*For* the City of London, v. the Right Honble. John Gellibrand Hubbard, now Baron Addington, called up to the House of Peers
July 25—*For* the Borough of Glasgow (Bridge-ton Division), v. Edward Richard Russell, esquire, Manor of Northstead

[cont.]

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*New Writs Issued*—
cont.

- Aug 1*—For the County of Chester (Northwich Division), v. Robert Verdin, esquire, deceased
Aug 11—For the County of Carlow, v. John Aloysius Blake, esquire, deceased
Aug 17—For Huntingdonshire (Ramsey Division), v. William Henry Fellowes, esquire, now Lord de Ramsey, called up to the House of Peers
Sept 12—For the County of Kerry (Southern Division), v. John O'Connor, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds

New Members Sworn

- Jan 27*—William Tindal Robertson, esquire, *Brighton*
James Bigwood, esquire, *Middlesex (Brentford Division)*
Jan 28—Ralph Neville, esquire, *Liverpool (Exchange Division)*
Feb 3—The Right Hon. Sir William Hart Dyke, baronet, *County of Kent (Dartford Division)*
Feb 10—Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen, *Borough of St. George's, Hanover Square*
Timothy Michael Healy, esquire, *North Longford Division of the County of Longford*
John Gordon Swift Mac Neill, esquire, *South Donegal Division of the County of Donegal*
Edward Joseph Kennedy, esquire, *South Sligo Division of the County of Sligo*
Feb 17—Charles Edward Lewis, esquire, *North Antrim Division of the County of Antrim*
Feb 21—John Slagg, esquire, *Burnley*
Mar 28—Sir Balthazar Walter Foster, knight, *Derby (Ilkeston Division)*
April 28—Hon. Alfred Percy Allsopp, *Borough of Taunton*
May 23—William Alexander McArthur, esquire, *County of Cornwall, Mid or St. Austell Division*
July 4—Halley Stewart, esquire, *County of Lincoln (Holland or Spalding Division)*
July 7—William O'Brien, esquire, *North East Division of the County of Cork*
July 11—John Aird, esquire, *Borough of Paddington (North Division)*
William Henry Walter Ballantine, esquire, *Borough of Coventry*
July 12—Thomas Bedford Bolitho, esquire, *Western or St. Ives Division, Cornwall*
July 14—Dodgson Hamilton Madden, Serjeant-at-Law in Ireland, *Dublin University*
July 21—Arthur Frederick Jeffreys, esquire, *County of Hants (Northern or Basingstoke Division)*
Honble. George Godolphin Osborne, commonly called Marquess of Carmarthen, *Borough of Lambeth (Brixton Division)*

[cont.]

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*New Members Sworn*—
cont.

- Henry Charles Stephens, esquire, *County of Middlesex (Hornsey Division)*
July 28—Thomas Charles Baring, esquire, *City of London*
Aug 1—Godfrey Blundell Samuelson, esquire, *County of Gloucester (Forest of Dean Division)*
Aug 4—The Right Honourable Sir George Otto Trevelyan, baronet, *Glasgow (Bridgeton Division)*
Aug 16—John Tomlinson Brunner, esquire, *Chester County (Northwich Division)*
Aug 26—James Patrick O'Gorman Mahon, esquire, commonly called The O'Gorman Mahon, *County of Carlow*
Sept 1—Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, esquire, *County of Huntingdon (Northern or Ramsey Division)*

Parliamentary Elections

- Alleged Boycotting and Intimidation in England*, Questions, Mr. Conybeare, Sir Charles Lewis, Mr. Cobb; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *April 25*, [313] 1800
Cheshire (Northwich Division)—Employment of Post Office Clerks, Question, Mr. Fenwick; Answer, The Postmaster General (Mr. Raikes) *Aug 18*, [319] 923
Corrupt Practices Act—Alleged Personation in North Hants, Questions, Mr. Conybeare; Answers, The Attorney General (Sir Richard Webster) *July 25*, [317] 1892
North Hants Election—The Parish Constable of Earith, Question, Mr. P. Stanhope; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Aug 22*, [319] 1872
Parliamentary Registration Act, 1878—Case of Henry Holder, Registration Agent at Stafford, Question, Mr. M'Laren; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Feb 21*, [311] 156
Registration of Voters—Legislation, Question, Mr. Chance; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Mar 28*, [312] 1622;—*The Polling District of Great Sanghall*, Question, Mr. T. E. Ellis; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Sept 6*, [320] 1338
Revision of the Parliamentary Voters' List, Question, Mr. P. M'Donald; Answer, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) *Feb 18*, [311] 80

Parliamentary Elections Bill

- (Mr. Howell, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Fenwick, Dr. Clark, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Warmington)
c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 32]
2R. [Dropped]

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Parliamentary Elections (Closing of Public Houses) Bill

(*Mr. Shirley, Mr. Gane, Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. Caleb Wright*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 75]
2R. [Dropped]

Parliamentary Elections (Corrupt Practices) Acts Amendment Bill

(*Mr. De Lisle, Colonel Sanderson, Mr. Webster, Mr. Macartney*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 98]
2R. [Dropped]

Parliamentary Elections (Seamen's Vote) Bill

(*Mr. Atkinson, Sir Robert Fowler, Mr. Baden-Powell, Mr. Grotrian, Mr. Thomas Sutherland, Mr. Ewart, Sir Edward Birkbeck, Mr. King, Mr. Gourley, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Mar 7 [Bill 190]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" July 4, [316] 1757; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Bradlaugh*); Question put: A. 39, N. 52; M. 13 (D. L. 285) [3.15 A.M.]: Original Question again proposed, 1759; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Illingworth*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Original Question again proposed; Debate adjourned

Questions, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*), The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (*Mr. Stuart-Wortley*) July 5, 1794

Adjourned Debate on 2R. [Dropped]

Parliamentary Elections (Simultaneous Voting) Bill

(*Mr. H. F. Beaumont, Sir John St. Aubyn, Mr. Craven*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 16 [Bill 172]
2R. [Dropped]

Parliamentary Franchise (Extension to Women) Bill

(*Mr. Woodall, Mr. Houldsworth, Mr. Illingworth, Mr. M'Laren, Sir Robert Fowler, Mr. Howorth, Mr. Maclure, Mr. Stansfeld*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 31 [Bill 128]
Questions, Mr. Woodall; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) July 4, [316] 1007
Bill withdrawn * Aug 12

PARNELL, Mr. C. S., Cork

Coal Mines, &c. Regulation, Comm. cl. 6, [316] 726

Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [312] 1632, 1634, 1822; Motion for Adjournment, [313] 175, 180; Amendt. 245, 250, 260, 261, 272, 274, 276, 325; 2R. 1133, 1157, 1208, 1214, 1216, 1217,

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1218, 1219, 1225, 1226; Comm. cl. 3, [315] 1239

Ireland—Crime and Outrage—Fatal Riot at Mitchelstown, [321] 314, 318, 321, 322, 360, 363, 366, 394; Motion for Adjournment, 400

Irish National Foresters at Portrush—Firing from a Train, [321] 536, 537

Ireland—Law and Justice—Arrest of Fathe Kelly, Motion for Adjournment, [312] 776, 778, 780

[317] Irish Land Law, 2R. 379, 381, 385, 387, 867, 869, 870, 871; Comm. 1669, 1711; cl. 1 Amendt. 1903, 1906, 1907, 1909, 1910, 1936, 1906, 1973, 1978, 1981, 1984, 1991, 2001

[318] cl. 1, Amendt. 76, 83, 85; cl. 2, 125, 131, 132; cl. 3, 140; cl. 4, Amendt. 141, 151, 226, 229, 230, 392, 395, 397, 400, 407, 411, 419, 430, 438, 473, 475, 477; Motion for reporting Progress, 481; cl. 4, Amendt. 565, 570, 571, 574, 576, 580, 581; cl. 6, 618, 634, 637, 639; cl. 13, 656, 657; cl. 14, 668; cl. 21, Amendt. *ib.* 722; cl. 22, 755, 754, 770; Amendt. 772, 776, 787, 822, 825; Consid. 1407; *add.* cl. 1419, 1449, 145

[319] 263; Lords' Amendts. to Commons, Amendts. Consid. 265, 270, 271, 231, 295, 296, 1016, 1018, 1022, 1037, 1059

Land Law (Ireland) Act (1881) Amendmen (No. 3), 2R. [310] 735

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Adjournment, [312] 1539

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Parliament—Business of the House (Proceedure on the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland Bill), Res. [315] 1598; Amendt. 1608, 1616, 1617, 1618

Parliament—Business of the House (Rules of Proceedure), Res. Amendt. [310] 1794, 1796, 1797, 1801

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[312] Amendt. 40, 49, 95, 103, 115, 116, 117, 403; Amendt. 431, 484, 487, 797, 801

Parliament—Privilege—Complaint (*Dr. Tanner*), Res. [317] 1176, 1636

Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to; Motion for Adjournment, [310] 735; Amendt. 774, 839, 843, 1277, 1713

Supply (Supplementary Estimates, 1896-7)—Constabulary Force in Ireland, [311] 1183, 1186, 1188, 1210, 1211, 1213
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Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland), Comm. [311] 851

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Parochial Boards (Scotland) Bill

(*Dr. Cameron, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Graham, Mr. Esslemont*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 37]
2R. [Dropped]

Partnership Law Consolidation and Amendment Bill (*Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Seale-Hayne, Sir Frederick Mappin*)

c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1^o * May 4 [Bill 255]
2R. [Dropped]

Passenger Acts—Boating Fatality at Ilfracombe

Question, Mr. Hanbury; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) *Sept 1*, [320] 745

Patents Office Inquiry Committee

Questions, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Hanbury; Answers, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms), The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) *Aug 25*, [319] 1808;—*Report and Evidence*, Question, Sir John Lubbock; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) *April 5*, [313] 476

PAULTON, Mr. J. M., Durham, Bishop Auckland

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Pauper Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) (Superannuation) Bill

(*Mr. Chance, Mr. William Corbet*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 62]
Read 2^o * Mar 21, [312] 1125
Committee *—R.F. May 9
Committee; Report *June 27*, [316] 1112
Considered * *June 30*
Read 3^o * *July 4*
l. Read 1^a * *July 5* (No. 156)

PEARCE, Mr. W., Lanark, Govan

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PEASE, Sir J. W., Durham, Barnard Castle

[316] Coal Mines, &c. Regulation, Comm. 701;
• *cl. 4*, 713; *cl. 6*, 729, 732, 744; *cl. 8*, 792;
• 816, 833; *cl. 9*, 817; *cl. 13*, 867, 879;
• *cl. 14*, 941, 951, 966; *cl. 17*, 973, 930, 984,
• 989; *cl. 19*, 992; *cl. 21*, 993; Consid. *cl. 8*,
• Amendt. 1103
[319] *cl. 22*, 516, 517, 525, 527; *cl. 34*, 536;
• *cl. 35*, 542, 543, 545, 548; *cl. 44*, 593;
• *cl. 46*, 616, 621; *cl. 49*, 637; *cl. 50*, 690;
• Rule 1, 704, 708; Rule 2, 713; Rule 4,
• 714, 720, 722; Rule 5, 727; Rule 8,
• Amendt. 732; Rule 10, 742; Rule 12,
• Amendt. 754, 755, 756, 766, 774; Rule 23,
• 785; Rule 24, 796; Rule 32, 810; Rule 37,
• 841, 843, 848, 849, 851; Rule 38, Amendt.
• 855; *cl. 71*, 883; *cl. 75*, 887
[320] Consid. *cl. 12*, 1100; Amendt. 1104; *cl. 13*,
• 1108; *cl. 49*, Amendt. 1115
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516; Comm. [314] 126; *cl. 1*, 1923
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[316] 504; *add. cl. 517*, 521
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PEASE, Mr. A. E., York

Africa (East Coast)—King of Johanna, [312] 851
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Morocco—Imprisonment of the Freed Negro, Fattah, [310] 1403

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PEASE, Mr. H. F., *York, N.R., Cleveland*
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[War Office — Ordnance Department — Official Statement — Alleged Deficiency of £635,735—Naval Ordnance, [312] 1138
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Peckham and East Dulwich Tramways

a. Moved, "That the Resolution of the Standing Orders Committee of the 5th day of April last, with respect to the Peckham and East Dulwich Tramways Petition, together with the said Petition and the Bill annexed thereto, be referred back to the said Committee, and that they have power to inquire whether the parties be permitted to proceed with their Bill provided that so much of Clause 15 as relates to the widening of Rye Lane be struck out of the Bill" (*Mr. Dodds*) May 13, [314] 1801; Moved, "That the Debate be adjourned till Friday, the 20th May" (*Mr. Kelly*); Motion withdrawn; Moved, "That the Debate be adjourned till Tuesday" (*Mr. Dodds*); Question put, and agreed to

PREL, Right Hon. A. W. (*see* SPEAKER, The)

PELLY, Major-General Sir L., *Hackney, N.*

Administration of the War Services—Lord Randolph Churchill at Wolverhampton, [316] 270

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India—Purchase of Stores—Resolutions of the Government of India, [321] 473

PENTON, Captain F. T., *Finsbury, Central*
Jubilee Year of Her Majesty's Reign, Celebration of — Royal Procession — Provincial Press, [316] 558

Post Office—New Buildings (Coldbath Fields Prison Site), [317] 1619; [318] 549

Prison Sites—Clerkenwell Prisons, [310] 770
Housing of the Working Classes—Coldbath Fields Prison, [311] 459

Perpetual Pensions

Ordered, That a Select Committee be appointed "to inquire how far the several hereditary pensions, allowances, and payments ought to be continued, having due regard to any just claims of the respective recipients, and to economy in the public expenditure; and, further, to inquire into the circumstances of the commutation of hereditary pensions, allowances, and payments which have been commuted since the 1st day of January 1881. That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records"

Ordered, That Five be the quorum (*Mr. Bradlaugh*) Jan 28

And, on Feb 7, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Biddulph, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Chance, Mr. Curzon, Mr. Jennings, Mr. William Lowther, Mr. Mowbray, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Sir Albert Rollit, Mr. Bryn Roberts, Mr. Edward Russell, Mr. Salt, Mr. James Stuart, Mr. Vernon, Sir Richard Webster, and Mr. Whitley

Report of the Select Committee, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (*Mr. W. H. Smith*) Aug 9, [318] 1726

Personal Property (Exemption from Sale) Bill

(*Mr. Edmund Robertson, Mr. Picton, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Howorth*)

a. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 13]
2R. [Dropped]

Peru—The Peruvian Bondholders

Questions, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (*Sir James Fergusson*) Sept 1, [320] 743

PETERBOROUGH, Bishop of

Church Patronage, 2R. [311] 1035

Petty Sessions Districts Boundaries (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. Thomas Gill, Mr. Sheil, Mr. Mahony*)

a. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 17 [Bill 174]
2R. [Dropped]

Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill [H.L.]

(*The Earl of Milltown*)

l. Presented; read 1^o Feb 22 (No. 28)

Read 2^o Mar 17, [312] 491

Committee * Mar 18

Report * Mar 23

Read 3^o * Mar 24

a. Read 1^o * (*Dr. Farguharson*) Mar 28 [Bill 210]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" April 4, [313] 403

Amend. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Dr. Clark*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 76, N. 22; M. 51 (*D. L. 88*); Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o

[*cont.*]

Pharmacy Acts Amendment Bill—cont.

Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Deputy Speaker do now leave the Chair" *April 5*, 615; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Hermon-Hodge*); after short debate, Question put; A. 93, N. 29; M. 61 (D. L. 00)

Adjourned Debate on going into Committee [Dropped]

PICKARD, Mr. B., *York, W.R., Norman-*

Coal and Ironstone Mines—Days of Drawing, [310] 654

Report of Inspectors, 1886, [310] 654

316] Coal Mines, &c. Regulation, Comm. 655;
 cl. 6, 742; *cl. 8*, 821, 835; *cl. 13*, 842;
 cl. 14, 959

319] *cl. 21*, Amendt. 504, 511; *cl. 22*, Amendt.
 514, 527, 530, *cl. 36*, 553; *cl. 40*, 566, 569,
 589; *cl. 44*, 604; *cl. 45*, Amendt. 812, 613;
 cl. 46, Amendt. 614; *cl. 48*, 625; Amendt.
 627, 629, 630; *cl. 50*, 602; Rule 1,
 Amendt. 706, 709; Rule 10, 747; Rule 24,
 789; Rule 29, Amendt. 805, 866; Rule 36,
 Amendt. 833; Rule 37, 842, 848; Amendt.
 862, 863; *cl. 66*, Amendt. 873; *cl. 75*,
 Amendt. 896

320] Consid. *add. cl.* 1090, 1094; *cl. 13*, 1104;
 cl. 13, 1106; *cl. 24*, 1109; *cl. 43*, Amendt.
 1110; *cl. 45*, Amendt. 1111; *cl. 47*, Amendt.
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321] Lords' Amendts. Consid. 416, 420, 423, 424,
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 [314] 967

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PICKERSGILL, Mr. E. H., *Bethnal Green,*
S.W.

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 petitive Examinations—Treasury Minute of
 December last, [316] 269;—Promotion of
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Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland), Comm.
cl. 3, [315] 1368; Consid. *add. cl.* [316] 1184

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 ways Company," [313] 77

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(Baron Henry De Worms, Mr. Jackson)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * April 14 [Bill 222]
 Read 2^o * April 22
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 Read 3^o * May 16
 l. Read 1^o * (Lord Stanley of Preston) May 17
 Read 2^o * June 10 (No. 103)
 Committee *; Report June 13
 Read 3^o * June 14
 Royal Assent July 5 [50 & 51 Vict. c. lxxiv]

Pier and Harbour Provisional Orders (No. 2) Bill
(Baron Henry De Worms, Mr. Jackson)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * June 6 [Bill 276]
 Read 2^o * June 14
 Report * June 23
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 l. Read 1^o * (Lord Stanley of Preston) June 27
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 Report * July 19
 Read 3^o * July 21
 Royal Assent Aug 8 [50 & 51 Vict. c. clviii]

Piers and Harbours (Ireland) Bill

(Mr. Biggar, Mr. Deasy, Colonel Nolan, Mr. Mahony, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Corbet)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 57]
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- c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 : [Bill 5]
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Pluralities Act Amendment Bill [u.l.]
(*The Lord President*)

l. Presented; read 1st Feb 3 (No. 14)
Read 2nd Feb 4
Committee*; Report Feb 7
Read 3rd Feb 8
c. Read 1st (Sir William Hart Dyke) June 29
Read 2nd Sept 12 [Bill 303]
Committee*; Report; read 3rd Sept 13
l. Royal Assent Sept 16 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 69]

Pluralities Act Amendment Act (1885)
Amendment Bill [u.l.]

(*The Lord Bishop of Bangor*)

l. Presented; read 1st May 13 (No. 06)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read"
May 20, [315] 636
Amendt. to leave out ("now," add ("this day six months") (*The Earl of Powis*); after

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short debate, on Question, That ("now,")
&c.; resolved in the negative; Bill read 2^a

Committee * May 23

Committee June 17, [316] 372

Report * June 20

(No. 127)

Read 3^a * June 23

c. Read 1^a * June 28

[Bill 301]

2R. [Dropped]

Poining (Scotland) Bill

(Mr. Watt, Mr. M'Ewan, Mr. J. C. Bolton, Mr.
Baird, Mr. Howell)

c. Ordered; read 1^a * July 7

[Bill 314]

2R. [Dropped]

Police and Constabulary Forces in Great Britain—Superannuation

Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The
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Police Constables' Pensions Bill

(Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, Lord Claud Hamil-
ton, Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Sir George Russell,
Mr. Gerald Balfour, Mr. Howard Vincent)

c. Ordered; read 1^a * Jan 28

[Bill 35]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a "

Aug 15, [319] 619; after short debate,

Moved, "That the Debate be now ad-
journcd" (Mr. Biggar); Question put;

A. 19; N. 64; M. 45 (D.L. 380) [2.45 A.M.]

Original Question put, and agreed to; Bill
read 2^a

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(Mr. Burdett-Coutts, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson,
Mr. Whitmore, Mr. Radcliffe Cooke, Sir
Albert Rollit, Mr. Howard Vincent, Lord
Claud Hamilton, Colonel Laurie)

c. Ordered; read 1^a * Jan 23

[Bill 17]

Read 2^a, after short debate April 20, [313]
1304

Committee; Report April 26, [314] 98

Considered; read 3^a May 2, 677 [Bill 240]

l. Read 1^a * (E. of Harrowby) May 3 (No. 77)

Read 2^a, after short debate May 16, [315] 3

Committee; Report May 17

Read 3^a * May 20

Royal Assent May 23

[50 Vict. c. 9]

Police Force Enfranchisement (No. 2) Bill

(Mr. Seton-Karr, Mr. Puleston,
Colonel Sanderson, Mr. Bigwood, Viscount
Curzon)

c. Ordered; read 1^a * Jan 28

[Bill 81]

Bill withdrawn * June 14

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c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 14]
2R. [Dropped]

Poor Law Settlement and Removal Bill

(Mr. Norton, Sir Edward Birkbeck, Mr. Pickersgill)

c. Ordered; read 1^o July 18 [Bill 330]
Bill withdrawn Aug 4

Port and Harbour Authorities (Ireland) Bill

(Mr. Peter McDonald, Mr. Timothy Harrington, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Dwyer Gray, Mr. Thomas Mayne, Mr. Hooper)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 68]
2R. [Dropped]

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Post Office — East India and China Mail Contract

Questions, Mr. Provand, Dr. Clark; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *June 7*, [315] 1232

Moved, "That the Contract dated the 19th day of March 1887, for the conveyance of the East India and China Mails, be approved" (Mr. Jackson) *June 7*, [315] 1331; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Dr. Clark); Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned

Debate resumed *June 23*, [316] 883; Amendt. to leave out "be approved," add "be referred to a Select Committee of the House

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Post Office—East India and China Mail Contract—cont.

to consider the advisability of its acceptance as a whole, or of any modification thereof, or to recommend to this House such other service for the conveyance of mails to India and China as they may consider adequate and desirable, with power to call for and examine books, papers, and persons" (*Mr. Provand*), 316] 904; Question proposed, "That 'be approved,' &c.;" after further debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Esslemont*); after further short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned Questions, *Mr. Hanbury*, *Mr. Esslemont*; Answers, *The Postmaster General (Mr. Raikes)*, *The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith)* June 30, 1904; Questions, *Mr. Provand*; Answers, *The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson)* July 1, 1895
Debate resumed July 4, 1892; after debate, Question put, and agreed to; Main Question put, and agreed to

Post Office—Exercise of Official Patronage Supply—Moved, "That *Mr. Deputy Speaker* do now leave the Chair;" Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Conynbeare*) April 4, [313] 450; after short debate, Question put; A. 65, N. 128; M. 63 (D. L. 87)

Post Office Mail Contract (Highland Fisheries Company, Limited)

Ordered, That the Contract with the Highland Fisheries Company, Limited, for the conveyance of Mails between Oban, Coll, Tyree, Barra, and Loch Boisdale, be approved (*Mr. Jackson*) Feb 22

Post Office—Sunday Delivery of Letters

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that, on and after Sunday the 26th of June next, the Sunday Delivery of Letters, &c., by letter-carriers and rural messengers should cease throughout the United Kingdom, except in those districts where, after the date named, the receivers of two-thirds of the correspondence of the district petition the Postmaster General for a Sunday Delivery" (*Dr. Clark*) April 10, [313] 1280

Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "a Select Committee be appointed to consider the whole question of Sunday labour, in connection with the Post Office, outside the Metropolitan District" (*Sir John Kennaway*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and negatived

Words added; Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to.

And, on May 4, Committee nominated as follows:—*Mr. Baggallay*, *Sir Edward Bates*, *Mr. G. Cavendish Bentinck*, *Mr. Channing*, *Dr. Clark*, *Mr. Dixon-Hartland*, *Mr. Finucane*, *Mr. Gedge*, *Mr. E. Harrington*, *Mr. Howorth*, *Sir John Kennaway*, *Mr. Marriott*, *Mr. Pickard*, *Mr. Quilter*, *Mr. John Roberts*, *Mr. Storey*, and *Mr. Henry Wilson*

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Post Office—Universal Penny Postage

Moved for, "The fourth letter written by *Mr. Henniker Heaton*, M.P., to the Postmaster General on the subject of the universal penny postage" (*The Earl of Crawford*) Mar 11, [312] 3; Motion agreed to

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(*Mr. Courtney*)

Kenny, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Milnes-Gaskell

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 123]
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(*The Lord Advocate,*

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c. Ordered; read 1^o * April 20 [Bill 233]
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l. Read 1^o * (*M. of Lothian*) Sept 12 (No. 261)
Read 2^o *; Committee negatived; read 3^o Sept 13
Royal Assent Sept 16 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 60]

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(*Mr. Craig Sellar, Sir Lyon Playfair, Mr.*

Howorth, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Arthur Elliot)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 107]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o."
April 29, [314] 400; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. T. M. Healy*); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned
Bill withdrawn * May 6

Private Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. William Corbet, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. P. J.*

Power, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Molloy)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 103]
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Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) Aug 4, [318] 1155

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l. Presented; read 1^o * Jan 28 (No. 3)
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Water Supply of Swansea, Questions, Mr. Kenyon, Mr. Yeo; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) June 28, [316] 1157 [See *Metropolis*]

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(*Captain Cotton, Mr. Ston-Karr, Mr. Curzon*)
c. Ordered; read 1st * April 20 [Bill 232]
2R. [Dropped]

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(*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Balfour*)
c. Ordered; read 1st * June 14 [Bill 239]
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(Mr. Henry Wilson, Mr. Stuart, Mr. M'Laren, Mr. James Rowlands)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * July 8 [Bill 315]
Bill withdrawn * Aug 15

Quarries Bill

(Mr. Thomas Blake,

Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Burt, Mr. Cobb, Mr. Abraham (Glamorgan)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 58]
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Read 3^o * May 4

l. Read 1^o * (Lord Sudeley) May 5 (No. 83)

Read 2^o, after short debate May 16, [315] 1

Moved, "That the House do now resolve itself into Committee upon the said Bill" June 14, [316] 7

Amendt. to leave out ("now") add ("this day three months") (The Lord Stanley of Alderley); after short debate, Moved, "That the further debate on the said Amendment be adjourned to Tuesday the 5th of July next" (The Lord President); Motion agreed to

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Moved, “That this House will, at the rising of the House this day, adjourn until Wednesday” (Mr. W. H. Smith) June 20, [316] 671; after debate, Question put, and agreed to; Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) July 11, [317] 337

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Railway and Canal Traffic Bill [H.L.]

(The Lord Stanley of Preston)

1. Presented; read 1st Feb 28 (No. 32)
Read 2nd, after debate Mar 14, [312] 125
Moved, "That the prayer of the petition of the South Eastern Railway Company, presented on Friday last, praying to be heard by counsel against the Bill, be complied with" (*The Lord Bramwell*) Mar 28, [312] 1591; after short debate, Motion disagreed to
Committee Mar 29, 1745
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Report April 29, [314] 327 (No. 60)
Read 3rd May 5, 931 (No. 74)
c. Read 1st * (Baron Henry De Worms) May 16
Bill withdrawn * Aug 1 [Bill 265]

Railway Regulation Bill (Mr. Channing, Mr. Arthur Acland, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. John Ellis, Mr. Charles Parker, Mr. Jacoby, Mr. Lawson)

- c. Ordered; read 1st * Jan 28 [Bill 126]
2R. [Dropped]

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(Questions)

- Capital, Receipts, and Expenditure*, 1886, Question, Mr. Cobb; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Aug 4, [318] 1149
Cavan, Leitrim, and Roscommon Light Railway, Questions, Mr. Hayden; Answers, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Sept 2, [320] 902
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Fatal Accident on the Bantry Extension Railway, Question, Mr. Gilhooly; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Aug 1, [318] 694;—*Major Hutchinson's Report*, Question, Mr. Gilhooly; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Sept 1, [320] 738
Free Passes for Members of Parliament, Question, Mr. Shirley; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) May 6, [314] 1110
Inspectors' Reports upon Accidents, Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) May 19, [315] 506
Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway—Subway at Todmorden Station, Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) April 18, [313] 1113
Level Crossings, Questions, Mr. H. Gardner; Answers, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Sept 8, [320] 1640;—*Fatal Accident at Bromley (London, Chatham, and Dover Railway)*, Questions, Mr. Wootton Isaacson; Answers, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Aug 15, [319] 488; Sept 6, [320] 1340; Sept 13, [321] 489;—*Level Crossing at Littlemore (Great Western*

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- Moved, That there be laid before the House, "Return of the number of servants in the employ of each railway company who are regularly on duty for more than twelve hours consecutively" (*The Earl De La Warr*) Feb 14, [310] 1354; after short debate, Motion agreed to

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Rating and Valuation (Scotland)

- Select Committee appointed, "to consider the Law relating to the rating and valuation of the various kinds of property subject to assessment in Scotland; and to report what amendments may be necessary therein" (*Mr. Edmund Robertson*) Aug 4

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Rating of Machinery Bill

(*Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Peacock, Sir Frederick Thorpe Mappin*)
c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 2 [Bill 148]
Read 2^o, and referred to a Select Comm. Mar 2*
 And, on Mar 14, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Joseph Bolton, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Heneage, Mr. Stavoley Hill, Mr. Houldsworth, Sir Frederick Mappin, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Mowbray, Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Mr. Donal Sullivan, Mr. Tomlinson, and Mr. Whitley
 Reported from the Select Committee; Special Report, with Minutes of Evidence, brought up, and read; Report and Special Report to lie upon the Table, and to be printed [No. 231]
 Bill, as amended, to be printed [Bill 335]; re-committed to a Committee of the Whole House for Wednesday next July 20
 Re-committed [Dropped]

Rating of Machinery Bill

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c. Ordered; read 1^o Mar 16 [Bill 198]
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(Sir Bernhard Samuelson, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Seale-Hayne, Sir Frederick Mappin)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * May 4 [Bill 253]
 2R. [Dropped]

Registration of Voters Bill

(Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Childers, Sir Charles Russell)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 43]
 2R. [Dropped]

Registration of Voters (No. 2) Bill

(*Viscount Ebrington, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Lewis Fry, Mr. Pitt-Lewis*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 2 [Bill 150]
2R. [Dropped]

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Coleridge, Mr. Crossley)

c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 84]

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c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 23 [Bill 40]
2R. [Dropped]

Returning Officers' Expenses Bill

(*Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. John Morley, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Picton*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o June 20 [Bill 293]
2R. [Dropped]

Returning Officers' Expenses (Scotland)

Bill (*Mr. Provand,*

Mr. Hunter, Mr. J. Bolton, Mr. Wallace,

Mr. Watt, Mr. M'Ewan)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 9]
Bill withdrawn * Aug 1

Revenue Bill

(*Mr. Jackson,*

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir

Herbert Maxwell)

c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1^o Aug 9 [Bill 365]

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c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 111]
2R. [Dropped]

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday Bill (Mr. James Stevenson, Mr. Charles Wilson, Mr. Walter James, Mr. Cozens-Hardy)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 41]
Bill withdrawn * July 8

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (No. 2) Bill (Sir Joseph Pease, Sir Charles Palmer, Mr. Isaac Wilson)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 97]
Bill withdrawn * July 13

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Cornwall) Bill (Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Borlase, Sir John St. Aubyn, Mr. C. T. Dyke Acland, Mr. Bickford-Smith, Mr. Courtney)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 31 [Bill 139]
2R. [Dropped]

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c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 23 [Bill 105]
2R. [Dropped]

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(*Mr Lacaita, Dr. Farquharson, Sir Guyer*
Hunter, Dr. Cameron, Sir Henry Roscoe)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 22 [Bill 178]
2R. [Dropped]

Sanitation of Houses (Metropolis) Bill

(*Mr. Dixon-Hartland, Mr. Tumlinson*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jun 31 [Bill 145]
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Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Secretary
to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De
Worms) April 21, [313] 1407

Committee appointed "to inquire into the
existing Laws and Regulations regarding
Boats, Life Buoys, and other Life Saving
Gear required to be carried by British
Merchant Ships, and to report what, if any,
amendments are required therein *May 2*:—
Committee nominated as follows:—Lord
Charles Beresford, Sir Edward Birkbeck,
Mr. Bruce, Sir James Corry, Mr. Donkin,
Mr. Thomas Gill, Mr. Hoare, Viscount
Kilcoursie, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Mensies,
Sir Charles Palmer, Sir William Plowden,
Mr. Richard Power, Captain Priece, Mr.
Thomas Sutherland, Mr. Taylor, and Mr.
Howard Vincent

The Select Committee, Question, Mr. Finlay;
Answer, The Secretary to the Board of
Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) May 12,
[314] 1662

Ordered, That it be an Instruction to the Select
Committee on Saving Life at Sea that they
have power to inquire and report as to the
fittings and appliances on board British Mer-
chant Ships, with a view to the safety of life
(*Baron Henry De Worms) May 10*

*Report of the Committee, Question, Mr. Pules-
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Clause 1 — Post Office Savings Banks and
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count Grimston, Mr. Whitley, Mr. Howell;
Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury
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Savings Banks and Government Annuities Bill—*Changed from*

Post Office Savings Banks and Government Annuities Bill

(*Mr. Raikes, Mr. Jackson*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o *July 28* [Bill 314]
- Read 2^o, after short debate *Aug 12*, [319] 342
- Order for Committee read *Aug 10*, 814;
- Moved, "That it be an instruction to the Committee that they have power to extend the provisions of the Bill to all Savings Banks administered by Trustees;" Question put, and agreed to; Committee; Report, with an amended Title
- As amended, considered *Aug 18*, 1061; after short debate, Debate adjourned
- Debate resumed *Aug 19*, 1249
- Read 3^o * *Aug 22*
- i. Read 1^o * (*M. Salisbury*) *Aug 25* (No. 248)
- Read 2^o * *Aug 26*
- Committee *; Report *Aug 30*
- Read 3^o * *Sept 6*
- Royal Assent *Sept 16* [50 & 51 *Vict. c. 40*]

School Board Elections (Scotland) Bill

(*Mr. M'Lagan, Mr. Shiress Will, Mr. Lacaita*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Jan 28* [Bill 59]
- 2R. [Dropped]

School Board for London (Pensions) Bill

(*Sir Richard Temple, Sir Guyer Hunter, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth, Mr. M'Arthur, Mr. Francis Powell, Mr. Gent-Davis*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Jan 28* [Bill 29]
- Questions, Mr. Kimber; Answers, Sir Richard Temple *July 20*, [318] 544
- Bill withdrawn * *Sept 7*

School Fees (Non-Paupers) Bill

(*Mr. Llewellyn, Sir Richard Paget, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. Whitmore, Mr. Quilter*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Jan 28* [Bill 106]
- 2R. deferred, after short debate *July 21*, [317] 1740
- Bill withdrawn * *Aug 4*

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County Fiscals at Greenock, Question, Mr. Cunninghame Graham; Answer, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) Sept 2, [320] 912

Eligibility to Judicial Offices, Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) Aug 9, [318] 1714

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Principal Sheriffs, Procurators Fiscal, &c., Question, General Sir George Balfour; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Aug 29, [320] 274

The Sheriff-Substitute of Inverness-shire, Question, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh; Answer, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) April 4, [313] 348

Scotland—*Church Patronage*

Motion for Returns (The Earl of Minto) July 15, [317] 897; after short debate, Motion amended, and agreed to

Scotland—*Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882 (Dollar Institution)*

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her to withhold Her consent from Section 22 of Scheme 88 of the Educational Endowments (Scotland) Commission, under 'The Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882'" (Mr. A. L. Brown) Feb 21, [311] 271; after short debate, Question put; A. 77, N. 135; M. 58 (D. L. 18)

Scotland—*Educational Endowments (Scotland) Act, 1882 (Mackintosh Farr Fund)*

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to withhold Her consent to the scheme for the management of the Mackintosh Farr Fund" (Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh) Feb 28, [311] 852; Motion postponed

Scotland—*Education Endowments (Scotland) Commission (Inverness Scheme)*

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to withhold Her consent to the scheme of the Education Endowments (Scotland) Commission, now lying upon the Table of the House, for the management of the endowments in the burgh and county of Inverness, known as the Royal Academy, the Mackin-

Scotland—Education Endowments (Scotland)—Commission (Inverness Scheme)—cont.

toth Farr Fund, the Bell Fund, the Duncan Bequest in so far as applicable to educational purposes, the Ettles Bequest, the Denoon, Colin Davidson, and Logan Bequests, the Laird of Mackintosh Bequest, and the Hector Fraser Bequest; but in so far only as concerns the Mackintosh Farr Fund" (*Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh*) April 25, [313] 1937; after short debate, Question put; A. 21, N. 151; M. 127 (D.L. 95)

Scotland—Mussel Beds in Tidal Waters

Amendt. on Committee of Supply, May 12, to leave out from "That," add "an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire as to the existence and extent of private rights in mussel beds in the tidal waters of Scotland, and to inquire generally as to the nature and value of such rights, and to report as to the advisability of compelling the transfer of all such rights to the Fishery Board for Scotland" (*Mr. Anderson*) v., [314] 1720; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 130, N. 103; M. 22 (D.L. 136)

Scotland — Philips Trust Estate and School's

Resolved, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty to withhold Her assent from the Scheme for the Management of the Endowment in the county of Fife and burghs of Kirkealdy and Kinghorn, known as Philips Trust Estate and Schools, which Scheme was laid before this House, pursuant to Act of Parliament, on the 21st day of April 1837 (*Sir George Campbell*) June 16; to be presented by Privy Councillors

Scotland—Teinds

Moved for, "Returns of the rental of each county and each parish in Scotland and of the value of the teinds appertaining thereto, and the value of such portion of them as is now appropriated to the payment of stipend and communion elements, and the value of such of them as are unexhausted by such payments, and which still remain available for the future augmentation of ministers' stipends (in part continuation of Return 235, 1881)" (*The Earl of Minto*) July 15, [317] 896; Motion amended, and agreed to
Moved, "That there be laid before this House Returns of the rental of each county and each parish in Scotland, and of the value of the teinds appertaining thereto, and the value of such portion of them as is now appropriated to the payment of stipend and communion elements, and the value of such of them as are unexhausted by such payments, and which still remain available for the future augmentation of ministers' stipends (in part continuation of Return 235, 1881)" (*The Earl of Minto*) July 25, 1816; Motion agreed to

Scotland—Valuation and Rating of Waterworks belonging to Local Authorities

Questions, Mr. E. Robertson; Answers, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) July 18, [317] 1153

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to consider the Law relating to the Valuation and Rating of Waterworks belonging to Local Authorities in Scotland, and to report what alterations are necessary therein" (*Mr. Edmund Robertson*) July 20, [317] 1569; Debate adjourned

Secretary for Scotland Bill

Legislation, Questions, Mr. Anderson, Dr. Clark; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Mar 24, [312] 1332; Question, Mr. Munro-Ferguson; Answer, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) June 6, [315] 1070; Question, Mr. Buchanan; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) June 20, [316] 563; Question, Mr. D. Crawford; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) July 7, [317] 81; Question, General Sir George Balfour; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) July 19, 1351

Secretary for Scotland Act (1885) Amendment Bill [H.L.]

(*The Marquess of Lothian*)

- l. Presented; read 1^o July 28 (No. 194)
Read 2^o, after short debate Aug 1, [318] 687
Committee^o; Report Aug 2
Read 3^o, after short debate Aug 5, 1310
- c. Read 1^o (*Lord Advocate*) Aug 6 [Bill 360]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
Aug 10, 1913
After short debate, Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "no Bill dealing with the powers and duties of the Secretary for Scotland will be satisfactory which does not provide that the office of Secretary for Scotland be held by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State" (*Mr. Anderson*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after further short debate, Question put, and agreed to; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o
Committee; Report Aug 24, [319] 1743
[Bill 395]
As amended, considered Aug 26, [320] 159
As amended, further considered; read 3^o
Sept 9, [321] 150
- l. Royal Assent Sept 16 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 52]

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 Irish Land Law, 2R. [313] 1570, 1578; Comm. *cl.* 1, [315] 17, 21; Commons' Amendts. Consid. [319] 16; *cl.* 9, 27; *cl.* 21, 38; *cl.* 24, *ib.*
 Land Transfer, 1R. [313] 33; 2R. 1762
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 Legitimacy Declaration Act (1858) Amendment, 2R. [317] 1327
 Lunacy Acts Amendment, Comm. [311] 133; *cl.* 3, 135, 138; *cl.* 42, 141; Postponed *cl.* 3, 870; Report, 1705, 1706; 3R. [312] 490; on Question, "That the Bill do pass?" Amendt. 495
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(*Mr. Haldane, Mr. Chance*)

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 Read 2^o Aug 9, [318] 1697
 Committee *; Report Aug 11
 Read 3^o * Aug 12
 Royal Assent Aug 23 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 30]

Settled Land Acts Bill

(*Mr. Elton, Sir John Kennaway, Mr. Puleston, Mr. Tomlinson*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 28 [Bill 63]
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l. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^a" (*The Earl of Derby*) April 28, [314] 150
 Amendt. to leave out ("now,") add ("this day six months") (*The Earl of Wemyss*); after debate, Amendt. withdrawn; Original Motion agreed to; Bill read 3^a
c. Moved, "That the Second Reading be deferred till Tuesday, 14th June" (*Mr. Dodds*) May 11, 1883
 Amendt. to leave out "Tuesday, 14th June," insert "Wednesday next" (*Mr. Kelly*) *v.*: Question proposed, "That 'Tuesday, 14th June,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; 2R. deferred
 Moved, "That the Bill, as amended, be now considered" July 28, [318] 300
 Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "this House is of opinion that the allowance of a term of ninety years for the redemption of the said annuities is contrary to the spirit of Standing Order 173a of this House, but, having regard to the special circumstances mentioned in the said Report, orders the Bill to be considered To-morrow" (*Mr. Courtney*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and negatived; words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

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(*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Secretary Matthews,
Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o Aug 1 [Bill 349]
Moved, "That the Bill to now read 2^o" Aug 10,
[318] 1900
Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this
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(D. L. 370); main Question put, and agreed
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Aug 24, [319] 1738
After short debate, Amendt. to leave out from
"That," add "this House will, upon this day
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Committee" (*Mr. Hunter*); Question put,
"That the words, &c.;" A. 111, N. 38;
M. 73 (D. L. 418); Main Question put, and
agreed to; Committee; Report; read 3^o
l. Read 1^o (*M. of Salisbury*) Aug 25 (No. 244)
Read 2^o Aug 26, [320] 1
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Read 3^o Sept 6
Royal Assent Sept 16 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 41]

Sheriffs (Consolidation) Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Chancellor*)

- l. Presented; read 1^o Mar 22 (No. 50)
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c. Read 1^o (*Mr. Solicitor General*) May 10
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455) [4.5 A.M.]
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l. Royal Assent Sept 16 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 55]

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(*Mr. Howard Vincent, Sir Edward Birkbeck*)

- a. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 120]
3R. [Dropped]

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c. Ordered : read 1^o Jan 31 [Bill 144]
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c. Ordered : read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 42]
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(*Mr. Jesse Collings, Mr. Robert Reid, Mr. Cobb,
Mr. Burt, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Newnes,
Mr. Flower, Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. Pitt-
Lewis*)

c. Ordered : read 1^o Jan 23 [Bill 112]
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Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis) Bill [H.L.]

(The Lord Stratheden and Campbell)

1. Presented; read 1^o Mar 14 (No. 43)
 Read 2^o, after short debate May 9, [314] 1215
 Order for Committee discharged, after short debate June 9, [315] 1416

[cont.]

Smoke Nuisance Abatement (Metropolis) Bill—cont.

Moved, "That the House do now resolve itself into Committee upon the said Bill" June 20, [316] 631
 Amendt. to leave out ("now," add ("this day three months")) (The Earl Brownlow); after short debate, Amendt. and Original Motion withdrawn; Bill referred to a Select Committee
 And, on June 23, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—D. Westminster, E. Dundonald, E. Harrowby, E. Brownlow, L. Balfour of Burley, L. Stratheden of Campbell, L. Mount Temple, L. de Vesci, and L. Monkswell
 Report of Select Comm. July 15 [No. 174]
 Bill reported * July 15 (No. 175)
 Moved, "That the House do now resolve itself into Committee upon the said Bill" July 21, [317] 1574; after short debate, Committee put off
 Order for Committee discharged July 25, 1845
 Committee put off July 29, [318] 615
 Moved, "That the House do now resolve itself into Committee upon the said Bill" Aug 1, 676
 Amendt. to leave out from ("That") insert ("before the law for the prohibition of smoke is extended to private dwellings, it is desirable that the purpose and intention of the existing Acts be more fully carried into effect, either by their amendment or by their administration") (The Earl of Wemyss); after short debate, on Question, Whether the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Motion? Cont. 12, Not-Cont. 30; M. 18; resolved in the negative; Motion, as amended, agreed to

Socialism—Recent Legislation

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SOLICITOR GENERAL (see CLARKE, Sir E. G.)

SOLICITOR GENERAL for IRELAND (see GIBSON, Mr. J. G.)

SOLICITOR GENERAL for SCOTLAND (see ROBERTSON, Mr. J. P. B.)

Solicitors' Annual Certificate Duty Bill
 (Mr. O'Hea, Mr. Dwyer Gray, Mr. Sexton, Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. Deasy)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 125]
 2R., Debate adjourned April 13, [313] 869
 Adjourned Debate on 2R. [Dropped]

Solicitors (Ireland) Bill [H.L.]
 (The Lord Fitzgerald)

1. Presented; read 1^o Feb 1 (No. 12)
 Read 2^o, after short debate Feb 10, [310] 1058
 Committee * Feb 25 (No. 31)
 Report * Mar 1
 Read 3^o * Mar 4
 c. Read 1^o (Mr. T. M. Healy) May 3 [Bill 217]
 2R. [Dropped]

Southern Pacific, Islands of the

French Colonists, The, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) Aug 22, [319] 1346

Hawaii—Reported Revolution, Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) July 22, [317] 1766;—*The Hawaiian Ministry—Repudiation of Debt*, Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) Aug 11, [319] 65

Sie by Germans of Arms and Intoxicating Liquors to the Natives, Question, Mr. W. A. M'Arthur; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Henry Holland) July 4, [316] 1600

Malayta, Island of

H.M.S. "Opal," Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, The First Lord of the Admiralty (Lord George Hamilton) Feb 7, [310] 757
[See title *Northern Pacific*]

Samoa

The German Squadron at, Questions, Mr. A. M'Arthur, Dr. Tanner; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) Sept 8, [320] 1673; Observation, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) Sept 9, [321] 30; Question, Dr. Tanner; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) Sept 12, 265

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Religious Persecutions in Tonga, Question, Mr. W. H. James; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Henry Holland) June 28, [316] 1162; Question, Observations, The Archbishop of York; Reply, The Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (The Earl of Onslow) July 5, 1770; Question, Mr. W. H. James; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Henry Holland), 1777

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Fortifications of the French, Questions, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Commander Bethell; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) Feb 22, [311] 298

Negotiations with France, Questions, Mr. Bryce; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) July 29, [318] 529

Action of France, Observations, Question, The Earl of Rosebery; Reply, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) Aug 1, [318] 675

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The Suez Canal, Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) Aug 9, [318] 1713

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Treaty of Commerce with Spain—An Arbitration Clause, Question, Mr. Samuelson; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) Aug 30, [320] 447

SPEAKER, The (Right Hon. ARTHUR WELLESLEY PEEL), Warwick and Leamington

MR. SPEAKER'S INDISPOSITION

Mr. Courtney (The Chairman of Ways and Means) took the Chair as Deputy Speaker April 4, 5, 6, & 7

Mr. Speaker acknowledges the kind indulgence of the House shown to him during his indisposition last week, and to the Chairman of Ways and Means for discharging the duties of the Chair during his absence, [313] 701

Celebration of the Jubilee Year of Her Majesty's Reign in London—Resolution, "That this House will attend at the Church of St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Sunday next, the 22nd May, [315] 253, 259

Mr. Speaker explains the course he proposes to take (with the Members of the House) in attending the Thanksgiving Service in Westminster Abbey, [315] 730

Mr. Speaker acquaints the House that the University of Oxford had done him the honour to propose to confer upon him the degree of D.C.L., and requests the indulgence of the House to attend at Oxford for the purpose of receiving that degree. Agreed to; and Mr. Speaker was congratulated upon the honour which was about to be conferred upon him

Mr. Courtney, the Chairman of Ways and Means, to take the Chair as Deputy Speaker during Mr. Speaker's absence, [316] 561, 565

Disrespectful Language towards Mr. Speaker

Order—Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow the hon. Member (Mr. Parnell) to question the ruling of the Chair. If the hon. Member desires to do that, he must do it in the regular way, and by asking the House to pronounce whether I was right or wrong, [311] 212; [313] 371

Those remarks of the hon. and learned Gentleman (Mr. T. M. Healy) are scarcely respectful to the Chair. . . . I must call upon the hon. Gentleman to leave that line of remark, [311] 954

Mr. Speaker: Order, order! The tendency of the hon. Member's remarks now is to dispute the ruling of the Chair, [310] 1833

[*cont.*]

SPEAKER, The—cont.

The Chairman of Committees—Mr. T. M. Healy: I shall be glad if the Chairman of Committees would take part in the debate, and inform us— Mr. Speaker: The hon. and learned Member will see that that is in the nature of an appeal to the Chair from the Chairman of Ways and Means, and is quite out of Order, [311] 849

Reflections on the Chair

Dr. Tanner: I do not like to indulge in any innuendo; but, during the first Session I was in the House, I frequently noticed one of the Whips going to the Chair— Mr. Speaker: Order, order! I must ask the hon. Gentleman not to pursue that line of innuendo.—Dr. Tanner: I had no intention— Mr. Speaker: I must ask the hon. Gentleman to withdraw the expression he has used, [312] 483

Mr. Denay: I was proceeding to ask the right hon. Gentleman opposite to reply to the right hon. Gentleman the Member for South Leeds (Sir Lyon Playfair). I was expressing my surprise when your interruption— Mr. Speaker: Order, order! I must ask the hon. Gentleman to be more respectful, or I must take very serious notice of his remarks, [312] 92

THE NEW RULES OF PROCEDURE (1837)—

Precedence—Resolution

In the course of the debate on Resolution to give precedence to the new Rules of Procedure, Mr. Parnell proposed to add, "in the opinion of this House the state of Ireland is such as to require the disclosure." . . . Mr. Speaker: Order, order! I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Gentleman; but I must point out that we have got to the word "day" in the third line of the Resolution; and, therefore, it would not be competent to the hon. Member to move the Resolution he proposes, [310] 1796, 1797

Precedence of the New Rules of Procedure over the Orders of the Day

In the debate on the Resolution to give precedence to the new Rules of Procedure, after the Resolution had already been agreed to and passed by the House, Mr. Parnell proposed to add a Proviso. Mr. Speaker said: In my opinion, that is in direct opposition to the first proposition. If the Government have power to give precedence among the Orders of the Day to the proposed Rules of Procedure by the first proposition, by the second they are forbidden to do so under the terms of the hon. Gentleman's provision. The two together will have a militating effect one upon the other, [310] 1800, 1801

Mr. Speaker refers to the difficulty arising from an hon. Member who has addressed the House on the Main Question speaking again on Amendments, under circumstances stated, [311] 199, 204, 207, 209

If the 1st Resolution is passed, it will come into operation immediately, [311] 208

[*cont.*]

SPEAKER, The—cont.

I would remind the hon. Gentleman (Mr. Conynbears) that the principle of coercion is not the subject of discussion, but the question of the application of the closure when coercive measures are introduced, [311] 523, 525, 526

Mr. Courtney desired to put a Question in reference to the adjourned debate on the Rules of Procedure, in respect of which there were three Amendments on the Paper to omit the words "if the consent of the Chair has been previously obtained," and three other Amendments to insert other words after the word "made;" and Mr. Courtney asked whether these Amendments ought not to be taken before the Amendments to leave out "if the consent of the Chair has been previously obtained?"—Mr. Speaker thought that these Amendments should take precedence of the Amendments to leave out "if the consent of the Chair has been previously obtained," inasmuch as they come after the word "made," [311] 894

After a Division, an Amendment proposed (Mr. W. H. Smith)—Mr. Speaker was proceeding to put the Question, when Dr. Clark rose and moved the adjournment of the debate—Mr. Speaker: I consider that Motion an abuse of the Rules of the House, and I shall put the Question forthwith, [311] 1647, 1648

Mr. Speaker explains at length the situation after the Motion "That the Speaker do now leave the Chair"—On that Question, supposing that the closure has been moved and the Speaker's consent given, the Question then would be "That the Speaker do now leave the Chair," as against the Amendment; and that Question would become the substantive Question before the House. That would not preclude discussion taking place on a subsequent Amendment, because it does not follow that a Member would make application to the Chair to apply the closure to any subsequent Amendment; it would not necessarily be shut out by the closure operating against the former Amendment [See Text], [311] 1683

The hon. and learned Member is not entitled to discuss the words of another Amendment, [312] 46

Order of Amendments.—The whole point is whether the closure, on being applied, will prevent subsequent Amendments—what may be called "bogus Amendments"—coming in. The whole question is whether, upon the closure being applied, such Amendments will not be ruled out, [312] 49, 102, 103, 434

The First Resolution of the proposed New Rules of Procedure having been agreed to, Mr. W. H. Smith moved, "That this Resolution be a Standing Order of the House." Question arising as to further proceeding with the Resolutions, Mr. Speaker said: The Question before the House is, whether this Resolution should be a Standing or a Sessional Order. I do not think a general

SPEAKER, The—cont.

debate can take place upon a mere question of time, [312] 801

Mr. T. P. Gill: What I wish to know is, whether your ruling extends to the preclusion of Amendments to the Motion, "That ye leave the Chair," for the purpose of going to Committee of Supply upon Civil Service Estimates; and whether your ruling extend, further, to the preclusion of a debate upon the subjects to which Notices apply in Committee of Supply? Mr. Speaker: I cannot presume to decide before they arise. I must see what is said in debate before I can give an opinion, [312] 859, 860

Sir W. Harcourt: There is another inquiry I should like to make. The right hon. Member the First Lord of the Treasury assumed the consent of the Speaker to the closure. Mr. Speaker: Order, order would point out that the Motion now before the House is one for the adjournment of the debate; and, further than that, I recollect these constant references as to whether consent has been obtained or not as usual and entirely irregular. I think it fits myself, and just to the House, that insinuation of that sort is made it is unworthy, and it is untrue. No assent of has been asked or withheld, [313] 177,

Great Eastern Railway—Mr. Labouchere rose to a point of procedure, Sir. I decline to move that the Question be now put. Speaker: The hon. Member having moved that Motion, I decline to put it, [315] 6

Mr. T. M. Healy: I wish to put a Question to you, Sir, on a point of Order—namely, whether an hon. Member who, in the course of the debate, has spoken on the Main Question, can move the closure, having regard to the fact that a Member who has spoken on the Main Question cannot move an Amendment? Mr. Speaker: It is competent for an hon. Member to move closure under the circumstances specified by the hon. and learned Member, [315] 905

Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill—The First Lord of the Treasury moved a Resolution directing the Chairman to put forthwith the Question in regard to such clause or clauses as had been previously decided. To which Amendment moved by Mr. Parnell. Speaker explained the way in which he proposed to put the Question, so as not to include the consideration of other Amendments [315] 1616, 1617, 1618

Technical Schools (Scotland) Bill—Mr. Healy: I claim to move "That the Question be now put." Mr. W. H. Smith has objected—Mr. Speaker: I decline to put that Question, [318] 1253

Mr. T. M. Healy asked whether it was competent for the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. W. H. Smith), after having made a speech to move that the Question be now put. Mr. Speaker: That point was settled on another day, [319] 1015

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

**NEW RULES OF PROCEDURE (1882)—
MR. SPEAKER'S RULINGS.**

Rule 1 (Putting the Question)

The Debate on the Address having been continued for 16 nights—it appearing to Mr. Speaker that the subject had been adequately discussed, and that it was the evident sense of the House that the Question be now put, he so informed the House : Whereupon Mr. W. H. Smith moved, " That the Question be now put ; " Question put ; Ayes 291, Noes 81, [310] 1846, 1852, 1854

Rule 2 (Motions for Adjournment before Public Business)

Mr. Dillwyn having asked leave to move the Adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance—but, it appearing to Mr. Speaker that the subject which the hon. Member asked leave to discuss was included in the Notice of Motion which stood upon the Notice Paper for Tuesday, the 1st March, in the name of the hon. Member for West Belfast, Mr. Speaker declined to submit that Motion to the pleasure of the House, [310] 1777, 1778

Afterwards, Mr. Dillon attempting to refer to the same subject, Mr. Speaker said : The hon. Member is acting now in flagrant violation of what I have just laid down. If the hon. Member refers to jury-packing I shall be obliged to interfere, 1829

Mr. M. Healy : I wish to ask the leave of the House to call attention to a definite matter of urgent public importance—namely, the breach by the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland of a pledge given by him in his place in this House on the 17th May, on a point arising on the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill.—Mr. Speaker : That would be an extremely doubtful matter for me to put. It refers to a matter arising in debate ; and I do not think that would be a definite matter of urgent public importance which I could submit to the House. It refers to a previous debate, and it may be a matter of future debate.—Mr. M. Healy : Do I understand you to rule that Motion would not be in Order ?—Mr. Speaker : Yes ; that is my ruling, [316] 1613

Mr. T. E. Ellis moved the Adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance—namely, the determination of the Government to try by special jury 31 men charged with riot during the collection of tithes at Llangwm, North Wales.—Mr. Speaker, according to the New Rule, called on those Members who supported the Motion to rise in their places ; and, not less than 40 Members having accordingly risen, Mr. Ellis proceeded, [317] 1353, 1354, 1362

Mr. Labouchere having obtained leave to move the Adjournment of the House for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance,—namely, our relations with the Turkish and Egyptian Governments and the Egyptian people : after debate—Mr. Speaker : I think that it is my

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

duty to interfere. The hon. Gentleman rose to move the Adjournment of the House for the discussion of a definite matter of urgent public importance. Although the House has given its sanction, the remarks of the hon. Gentleman cannot be said to refer to a definite matter of urgent public importance, because he is going over the whole relations of this country with France, and proposes to do so with regard to Russia as well as Egypt ; and I think it is an abuse of the Standing Order to take so wide a range, [319] 95

DIVISIONS

Corrections of Errors

Mr. Parnell having pointed out that there was an error in the Official List, and begged to move that the Official List be corrected.—Mr. Speaker : It is not necessary for the hon. Member to move anything. As the hon. Member has given me the information I will take care that an errata be inserted correcting the error and rectifying the Official List, [310] 1415

Mr. Sexton asked whether the attention of the Speaker had been drawn to the fact that the number of Votes in the Division List of last Friday was given as 349 ; whereas only 348 names appeared in the List ; and, whether the record could be amended in that respect ? —Mr. Speaker : If that is so the correction will be made in due course of time, [312] 1023

Pairing

Lord Randolph Churchill : I wish to ask whether there is any precedent for discussion in this House as to arrangements which may take place between Members in regard to Divisions ; whether the practice of pairing has ever been formally recognized by this House ; whether pairs are ever recorded by the House in any of its records ; whether it has ever been the practice of this House, in its corporate capacity, to take any notice whatever of the practice known as pairing ; and whether, if such be the case, a departure from the ancient practice might not be attended with the greatest possible inconvenience ? Mr. Speaker said, he had thought it best to throw no obstacle in the way of this Question being asked—especially as there was great doubt in the minds of hon. Members as to what the proper course was ; and that he should allow a quasi-official statement to be made which might set the minds of hon. Members at rest, and establish a precedent for the future. [An arrangement was suggested by Mr. Akers-Douglas, the Government Whip, and adopted, for which see text], [312] 688

Mr. Speaker expresses his approval of a plan for facilitating the taking of the Divisions of this House, and proposed that it should be tried as soon as the Clerk of the Works had made certain slight structural alterations necessary, [316] 564

Equality of Votes

Marriages Confirmation (Antwerp) Bill, 2R.
Moved, " That the Debate be now adjourned ; " Ayes 75, Noes 75. Mr. Speaker : Under

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

these circumstances I give my voice with the Ayes. Mr. Sexton: I ask you, Sir, whether it is not in accordance with usage that the reasons for Mr. Speaker's casting vote should be given, that they may be entered on the Journals of the House? Mr. Speaker: The usual entry will be made in the Votes, [317] 2016

PRIVILEGE

Sir Wilfrid Lawson called attention to a sentence which appeared in *The Times* newspaper of this morning [February 22] concerning Members of this House, and reflecting, as he thought, on the action of this House itself. The hon. Baronet, having read the sentence referred to, asked whether he should be in Order if he made a Motion on the subject? Mr. Speaker: My attention has been called only a short time ago to the article to which the hon. Baronet refers; but, however grave the charges and imputations made in that article may be, I do not think it is a case of Privilege; and Mr. Speaker referred at length to the restrictions and limitations in respect of Privilege imposed upon the House by itself, [311] 287, 288

The right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Chaplin) has asked me whether my attention has been called to some words attributed to the hon. Member for the Camborne Division of Cornwall (Mr. Conybeare). I this morning saw the speech in which the words referred to occurred. The right hon. Gentleman asks me whether they constitute a breach of Privilege. Unquestionably it is a matter affecting Privilege; but, of course, whether it is a breach of Privilege or not rests with the House to decide. But the matter is graver than that. It is not a reflection on me personally, but a reflection upon the House through the elected Speaker of this House. If any hon. Member thinks fit to impugn my conduct in the Chair, it is competent to him to bring my conduct under the notice of the House, and by a distinct Motion to challenge every act and every word of mine, [313] 371

Mr. Parnell and *The Times* newspaper—Alleged forgery of a Letter—Mr. Sexton: I wish to put a Question to you, Sir—affecting a matter of Privilege. . . . As the matter is one which affects the veracity of an hon. Member of this House in respect to a statement made by him in this House in the discharge of his duty, I wish to know whether I am not entitled to ascertain from the hon. Member for South Tyrone (Mr. T. W. Russell) whether the forged letter was in his possession; how it came into his possession; and if it passed directly from him to the Editor of *The Times*?

Mr. Speaker: Certainly, I think it is, under the circumstances, competent for the hon. Member to put that Question in order to elicit information, [313] 1249

The Times newspaper—"Parnellism and Crime"—I must remind the hon. Member (Sir Charles Lewis) that he proposes to bring before the House a question of Privi-

[*cont.*]SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

lege, which is a definite matter; and the question of Privilege which I understand he is going to raise is an article which appeared in *The Times* newspaper with reference to the hon. Member for East Mayo. I do not think the hon. Member is entitled to review the whole of a preceding debate upon a question which refers to a specific article in a newspaper, which appeared yesterday, and which contains the charge which I understand he is about to deal with as a question of Privilege, [314] 702

The hon. Baronet (Sir Charles Lewis) is compelled to conclude with a Motion, as he has raised a question of Privilege, [314] 703, 708, 707, 717, 719

The ordinary course of procedure is that I should officially direct that only that portion of the article which was read at the Table should be put upon the Votes. It is competent for the hon. Gentleman to move that the whole of the article be printed with the Votes, [314] 754, 757, 758

Mr. Speaker: It does not appear to me that the speech of the hon. Gentleman (Mr. Brodrick) amounts to a question of Privilege. I do not say that the hon. Gentleman is not fully entitled to take notice of it; but, as far as I can gather, the words in the speech of the hon. Gentleman did not refer to any action in this House—that was the limitation I placed on the question of Privilege, [313] 1803

Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Bill—The hon. Member is not entitled, in discussing a Private Bill of this character, to bring forward a matter of Privilege. A question of Privilege must be raised separately after this Bill has been disposed of, and not at the time of Private Business, [315] 492

An attack made upon the Members of a Committee is equivalent to an attack made upon the House itself. No witness has a right to go away from a Committee Room, and then impugn the character of the Gentlemen who compose the Committee, [315] 650

Interference of Peers at Elections—North Paddington Election—Sir Wilfrid Lawson, having stated that certain Peers had sent their carriages to convey voters to the poll at the recent Election for North Paddington, moved a Resolution thereon.—Mr. Speaker: The House will decide whether the evidence is sufficient to found a conclusion that a breach of Privilege has been committed, [317] 361, 365

A Committee cannot be moved for without Notice. A question of Privilege is raised without Notice, [317] 366, 367

The Hornsey Election—Sir Wilfrid Lawson, having drawn attention to the statement that certain Conservative Peers had lent their carriages to assist in conveying voters to the poll at the recent Hornsey Election, asked whether any Member of the Government was prepared to make an investigation into the matter with a view to safeguarding the Privileges of this House?—Mr. Speaker said: I must remind the hon. Baronet that

[*cont.*]

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

the House has already decided the point in another case; and I do not think it can be raised again as a question of Privilege, [317] 1489, 1490

Words Spoken outside the House—Complaint made of certain language used by the hon. Member for Mid Cork (Dr. Tanner) in the Lobby of this House.—Mr. Speaker: I must say that the question as between the hon. Member for Mid Cork (Dr. Tanner) and the hon. Member for Devoizes (Mr. Long) is one which stands upon its own merits. Anything that has passed on any previous evening in reference to the conduct of the hon. Member for Mid Cork must be entirely kept out of the question, and should have no influence in guiding the action of the House, [317] 1185

On a subsequent night (the adjourned debate having been resumed) Dr. Tanner offered an apology, and was thereon directed by Mr. Speaker to withdraw; but, Mr. Long desiring to offer some remarks upon Dr. Tanner's statement, Mr. Speaker said: If it be the general wish of the House, I see no objection to the hon. Member for Mid Cork being present. Dr. Tanner was, with the assent of the House, recalled, and resumed his seat, [317] 1633, 1638, 1650

Mr. Speaker intervenes, and the Motion and Amendment are withdrawn, [317] 1663

Mr. Howell, Member for Bethnal Green, N.E., drew attention to a complaint he had made some time ago (namely, in March) of certain words used towards him by Sir Robert Fowler, in the Lobby of this House, when Mr. Speaker informed him that as the circumstances to which he referred had not occurred within the House, it was not a matter of which the House could take cognizance.—This subject having been revived by Mr. T. M. Healy on the 19th July, Mr. Speaker said: It is impossible to revive now a question of anything that happened in March last; nor has it any reference to the question which, unfortunately, arose yesterday, [317] 1188, 1352

PUBLIC BILLS

Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Bill—Lords' Amendments to Commons' Amendments—Consideration of Lords' Reasons. Mr. Speaker: The Question I shall put from the Chair is, "That this House do not insist upon the Amendment with which the Lords have disagreed." It will not be competent to move any Amendment upon that; and the course taken by the right hon. and learned Gentleman (Mr. J. B. Balfour) will be to say "No" to that proposition. It may be competent, if the right hon. and learned Gentleman agrees to that proposition, to move afterwards an Amendment in the form of a provision, or any Amendment, in short, which may appear fit to the right hon. and learned Gentleman dealing with the subject, [318] 175, 176

Distressed Unions (Ireland) Bill—Committee. Mr. Dillon: What course do the Government propose to take in regard to this Bill?

[*cont.*]

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

I propose that it be considered this day three months. Mr. Speaker: It is put down for this day. Mr. Dillon: Then, if the Government will give no further explanation, I will propose that the Order be discharged. Will such a Motion be in Order? Mr. Speaker: It will not be in Order. Mr. Dillon: Then, I will propose that the Bill be considered this day month. Mr. Speaker: That would be virtually to defeat the Bill, and it is not a Motion known to this House, [318] 485

Irish Land Law Bill—Lords' Amendments to Commons' Amendments considered. Amendment, Clause B, line 9—Mr. Dillon moved to disagree with the Lords' Amendment. Mr. Speaker said it was not competent to the hon. Member to make that Motion, as a Motion that the House agree to the Lords' Amendment was already before the House, [319] 209

With a view to testing the *bona fides* of the Government in this matter, Mr. T. M. Healy desired to know whether he would be in Order in moving a provision that Section 8 of the Irish Land Law Act should be held to apply to such holdings, with this modification—that the landlord might, at any time during the continuance of the statutory term, resume possession of the holding?—Mr. Speaker said, that the Amendment would raise a separate question, which might be entertained when the House had decided whether it would agree with the Lords' Amendment, [319] 984

Mr. Speaker: I understood the hon. and learned Gentleman (Mr. T. M. Healy) rose to a point of Order; but he is now moving an Amendment which I think is not in Order. It is entirely new matter. The "difference in prices, as aforesaid," has nothing whatever to do with the arrears of rent—it is importing matter totally foreign to the Lords' Amendments. . . . The Lords' Amendments are pertinent to the matter of the clause. In the clause there is no reference to arrears of rent; therefore, it is not in Order to introduce the question of arrears in this clause, or in the Lords' Amendments to it, [319] 1057, 1058

Oaths Bill—Dropped Order.—Moved, "That the Bill be now read a second time."—Moved, "That this House do now adjourn."—The effect of the Motion being carried would be that the Bill would be dropped from the Order Book. It could be revived on Notice, to-morrow, by an ordinary Motion. It would then be subject to the same condition as now—the block might be interposed at any moment, [314] 1424, 1432

The Half-Past Twelve o'Clock Rule—"Block-ing"

Duke of Connaught's Leave Bill—Mr. Speaker: If any hon. Member objects that is sufficient to block the Bill, [314] 149

Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Bill—A Verbal Block. Mr. T. M. Healy: I should like to ask you, Mr. Speaker, for the protection of hon. Gentlemen, if, under the circumstances, a verbal objection were taken to proceeding

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SPEAKER, Tho—cont.

with the Bill now, it would not act in the same way as a block under the Half-Past Twelve o'Clock Rule? Mr. Speaker: In reply to the hon. and learned Gentleman I have to say it is not so. A verbal block would apply only to a Notice of Motion, [316] 153

School Fees (Non-Paupers) Bill—Mr. Speaker:

It is obvious that if a Bill which has been on the Paper for some time, and is blocked, is suddenly revived, great hardship would be caused by preventing the power of blocking it. If my memory serves me aright, I think I have already ruled that a block ought to adhere to a Bill, under such circumstances as those referred to, until the measure appears reinstated upon the Paper in the usual way, and there has been an opportunity for the original block to expire, [317] 1741

Instructions to Committees

Mr. Dillon gave Notice that in the Committee on the Distressed Unions (Ireland) Bill he would move that it be an Instruction to the Committee to provide for loans being granted at a low rate of interest, as recommended by the Report of the Inquiry Committee—Mr. Speaker said the Bill was on the Paper for that evening, and the Resolution of the hon. Gentleman would require one day's clear Notice, [317] 358

Public Parks and Works (Metropolis) Bill—

Mr. Kimber: I should like to ask for your direction as to whether, assuming that the ratepayers of Wandsworth wish to place their case before the Committee on the Bill, their *locus standi* could be objected to? Mr. Speaker: In reply to the hon. Member's Question, I can only say that the Committee will, of course, decide its own *locus standi*. Mr. Kimber: Then do I understand that, to make it clear, I ought to move a Special Instruction to the Committee? Mr. Speaker: It would be most unusual to fetter the Committee with an Instruction in the sense which the hon. Member refers to. It would be utterly without example, [315] 802

Money Bills

Coal Mines, &c. Regulation Bill—Mr. Speaker said that, as the proposal involved expenditure which would be chargeable to the rates, it was out of Order. Mr. W. Abraham said that, under the circumstances, he would only move the first part of the Amendment. Mr. Speaker said, that in that case the proposal would necessarily be inoperative, [320] 1124

East India Stock Conversion Bill—Bill reported. Mr. Chance: I do not know whether, by general consent, the consideration of this Bill can be taken now? Mr. Speaker: It cannot be taken now; it must be taken on another day. It is a Money Bill, [315] 627, 780

Bills Relating to Revenue

The Bill which is referred to by the hon. Gentleman is a Bill which bears the title of "The Herb and Ginger Beer Makers' Licence Bill," whereby the hon. Gentleman

SPEAKER, Tho—cont.

proposes to impose an Inland Revenue Duty on certain non-intoxicating beverages. It is impossible for the hon. Gentleman to bring in a Bill of that nature. It would be necessary that such a Bill should be introduced in Committee of the Whole House, on the recommendation of a Minister of the Crown, [314] 840

Colonial Service (Pensions) Bill

Dr. Clark: I see there is Notice of opposition to this Bill by the hon. Member for Cambridge, and I ask whether the hon. Baronet (Sir Herbert Maxwell) is in Order in proceeding with the Bill?—Mr. Speaker: It is a Money Bill, [311] 553

Mr. Sexton: As a matter of Order, Mr. Speaker, does not the opposition prevent the Motion from being taken?—Mr. Kenyon: There is no Notice of objection.—Mr. Speaker: As it is a new Motion, and the hon. Gentleman (Mr. T. E. Ellis) objects, it will have to be deferred, [311] 557

Mr. Hunter: I rise to Order. Is it in Order to proceed with this Bill (*Superannuation Acts Amendment Bill*) which is blocked?—Mr. Speaker: This is a Money Bill, and the Notice of Amendment does not apply, [320] 1812

PRIVATE BILLS (by Order)

Belfast Main Drainage Bill—Petition and Order of Leave [1st Feb., 1886] read; Bill read 1^o and 2^o; The Bill having been reported and considered in the last Session of Parliament, Motion now made, "That the Bill be ordered to be read 3^o." Mr. Sexton asked that further progress might be postponed with the Bill?—Mr. Speaker: I have to point out to the hon. Member that the present Motion is in pursuance of a Resolution of the House, in order that the Bill may be replaced in the same position as it occupied in the last Session. The Motion now is only that the Bill be ordered to be read 3^o; and the Motion for the third reading will come up on Friday, when the hon. Member will have an opportunity of making any observation upon that stage. Two days' interval must elapse between the present Order and the Motion for the third reading, [310] 385, 386

In the matter of the Belfast Main Drainage Bill, Mr. Speaker expresses his opinion that it would not be out of Order, nor would it be improper, to restrict the action of the Corporation in reference to the incurring of any liability in respect of the drainage works until the examination of the works itself has received the sanction of the voters and ratepayers of the borough, [317] 36, 37

Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, &c. Railway.—Consideration of Bill, as amended. Question, "That the Bill, as amended, be now considered," put, and agreed to.—Mr. T. M. Healy: May I ask you, Mr. Speaker, what Question has been now considered?—Mr. Speaker: The Bill now stands for third reading on some future day, and the hon. and learned Gentlemen will be able to put

[cont.]

[cont.]

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

down whatever Amendments he may think proper, [318] 344, 345

Great Eastern Railway Bill—The Motion having been made that the Bill be re-committed in respect of certain clauses, it would not be in Order to discuss the whole subject-matter of the Bill. If the Bill be re-committed, it will necessarily have to come down to the House again, and the hon. Member will then be in a position to move the Motion which now stands in his name, [314] 224, 226, 227, 228

Manchester Ship Canal—It is not necessary to move the rejection of the Motion. The Question is "That the Standing Orders be suspended," and that Motion may be met by a negative, [315] 1346, 1350, 1703

Municipal Trust Company Bill—Moved, "That the Bill be now read a second time."—Dr. Tanner: I beg to move that the discussion of the Bill be deferred.—Mr. Speaker: As the Bill is down on the Paper by Order, it is not competent for the hon. Member to move that the discussion be deferred, [313] 870

Sutton District Water Bill—Insertion of New Clauses in a Bill.—The hon. Gentleman proposes to re-commit the Bill for the purpose of inserting new clauses, and the discussion must be confined to the new clauses which he proposes to insert, [314] 932, 933

West Lancashire Railway Bill—Votes disallowed for Interest.—There can be no doubt that the votes of hon. Members have been frequently disallowed in consequence of their interest in Private Bills; but I am not aware that such disqualification extends so far as to exclude them from taking part in the advocacy of, or opposition to, any particular measure, [313] 1015, 1016

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis Corporation Bill—If the Bill is opposed, the second reading must stand over, [311] 930

Motion made, "That the Bill be now read a second time." Dr. Tanner criticized the provisions of the Bill.—Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not entitled to go through the clauses of the Bill in this manner, [311] 1055

Instructions to Committees

Mr. T. M. Healy: Founding myself on the precedent of the *Manchester Ship Canal Bill*, [316] 26, I will move an Instruction to the Committee to report to the House on Monday.—Mr. Speaker: The hon. and learned Member cannot do that now. He must give Notice of such a Motion, [318] 192

Sutton District Water Bill—The Bill must, in the first place, be read a second time, and the hon. Member may then give Notice of an Instruction, [310] 1542

PUBLIC PETITIONS

Alleged Fictitious Signatures—The Coal and Wine Duties—Special Report of the Select Committee on Public Petitions brought up. The Report condemned a Petition from Haggerston in favour of the continuance of the Coal and Wine Duties, which it stated

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

to be a distinct violation of the Privileges of this House, and to call for some mark of its disapproval. Sir Charles Forster, Chairman of that Committee, moved that the Order for the reception of the Petition be read, and discharged. Mr. Bradlaugh asked if it was competent for him to allow the Motion of the hon. Baronet to be carried, and then follow it up with a Motion for the appointment of a Select Committee on a subsequent day?—Mr. Speaker: It will be competent for the hon. Member to submit an Amendment in the event of the debate being adjourned. If he prefers that course he can move an Amendment at once. Perhaps the hon. Member will consider it the better course to move the adjournment of the debate, so that the matter may be brought under the full consideration of the House, [313] 1779

Alleged Fictitious Signatures—Mr. Webster said, he had a Petition from the Anti-Wine and Coal Dues Association, St. Pancras, against the continuance of the Coal and Wine Dues, as to which he ought to inform the House that he had received information that a great many of the signatures were forgeries and fictitious.—Mr. Speaker: The best course will be for the hon. Member to present the Petition, and it can then be referred to the Committee sitting to inquire into the presentation of several other Petitions, [314] 1450

Mr. Speaker: The position is that, this man (Reginald Bidmead) having confessed himself guilty, the House is asked to decide that he should attend at the Bar, to be reprimanded by me. I apprehend that the adoption of that course would not prevent the case of any other person being dealt with, [316] 592, 593, 594—Mr. Bradlaugh: If the Orders on the Paper be discharged, and the Petitions cancelled, will they cease to be within the jurisdiction of this House?—Mr. Speaker: It would not prevent notice being taken of them if further proceedings were ordered with respect to them, [316] 592, 593, 594

Case of Israel Lipski, Convicted of Murder—Mr. Courtney said, he was somewhat surprised to find that the hon. Member had presented to the House a Petition that ought not to have been presented at all to the House of Commons. The Petition was addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and it should have been laid before him at the House Office.—Mr. Speaker said: The presentation of the Petition to this House is altogether irregular; and no notice, consequently, can be taken of it, [319] 1256

RULES OF DEBATE

Use of the Queen's Name—Undoubtedly the latter part of the hon. Member's Question was contrary to the established traditions of this House, by bringing the name of Her Majesty and the Crown directly into the proceedings of the House in the way he did, [318] 1373

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

Relevancy—Mr. Illingworth: I wish to ask you, Sir, whether I should be in Order in moving an Amendment by way of amendment to that now before the House?—Mr. Speaker: It is quite in Order to move an Amendment to the Amendment, [310] 733

Notices—Mr. Chaplin: I notice, Sir, that last night a Notice was placed on the Paper by the hon. Member for Camborne to the effect that he will call attention to the general condition of agriculture, as requiring the immediate attention of Parliament. I wish to know, Sir, from you whether the effect of that Notice will be to prevent the discussion of the agricultural situation on the Report of the Address this afternoon?—Mr. Speaker: I consider that the right hon. Gentleman will be debarred from discussing the question, inasmuch as a Motion on the subject is on the Paper for a future day, [311] 15

Committee of Supply—Mr. Sexton: Sir, I gave you Notice of a Motion which I proposed to submit on the Motion that you leave the Chair for the purpose of enabling the House to go into Committee of Supply. I do not find my Notice on the Paper; and therefore I wish to know whether you have ruled it to be out of Order?—Mr. Speaker: This being a Monday, and the first Order of the Day being for the consideration of Supplementary Estimates in Committee of Supply, it will be my duty, the moment the Order is read, to leave the Chair, without putting the Question, [311] 724

Mr. Labouchere: In order to put an end to the Bill, it must be remembered that the repealing measure has not only to pass the House of Commons, but the House of Lords as well. Who were the Members of that House? They were the subservient political slaves of the Prime Minister. [*Cries of "Oh, oh!" and "Order!"*] Mr. Speaker: The hon. Gentleman is not treating the other branch of the Legislature with proper courtesy—a courtesy always due from one House to the other, [313] 101

Offensive Words in reference to the other House—Mr. Harris: The Bill (*Irish Land Law Bill*) contained some large and broad principles; but those principles were disfigured by the bad, mean, pettifogging ways of noble Lords in "another place."—Mr. Speaker: Order! The hon. Member cannot speak in such terms without disregarding the courtesy due from one House to the other; and, moreover, his remarks are not pertinent to the Amendment before the House, [319] 303

Mr. Conybeare: All I can say is that it is our duty to take our stand, in a matter like this, against what I do not hesitate to call the insolent interference of the Lords.—Mr. Speaker: Order, order! The hon. Member has used an expression not consistent with the ordinary courtesy of this House towards the other House. That is a word that ought not to be applied to the other House of Parliament, [319] 1880

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

Amendments—The Question, "That the Clause be now put," would be open to amendment [311] 1682

Amendments—Mr. Speaker: There is manifestly great inconvenience in discussing a general question of land on an Amendment to a Motion for the introduction of a Bill, the amendment of the Criminal Law. An Amendment, in my opinion, must bear a relation to the Bill to which it refers, [312] 249

Amendments—A New Clause—*Metropolitan Open Spaces Act (1881) Extension Bill*—Mr. Speaker: I must remind the hon. Baronet (Sir John Lubbock) that this clause ought properly to be moved by the hon. Gentleman in whose name it stands; and must point out to the House that, in his absence, I do not think it could be moved. Mr. Chance: Cannot it be done by the general consent of the House?—Mr. Speaker: It would introduce an inconvenient precedent, [313] 1547, 1548

Amendments—Mr. Speaker: I observe that in the Amendment of the hon. Member it is proposed to leave out all the words of "That." I may point out that there is another Amendment on the Paper dealing with subsequent words, which will be out of Order if the first Amendment is put in this for [316] 887

Amendments—The whole principle is involved in this Amendment; and if that fails then the Amendment of the hon. Gentleman falls with it, [317] 888, 1091

Amendments—I call the attention of the hon. Member for Inverness-shire to the fact that the House has already amended the clause and the Motion to leave it out of the Bill cannot now be made.—Dr. Cameron: I ask, Sir, if it is not the practice first to amend the clause, and then to put the Question, "That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill?"—Mr. Speaker: That is not so. Report, [317] 888, 889

Supply—Votes on Account—Mr. A. O'Connor: May I ask you, Sir, if it is practicable for the Government to take a Vote on Account without first moving that you leave the Chair?—Mr. Speaker: Yes; it has been repeatedly done. . . . It is not competent for an hon. Member to move an Amendment to the Motion that the Speaker leave the Chair for the purpose of considering a Vote on Account, [312] 376, 377

Motion to insert a New Clause—It is not competent for the hon. Gentleman to move a new clause in the absence of the hon. Member in whose name it stands, [314] 836

Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh: In the absence of my hon. Friend the Member for the College Division of Glasgow, I beg to move the Amendment standing in his name. Mr. Speaker: It is not competent to move a clause standing in the name of another hon. Member, [317] 593

Question—Mr. Speaker: The hon. Gentleman asks this Question, I suppose, in consequence of the ruling I gave the other day. If the hon. Gentleman is personally interested

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

rested in the Question, he can put it; but, as there is nothing personal in the Question, it would be rather a stretch of power for the hon. Gentleman to put it for another Member without having received the sanction of the latter, [320] 30

Notice—The hon. Gentleman (Mr. Conybeare) is not entitled to move any Resolution, inasmuch as he has given no Notice of it. The Order of the House is that a Resolution must be in the hands of Members, and due Notice must be given of it. The hon. Member cannot spring, so to speak, a Resolution upon the House, [314] 1718

Motions set down for Half-Past Four—It is not competent for the hon. and learned Member to dispute my ruling; but I may tell him, for his information, that Motions at half-past 4 are not included in the ordinary Motions for the day—they stand in a category by themselves, [315] 414

Exceptional Motion—Precedence—The Resolution giving precedence to the *Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill* was that the Bill should have precedence over all the Orders of the Day and Notices of Motion, including the Rules of Procedure. The Motion now before the House—Jubilee Thanksgiving Service (Westminster Abbey)—is an exceptional Motion, made for the general convenience of the House, and so stands in a category by itself, and has no bearing on the Business of the House. . . . The hon. and learned Member will note the distinction between the Business of the House and the general convenience of the House on an exceptional occasion, [316] 80

The Standing Order which rules that while Supply and the Committee of Ways and Means are open the first Order of the Day on Friday shall be either Supply or Ways and Means is distinctly superseded by the Order of the House giving precedence to the *Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill*. Clearly, if the Government were to take Supply, the Motions preceding the Committee of Supply would have to be gone through, and all such Motions would be preliminary to my leaving of the Chair, [316] 418

Competency of Members to put Questions upon a Notice of Motion—Mr. Dillon: I wish to ask whether we may not be permitted to ask Questions of the right hon. Gentleman the Leader of the House in reference to the Notice of Motion he has just given? Mr. Speaker: It would be quite contrary to Order, [316] 1222, 1223

Questions

Disallowance of Question 21 (Feb. 27)—Mr. Speaker disallows this Question, as containing an insinuation and imputation of a very grave character indeed; not only against the Government, but against the witnesses who gave their evidence before Lord Cowper's Commission; and added: There have been several instances this Session of Questions having been presented to me which contained imputations and reflections upon persons outside this House; and severely condemns this practice, [310] 763

[*cont.*]SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

Disallowance of Question—Mr. J. O'Connor: I wish to ask the right hon. Gentleman whether this Lord Cork is the same Earl of Cork and Orrery who is Master of the Buckhounds at a salary of—Mr. Speaker: Order, order! The Question which the hon. Member is now putting is one that has been refused on my authority, [311] 174

As a general rule, communications are sent to hon. Members whenever there is any irregularity in their Questions. The reason why the hon. Gentleman's Question was rejected was because it contained matter of argument. . . . It is not usual to put down a Question which has already received a full reply, [313] 333, 334

Answers to Questions not to be debated—Unquestionably, in answer to a Question, it is the Question itself that has to be answered, and debate is not permitted, [310] 167

Mr. T. P. O'Connor: I wish to ask you, Sir, as a matter of Order, whether a Member of this House is justified in entering into debateable matter in answer to a Question? Mr. Speaker: No; that would certainly be contrary to the Rule. What I understand the hon. and learned Gentleman (the Solicitor General for Ireland) to be doing is replying to the principle involved in a series of Questions on the Paper to-day, and laying the foundation for the determination on his part not to reply to Questions which involve legal proceedings now going on, [310] 1234

Alteration of Question—Colonel Nolan: I rise to Order. I wish to ask your ruling, Mr. Speaker, whether this Question [which respected Queen's Plates] is not of an argumentative character? Does it not assume a point which has been very frequently argued in this House? Mr. Speaker: The Question certainly does assume that Queen's Plates have entirely failed of their object. If the hon. and gallant Gentleman objects to it, it may be omitted from the Question, and the remainder may be asked, [311] 581

Dr. Tanner: I will ask the right hon. and learned Gentleman (the Attorney General for Ireland) also a point which is inserted in the Question, but which, I find, has been removed from the Paper. Mr. Speaker: Order, order! The hon. Gentleman is therefore not entitled to ask it, [314] 966

Alteration of Question—Mr. Chance complained that, whereas a Notice of Question which he had handed in relative to the removal of a certain placard by the Royal Irish Constabulary contained the contents of the placard, that portion had been expunged at the Table.—Mr. Speaker: The reason why I refused to allow that placard to appear is that of late a very large number of Questions have been given in containing a very large quantity of matter to be printed; and it was so overloading the Paper that I thought it right to stop the insertion of anonymous extracts from papers, and not to trouble the House with them, [318] 43

[*cont.*]

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

Discussion arising whether the placard was not in itself of an illegal character, Mr. Speaker said: If the hon. Gentleman will put upon the Paper a Question to the Attorney General for Ireland, asking what specific and particular passage in the placard he considers to be of an illegal character to justify the action taken, I think that would meet the circumstances of the case, [318] 46

Mr. T. D. Sullivan: I must press for an answer to my Question—whether a newspaper publishing the same matter as is contained in that placard, and circulating in the district referred to, will be liable to be seized by the police? Mr. Speaker: That is a question of law, which the hon. and learned Gentleman could not answer off-hand; and I doubt even whether such a Question could be put to him properly, [318] 197

The hon. and learned Member is now asking a Question which does not fairly arise upon the Question on the Paper, [310] 1218

Irregularity of Question.—Colonel King-Harman: Until the Government can obtain from Parliament powers for changing the venue, so that the accused may be tried in some district where the influence of the National League will not be paramount?—Mr. Sexton: I wish to ask you, Mr. Speaker, as a matter of Order, whether the hon. and gallant Gentleman is entitled to make a Question in this House the vehicle of such an assumption as is expressed in the last few lines of the Question? Mr. Speaker: I think the hon. Gentleman will see that this is but the repetition of a Question that was asked by the hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for North Longford. I did not think it necessary to interfere in that case, and I do not think it necessary to interfere now, [311] 1761

Mr. Speaker: Order, order! The hon. Gentleman is not asking a Question. Mr. Storey: Excuse me, I am asking a Question. Mr. Speaker: The hon. Gentleman is arguing the question, [315] 623, 624

Mr. T. M. Healy: I wish to know whether the House should keep upon its records a Question which assumes that the agitation which these persons are engaged in is a "criminal conspiracy?" Mr. Speaker: I think that the assumption to which the hon. and learned Gentleman alludes ought not to be made in the Question, [315] 896

Irregularity of Practice.—Mr. Speaker: I must call the attention of the House to the practice which is springing up, after Questions have been gone through, and even after they have been gone through a second time, and after all supplementary inquiries have been put, of hon. Gentlemen rising to refer to the answers given by Ministers. This gives rise to great confusion, and I hope the House will not sanction the practice, [320] 279, 1360

Mr. T. W. Russell had given Notice of a Question, which was afterwards withdrawn.—Mr. E. Harrington asked, as a point of Order,

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

whether he might be permitted to refer to: The Question contained serious imputation on the character of the district which is represented; and he desired to know if he was at liberty to read the Question, and telegram in reference to it?—Mr. Speaker: I have not seen the Question to which the hon. Gentleman refers; but, as he represents the district in which an outrage is alleged to have occurred, he may make a personal explanation, [311] 1753, 1754

The Question of the hon. Member appears to be an argument in the guise of a Question, [314] 42

Matter of opinion cannot form the subject of a Question, [314] 354

The reason why the Question was partly struck out was that the hon. Member asked the Government a Question on a matter of opinion, which was entirely without the scope of a Question. The hon. Member is not entitled to ask a Question as to a matter of opinion. With regard to the other point the hon. Member has raised, I may say that, as a general rule, hon. Members consult with the Clerk at the Table as to whether their Questions are in Order or not; and, as a rule, everything is done in an amicable manner. I assure the hon. Member that no Question is struck off which is not palpably against the Rules of the House, [312] 189

Argumentative Questions.—Mr. Speaker: Order! The Question itself is of a very argumentative character, and asks for an opinion; and it is not usual to ask for an opinion from a Minister in the form of a Question, nor to draw inferences, [313] 196, 356, 379, 542

Order, order! The hon. Gentleman is not entitled to debate this Question. The Question has been asked, and it is for the right hon. and gallant Gentleman to answer if he sees fit, [314] 1272

Irregular Expressions.—Mr. De Lisle asked if "the Coercion Bill," as given in the Question, was the proper designation of the Bill before the House?—Mr. Speaker: The proper and official title ought to have been the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill.—An Irish Member: "Coercion Bill."—Mr. Speaker: Order, order! [314] 335

Mr. De Lisle: Is it in Order to introduce into a Question offensive words or nicknames which, in the opinion of many Members of this House, are calculated to produce sedition and to bring the law into contempt? In this Question the words "Coercion Act" are used instead of "Criminal Law Amendment Act." I wish to ask, Sir, whether the use of this expression is in Order, and also to call to your attention the fact that the same words which appear to me to be offensive are used in a Question which is to be asked on a future day? Mr. Speaker: I have no doubt it is by inadvertence that the words to which the hon. Member takes exception appear on the Paper. But I have already given directions that an alteration shall be made in the words which will appear on the Paper to-morrow. Mr. Sexton:

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

Are we to understand that this phrase cannot appear on the Paper of this House, and cannot be used in the course of debate—because hitherto it has been the expression commonly used in discussion in this House? Mr. Speaker: I do not go so far as that. I only say that it is not a proper expression to appear on the Paper, [318] 931

I wish to ask you, Sir, whether, in view of the fact that an Envoy from His Holiness the Sovereign Pontiff of the Catholic Church was lately received by Her Majesty the Queen, ordinary usage does not require that he should be described by his historical and accepted title, and not by that of the Pope of Rome as it appears in the Question? Mr. Speaker: There is nothing irregular in the Question, [318] 1173

Order—Mr. O'Hanlon, who had two Questions on the Paper, said: I wish to postpone those Questions until they can be answered by the Chief Secretary. The Parliamentary Under Secretary (Colonel King-Harman): I can answer the Questions. Mr. O'Hanlon: I wish to reserve them for some future occasion. Mr. Speaker: Order, order! It is quite competent for the right hon. and gallant Gentleman to answer the Questions on the Paper, [315] 1730

Mr. Speaker: If the right hon. and learned Gentleman (the Lord Advocate) refuses to answer the Question I cannot compel him, [314] 1272; [317] 765

Mr. Sexton: I wish to ask you, Sir, whether it is in Order, or respectful to Her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, to speak of and to use the expression "Romish ceremonies," which appears in the third paragraph of the Question? Mr. Speaker: I did not take any exception to the expression when I first saw it, nor do I think that any exception can be taken to it now. I do not suppose that any insult to any Member of this House was for a moment intended. Mr. Sexton: We consider it extremely offensive. Mr. Speaker: With that knowledge I shall take care that in future Questions are so framed as not to offend the prejudices and feelings—very just feelings—of hon. Members, [320] 1671

Limitation—I think it is exceeding the usual limits of a Question to ask an hon. Member of this House what he stated outside the House, [318] 1332

Limitation of Questions, [318] 49, 363, 1176

Premature Discussion of a Subject

On a Question by Dr. Cameron, Mr. Speaker said: It is impossible for me to anticipate events, and to determine now whether such a discussion would be in Order or not. When the case arises I shall, of course, be prepared to give my decision upon the point, [310] 1793

It is a distinct Rule of the House that no Motion on the Paper can be anticipated, either by general debate, or by an Amendment made to the Address, [310] 1830

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

On Order for Committee on the *Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Bill*, Mr. Maurice Healy offered some remarks on the constitution of the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Speaker: Order, order! The hon. Gentleman is now discussing the merits of the Bill, [311] 114

The hon. Member (Mr. De Lisle) is now discussing an Amendment on the Paper which it will be only in Order for him to discuss when that Amendment is arrived at in due course, [311] 398, 605

The hon. Gentleman (Mr. W. A. Macdonald) is dealing very discursively with this Rule. He is not entitled to pursue the line of argument he has commenced, [311] 424

The hon. Member is discussing at some length Rules which are not yet before the House; and I point out that in doing so he is not in Order, [311] 1670

I must remind the right hon. Gentleman that he is violating one of the Rules of this House, which is that no Member is entitled to discuss the provisions of a measure which is now before "another place," [314] 68

Premature Discussion of a Bill, [315] 1033

The Vaccination Act—I am sorry to interrupt the hon. Gentleman (Mr. Picton); but I must remind him that he is now speaking on a subject—the Compulsory Vaccination Laws—in regard to which he has given Notice of a Motion for a future day, [315] 1053

Relevancy and Irrelevancy

Mr. Speaker: Order, order! I have twice reminded the hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wallace) that he is dealing most irrelevantly with the subject before the House, and I must now direct him to discontinue his speech, [310] 1818, 1819

Mr. Speaker calls attention to the continued irrelevance on the part of the hon. Member (Mr. Harrington) and directs him to discontinue his speech, [310] 1491

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Gentleman (Mr. Lane) is not discussing the Question before the House in any sense. He is not speaking to the Resolutions either in their individual or their collective capacity. . . . Order, order! I have told the hon. Gentleman that he is not speaking relevantly, and if I have to interrupt him again I shall be obliged to take stronger measures. . . . I must direct the hon. Gentleman to discontinue his speech in consequence of continued irrelevancy, [311] 379, 390, 550

This is the second time I have to request the hon. Gentleman (Mr. Blane) to keep to the Amendment, with which his remarks have no connection whatever, [312] 94, 95

Sir R. Paget: I want to know whether the hon. Gentleman (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) is justified, on a Motion for the adjournment of the debate, to discuss the whole question and subjects already discussed? Mr. Speaker: I do not think that if the hon. Gentleman reviews the debate on this Motion he would be in Order, [312] 114, 115

[*cont.*

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

It would be travelling wide of the Question to discuss the details of a Purchase Scheme on a Motion to bring in a Bill to amend the Criminal Law, [312] 1690, 1703

Mr. Shirley: Is the noble Lord in Order in referring to a speech made in this House in another debate during the present Session?

Mr. Speaker: The noble Lord, I imagine, is referring to a speech in what may almost be called a stage of the Bill now under discussion, and I cannot rule that he is out of Order, [312] 1709

The career of the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Goschen), or references of the sort which the hon. Member is now making, have nothing whatever to do with the introduction of this (the Crimes) Bill, [312] 1881

The relations between the Catholic Clergy and the Holy See and between this country and the Pope do not appear to me to be relevant in discussing the introduction of the Crimes Bill [312] 1889

Police Force Enfranchisement Bill—I do not think a discussion on the past history of the Women's Suffrage Question would be in Order. The enfranchisement of women was a separate question, regarding which there was already a Bill before the House, [313] 1311, 1312

Duke of Connaught's Leave Bill—Mr. E. Robertson: I wish to know, Sir, whether, in discussing this Bill, we shall not be at liberty to consider the practice of appointing to high positions in the Army and Navy Members of the Royal Family? Mr. Speaker: That would certainly be out of Order. Mr. A. O'Connor: On the question of Order, Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask you whether you will be good enough to direct the Clerk at the Table to take down that ruling as a precedent? Mr. Speaker: I shall do nothing of the sort, [314] 1700

Mr. Atkinson asked whether the hon. and learned Member's remarks were relevant—because they appeared to him to be nonsense?—Mr. Speaker: There can be no point of Order with regard to irrelevancy upon a Motion for the adjournment of the debate. Mr. Healy: I thought I caught the word "nonsense." I do not know, Mr. Speaker, whether that word is in Order; if so, it will greatly enlarge the Parliamentary vocabulary. Mr. Speaker thought that "nonsense" was not a Parliamentary expression; but had interpreted it to refer to "irrelevancy," [315] 1088

Amendments to Lords' Amendments—Any Amendment proposed in this House must be relevant to the Lords' Amendment then under consideration, [315] 1559

Belfast Main Drainage Bill—What the House has now to consider are the Lords' Amendments to the *Main Drainage Bill*; and it would not be in Order to discuss any particular clause in the Public Health Act, [317] 59, 60, 494

Right of Reply

Orkney Roads Bill—Moved, "That the Bill be now read a second time." Mr. Lyell moved the rejection of the Bill; after de-

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

bate, Mr. Lyell rose to say "a few words reply." Mr. Speaker: I must point to the hon. Member that he is not entitled reply, [310] 1209

Speaking a Second Time—Mr. Parnell: right hon. Gentleman the Leader of the House, while assenting to the Motion for adjournment of the debate—Mr. Speaker: I must point out that the hon. Gentleman has already spoken. Mr. Parnell: I submit to you, Sir, that I spoke upon Main Question before the House. It is known that a Member who moves the adjournment of the debate is speaking to call on the Main Question until his Motion has been put from the Chair. Mr. Speaker: The hon. Gentleman cannot, under the circumstances, speak twice; but if he likes to grant its indulgence to him, he may do so, address it again, [313] 180, 1

The hon. Member who moved the adjournment has exhausted his right, having already addressed the House, [315] 652

Licensed Premises (Earlier Closing) (Scotland) Bill—Mr. Speaker said, he would rule the hon. Member that he had no right reply—he had moved to agree with the Lords' Amendment, [319] 1632

Un-Parliamentary Language—Dr. T. St. John: Shame, shame!—Mr. Speaker: (Order!) I must call the attention of the Gentleman to the fact that he has uttered a word which is not Parliamentary. He used the word "Shame." It is a word which is of recent use, and one which is coming frequent. It is an expression which ought to be rigorously put down. With authority and sanction of the House, I propose for the future to take notice of it, [310] 166, 167

Mr. Coghill: By the sweet and persuasive influence of dynamite—Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not entitled to speak in any way of any section of the House, [311]

Mr. Clancy: It seems to me like a piece of insolence on the part of a gentleman like the late Chief Secretary for Ireland, who is self utterly ignorant of the affairs of Ireland—Mr. Speaker: The hon. Gentleman applied the word "insolence" to a Member of this House. That is altogether a Parliamentary expression. The hon. Member will withdraw it, [311] 1697

Mr. Dillon: I wish to ask whether the Member is in Order in entering upon argument to prove that a denial made by another hon. Member is not worthy of notice?—Mr. Speaker: It would not be competent for the hon. Member to question the denial of the hon. Member for Cork; but, as I understood the hon. Member he accepted the denial, [314] 255

Mr. De Lisle: The hon. Member for Mid (Dr. Tanner), standing below the Bar, said of us, sitting on this side of the House, that we are a "damned lot of cads." ["So you are;" and cries "Order!"]—Mr. Speaker: I must direct those words to be taken down. The hon. Member for Mid Cork any-

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

to say in reply!—Dr. Tanner said a few words. Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says he reiterates the expression. His remarks must not be allowed to pass without notice. I must order him to withdraw, and to apologize to the House for having used that expression. . . . The hon. Member is not to dictate to me what I am to do, [314] 847

Admiral Field: Then we have an ex-Secretary to the Admiralty who assisted that ex-First Lord in his villainous work.—Mr. Speaker: The hon. and gallant Member will be good enough to withdraw that expression, [315] 1210

Mr. T. M. Healy: Then, Sir, the Chief Secretary's statement was a mere quibble.—Mr. Speaker: Order, order! I consider the interruption of the hon. and learned Member to be disorderly and un-Parliamentary, and I ask him to withdraw it. . . . This is a matter of some importance. The hon. and learned Member interrupted a Question asked by another hon. Member in a disorderly manner, and he said that a statement made by a right hon. Member of this House was a quibble. I ask the hon. and learned Member to withdraw that expression, [315] 1431, 1432

Mr. T. E. Ellis wished to know whether it was in Order for an hon. Member to declare that the Anti-Tithe League was an illegal organization?—Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member used that expression, it is clearly out of Order. Subsequently, Mr. Speaker suggested that the hon. Member should substitute the words "Anti-Tithe agitation," [316] 1029

Mr. Redmond: The Chief Secretary for Ireland had made statements regarding Ireland which were baseless and without the slightest foundation.—Dr. Tanner: That is characteristic of him.—Mr. Speaker: Order, order! Do I understand the hon. Gentleman to have used the expression "that is characteristic of him?"—Dr. Tanner: Yes; I said characteristic.—Mr. Speaker: Then the hon. Gentleman will withdraw the expression.—Dr. Tanner: Well, Sir, of course, if it is not in Order, I will withdraw it.—Mr. Speaker: Order, order! When I ask the hon. Gentleman to withdraw, I expect the withdrawal in the manner this House is accustomed to.—Dr. Tanner: If you order me to withdraw it, Sir, I will withdraw it, [316] 1072

Mr. W. A. Macdonald: They believed there was nothing too mean, nothing too despicable, for the Government to do in order to gain a point under certain circumstances.—Mr. Speaker: Order, order! The hon. Gentleman is not justified in using that language in this House. I must ask him to withdraw it, [316] 1273

Mr. Dillon: Proposals of the usual dishonest character between the Chief Secretary for Ireland.—Mr. Speaker: Did I hear the hon. Gentleman say "of the usual dishonest character?"—Mr. Dillon: Yes, Sir.—Mr. Speaker: Then he will at once withdraw

[*cont.*]SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

that. It was an un-Parliamentary expression which the hon. Member should not have used, [316] 1338, 1339

Mr. Tomlinson asked whether the hon. Member (Mr. Molloy) was entitled to speak of Members going to their constituencies "with their hands full of lies?"—Mr. Speaker said, he had not heard the expression; but if it had been used it was highly un-Parliamentary, and would, of course, be withdrawn, [316] 1631

Mr. P. Stanhope: He could quite understand that a Vote of Thanks to Mr. Gladstone for his message of peace to Ireland must strike the lackadaisical and whimsical mind of the right hon. Gentleman who now held the reins of power in Ireland as being a monstrous proposition.—Mr. Speaker: Order, order! I must caution the hon. Member against using language which is not Parliamentary, and not commonly courteous. If the hon. Member repeats that language I shall Name him to the House.—Mr. P. Stanhope: I bow, Sir, to your decision. If, under the impulse of a very strong feeling with regard to the Executive in Ireland, I used an expression which I cannot believe will be condemned by the majority of the English people.—Mr. Speaker: Order, order! I must ask the hon. Member not to defend language which, from the Chair, I have emphatically condemned, [320] 763

Imputations on Members

Mr. Harrington said, he wished to ask Mr. Speaker if it were in Order to use the word "tyranny" [as applied to hon. Members of that House?—Mr. Speaker said, that the word used by the hon. Member did not contravene the Rules of Parliament; but it was, of course, a strong expression, [310] 193

There is nothing in the remarks of the hon. Member to call for my intervention, although an imputation of motives is un-Parliamentary, [310] 212

Mr. M. J. Kenny asked, whether the noble Lord (Lord Ernest Hamilton) was in Order in charging an hon. Member with inciting the Irish people to commit perjury?—Mr. Speaker said, he understood that the noble Lord was arguing that on the interpretation of a series of speeches they amounted to a recommendation of that course, [310] 329

Mr. Holmes: The hon. Member for Cork (Mr. Parnell) threatened Her Majesty's Government with dynamiters, who were to come from America.—Mr. Parnell: I wish to ask you, Sir, whether the right hon. and learned Gentleman is entitled to accuse me of having used threats?—Mr. Speaker: What I understood the right hon. and learned Gentleman to mean was that the hon. Member had intimated his opinion that in a certain contingency dynamiters would come from America, [310] 843

[*cont.*]

SPEAKER, The—cont.

Mr. Nolan: If hon. Members could be induced to act intelligently, and in a gentlemanly manner—Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must withdraw that expression as regards hon. Members of this House, [311] 533

Colonel Hambro: I rather imagine his real object has been to stave off the discussion which the House desires to enter upon at a later period of the evening.—Mr. Speaker: The hon. and gallant Gentleman is not entitled to attribute motives of that kind to the hon. Member, [311] 1056

The expression "proceedings involving wilful and intentional delay" is not un-Parliamentary, [311] 1661

Sir H. Havelock-Allan: I understood the hon. Gentleman to say that the Chief Secretary has had a lie put into his mouth by some Member of this House; and I want to know from you, Sir, if such an expression is regular?—Mr. Speaker: I noticed the expression; but I did not understand the hon. Gentleman to imply that the right hon. Gentleman had stated that that was not true, but that a statement had been supplied to the right hon. Gentleman which was not correct, [312] 778

I ask you, Mr. Speaker, whether the hon. Member is not bound to withdraw that expression?—Mr. Speaker: What is the expression the hon. Member complains of? Colonel Blundell: The hon. Member said the right hon. Gentleman signalized his first week of Office by a murder. In saying that the hon. Member has attributed murder to the Chief Secretary for Ireland.—Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member has imputed anything of the kind he is entirely out of Order, and it would be my duty to call upon him to withdraw it. But I did not gather that he said that, [312] 780

Mr. E. Harrington asked, whether it was in Order to impute to hon. Members that they were parties to the shooting of a man in Ireland?—Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has not imputed outrage to a Member of this House; he was speaking constructively, [312] 1246

Mr. T. M. Healy: I shall, at the earliest moment, call attention to the scandalous conduct of the Crown in reference to the trial of these two men.—Mr. Speaker: Order, order! The hon. and learned Gentleman is well aware that that term would not be permitted in a Motion or Question, [312] 1619

Mr. W. Redmond: I wish to know whether he (the Chief Secretary) will have the common honesty to — Mr. Speaker: Order, order! The imputation of a want of common honesty addressed to the right hon. Gentleman is out of Order, [312] 1640

Reflections on Judges—Mr. T. M. Healy: I wish to know whether an attack on Judges in this House is in Order? Whether the noble Lord is in Order in saying that a Judge of the Land Court was in favour of

[cont.]

SPEAKER, The—cont.

the tenants?—Mr. Speaker: I do gather that the noble Lord makes reflections on a Judge of a Superior Court. The Sub-Commissioner is not a Judge of a Superior Court, [312] 1921

The hon. Member (Mr. Dillon) is now pugning the conduct of a Judge of Superior Court on making a Motion the Adjournment of the House, to wit no Amendment can be moved. It is perfectly competent for the hon. Member to call the attention of the House to the arrest of Father Keller; but I cannot allow the conduct of a Judge of a Superior Court to be impugned in this manner except upon a direct Motion, when opportunity would be afforded for giving an answer, [312] 736

Dr. Tanner wished to ask Mr. Speaker whether the right hon. Gentleman was in Order in attributing to a Member of House that "he left a bloody trail behind him?"—Mr. Speaker said, he understood that the right hon. Gentleman was quoting some expression which was used by hon. Member for East Galway, [313] 1084

Mr. Speaker: The hon. and gallant Gentleman (Colonel Sanderson) is now making serious charges. I have nothing to say with the nature of the charges which hon. and gallant Gentleman chooses to make, provided that he makes his charges in a manner which does not transgress Parliamentary Rules. The hon. and gallant Gentleman has not said anything yet which would call for my interference, [313] 1084, 1085

Mr. Puleston: I should like to know whether the hon. Gentleman is in Order in saying that I hold a brief for the solicitors of the Company?—Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will withdraw the expression, [313] 101

Mr. Speaker: I must remind the hon. Member (Mr. E. Beckett) that to attribute falsehood to another hon. Member of House is un-Parliamentary. The Member is entitled to enter into an argument founded upon facts, and to draw inferences from those facts; but he cannot directly accuse an hon. Member of falsehood, [314] 258, 259

I wish to ask whether the hon. Member (Mr. Anderson) is within the bounds of courtesy and Order in saying that Attorney General and Solicitor General had resorted to another card-trick?—Mr. Speaker: It is not a Parliamentary expression, and I hope the hon. and learned Member will withdraw it, [314] 1189

Mr. Parnell: I wish to know whether the right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury is entitled to impute a Parliamentary offence, which obstruction has been repeatedly declared to be, to a majority of this House, and that without making any attempt whatever to substantiate the charge? Mr. Speaker: The term "obstruction" has been repeated

[ca]

SPEAKER, The—cont.

used in this House without the Chair calling the Members using it to Order, [315] 1598, 1599

Mr. Ewart: But the loss of life in this dispute is as nothing compared to the loss of life the hon. Member wishes to make provision for.—**Mr. Speaker:** I am sure the hon. Member does not wish to imply that the hon. Member for West Belfast desires to provide for the loss of life? **Mr. Ewart** withdrew the observation, [315] 1656

The hon. and learned Member (Mr. Webster) must be aware that the imputation of motives is un-Parliamentary; and I am sure the hon. and learned Gentleman, on reflection, will not desire to impute anything in the shape of an unworthy motive, [316] 579

Mr. Speaker: Order, order! The hon. Gentleman is not speaking in Parliamentary language in imputing such motives to hon. Members of the House.—**Dr. Tanner:** Of course, Sir, I do not wish to impute it in the non-Parliamentary language.—**Mr. Speaker:** In whatever sense the hon. Member meant it, he must withdraw the words, [316] 1349

Sir James Fergusson, M.P. for Manchester, N.E., having drawn attention to certain words used by **Mr. Schwann, M.P. for Manchester, N.D.,** reflecting on the Members who had been returned to Parliament by the constituencies of Lancashire, asked the hon. Gentleman to withdraw those words.—**Debate arising,** **Mr. Speaker** said, the point was a personal question between the hon. Member and the right hon. Baronet, and hoped the matter would not be further pursued, [317] 227

Mr. Dillon: The reason why I have brought the matter under the attention of the House is that I suspected it was some hon. Member of the House who supplied the statement to the newspaper. I have had reason to suspect it, and it is an instance of the infamous and atrocious falsehoods by which it is intended to hunt us out of public life.—**Mr. Speaker:** Order! The hon. Member is not entitled to make such charges against Members of this House, [318] 940, 941

Angry discussion on complaint by **Mr. Dillon** of a paragraph in *The Trowbridge Chronicle*; and, later, **Mr. Dillon** said: I said that the charge was untrue, and then those five hon. Gentlemen rose in their places, one after another, and gave me the lie direct, and said that it was true.—**Mr. J. M. Maclean** said: I demand to be heard. Surely we are not to sit here for ever while such monstrous accusations are made against us in this House by hon. Members from Ireland?—[*Interruption*].—**Mr. Speaker:** I must ask hon. Gentlemen to conduct the proceedings of this House with proper decorum, [318] 941, 942, 943

Interruptions

These repeated interruptions are both un-Parliamentary and disorderly, [313] 1182

[cont.]

SPEAKER, The—cont.

The hon. Member (Mr. E. Beckett) describes hon. Members as coming here for the purposes of interruption. That is not a Parliamentary expression, and I ask the hon. Member to withdraw it, [314] 262

Mr. T. M. Healy: I would advise the hon. Member opposite to take some soda water.—**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order! The hon. and learned Gentleman is not here to keep Order. That is my duty.—**Mr. Healy:** I quite recognize that it is your duty, **Mr. Speaker,** and I regret that I was betrayed into making the remark I did by the disorder on the other side of the House. . . . I appeal, Sir, for your protection against these disorderly interruptions from the other side of the House.—**Mr. Speaker:** Order, order! The interruptions of the hon. and learned Gentleman are most un-Parliamentary. A single cry of "Order!" or "Divide!" is not disorderly. The hon. and learned Gentleman himself gives rise to these interruptions, [315] 617, 618

Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill—In consequence of disorder in the House, the First Lord of the Treasury (**Mr. W. H. Smith**) rose, and said: **Mr. Speaker,** I beg to ask you if the hon. Gentleman (**Mr. Conybeare**) is speaking to the Question before the House?—**Mr. Speaker:** I regret the whole tone of this debate. I regard the tone in which the debate on this subject is conducted as a disgrace to the House.—**Mr. Smith** then moved "That the Question be now put," which was agreed to, [315] 1676

Mr. T. P. O'Connor: I wish to ask whether, when a statement is made with regard to a speech which an hon. Member who makes it regards as incorrect, that hon. Member has not a right to get up and contradict the statement at once? **Mr. Speaker:** That is not the Rule of the House. The Rule is that if the hon. Member who is in possession of the House does not give way, an hon. Member has no right to interfere and address the House, [316] 346

Mr. Goschen: What does the hon. Member (**Mr. Labouchere**) mean by that interruption, which I consider is almost an insolent interruption? **Mr. Speaker:** I hope the right hon. Gentleman will withdraw the word "insolent," which is not a Parliamentary expression, [319] 114

ORDER IN DEBATE

Mr. Speaker: It is very difficult for me to secure the proper conduct of orderly debate unless I have the co-operation of hon. Gentlemen. I must appeal to hon. Members for that co-operation, [312] 1634

Mr. Radcliffe Cooke, having moved the adjournment of the debate, said that he would not press the Motion, but would proceed to make the few remarks which he intended to make. **Mr. Speaker:** The hon. Member must first withdraw his Motion, [310] 473

The Amendments to the Address—**Mr. Speaker** points out that, under circumstances stated, it would not be permissible

[cont.]

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

to discuss the question of agricultural distress on an Amendment to the Address of which Sir Richard Paget had given Notice, [310] 1413, 1414

Tedious Repetition—I must call the attention of the House to the tedious repetition of the hon. Member (Dr. Tanner), and must ask him to resume his seat, [311] 1011

Inordinate Length—We are not now discussing the whole Rules of Procedure, and I must say the discussion on the incidental point has lasted long enough, [311] 1446

Relevancy of Observations to the Motion before the House.—Sir R. Fowler: I rise to Order. Are these observations pertinent to a Motion for Adjournment? Mr. Speaker: The hon. Gentleman will bear in mind the Motion before the House is the Adjournment of the Debate. . . .

Dr. Clark: As to the question of restricting rights, public-houses will be allowed to be open until 10. . . . Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member is not entitled, on a Motion for Adjournment, to discuss the merits of the [*Licensed Premises, &c. (Scotland)*] Bill, [311] 1548, 1549

Charges against a Member of this House—Suspension of a Member.—Colonel Sanderson (Member for Armagh, N.), in the course of a very excited speech, having said that he did accuse certain Members of having "associated with men whom they knew to be murderers" much confusion ensued; in the course of which Mr. T. M. Healy said: You rule that I am not entitled to say that if the hon. and gallant Member persists in making that accusation he is a liar.—Mr. Speaker, after vainly interposing. Named Mr. Healy; and, after Motion and Division, Mr. Healy was suspended from the Service of the House, [See text] [313] 1087-96.

Mr. Sexton asked, on a subsequent night, whether the Government assented to a Motion to rescind the Order suspending the hon. and learned Member for North Longford?—Mr. Speaker said that no Notice had been given; and, had Notice been handed in at the Table, it would have taken its place among the ordinary Notices of Motion, and would not have had precedence as a Question of Privilege, because it affected a Member of the House. Mr. Speaker further explains his view of the position, so far as he was himself concerned [See text] [313] 1123

Mr. Sexton said: I think I shall be doing my duty if I move that Mr. T. M. Healy be heard in his own behalf at the Bar.—Mr. Speaker: That cannot be done, for this reason. The Order under which I acted is one of summary procedure; and if an Order under the Summary Procedure Standing Order is to be reviewed immediately, and debate ensues, then there is an end of the procedure which was intended to be summary, [313] 1126, 1127

Mr. Speaker: In reply to the hon. Gentleman, I have to say that when an hon. Member of this House is suspended from the Service of the House, the doorkeepers,

[*cont.*

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

acting under general orders, exclude Member from entering within the this Chamber. As a matter of course has been usual to allow the Member suspended to sit in the Strangers' [313] 1417

In the course of the debate on pension of Mr. T. M. Healy, Sir Harcourt had made use of certain expressions, of which the First Lord of the Treasury now complained. Mr. Healy, in stating the facts, said: The right Gentleman stated, as I now learn, a protest of the right hon. Gentleman, First Lord of the Treasury, that was systematic insult—systematic cation and studied insult—used to certain quarter of this House. I am to say that during my tenure of office I have not noticed, from any quarter of the House, any conduct of that nature. I am also bound to say that certain remarks of the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Derby were out of Order; and because he sat down he gave utterance to that which I should not have allowed had I what he intended to say. [318] 482

New Standing Order, 1882—Suspension of Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., for North Longford, for disorderly conduct, [318] 482, 483

A Member to be spoken of by his mentary Title.—The hon. and Member must designate another Member by his Parliamentary title 580

Reference to a Past Debate—Reference to what passed last night is not in [316] 1263

The Question is that this clause be second time. The hon. Member moved anything; he is not able to say that this Question be deferred. The Member would not be in Order in an Amendment now, [320] 1290, 1291

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Public Petitions Committee—Increase of Quorum.—If it be the pleasure of the House that the quorum should be increased, the House has the power of increasing it 537

Army and Navy Estimates Committee—Admiral Field: I object to that name, and I should like to move, in spite of the right hon. Gentleman the First Lord of the Treasury has said, that that of the late Civil Lord of the Admiralty should be substituted for it.—Mr. Speaker: The hon. and gallant Gentleman cannot do so to a name, but he cannot propose without Notice, [315] 1214

SITTINGS AND ADJOURNMENT

Counts—Mr. O'Hanlon: Mr. Speaker, to move that the House be counted. Mr. Speaker: In the exercise of the duty vested in me, I shall decline to do so. I have recently satisfied myself that there is a quorum of the House present, [311] 620

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

Motions for Adjournment—I must remind the hon. and learned Gentleman that by the Standing Order the debate on a Motion for Adjournment must be strictly confined to that Motion, [313] 335

Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill—Wednesday Sittings—Moved, “That the Question be now put;” A. 230, N. 143; M. 87. The Chairman (Mr. Courtney): Since the last Division a quarter to 6 o’clock has been reached; and the Question is “That the words ‘any person who shall’ stand part of the Clause.” The construction of the Standing Orders is not without difficulty; but, on the best consideration I can give them, I am of opinion that the Question must now be put.

Standing Order No. 2 rules “That when such Business has been disposed of, or at 6 o’clock precisely, notwithstanding there may be Business under discussion, Mr. Speaker do adjourn the House without putting any Question.”

It was now seven minutes after 6 o’clock. Further proceeding objected to. Mr. Speaker: I am informed that on many previous occasions Divisions have begun before a quarter to 6 o’clock, and have not been reported until after 6 o’clock. Further objection offered. Mr. Speaker: I have to say the Business of the House has been protracted beyond 6 o’clock in consequence of proceedings before a quarter to 6 o’clock, and the proceedings afterwards have been consequential upon that action. My presence here after 6 o’clock is in consequence of that protracted Sitting.

Question put, and agreed to, and Mr. Speaker then adjourned the House without Question put, [315] 488, 489, 490

Moved, “That this House do now adjourn.” Mr. Healy: May I ask until what hour? —Mr. W. H. Smith: Two o’clock.—Mr. Healy: Is it not necessary to make a separate Motion?—Mr. Speaker: It is sufficient for the right hon. Gentleman to mention the hour, [315] 1027

Sir George Campbell: There is important Scotch Business down for to-night, and I wish to know whether the right hon. Gentleman is in Order in bringing forward this Question on the Motion for the Adjournment of the House? . . . Mr. Speaker: No doubt the course taken by the right hon. Gentleman is an unusual one, and may become a very inconvenient one; but this is the substantive Motion he has interposed between the Orders of the Day. I cannot stop any hon. Gentleman who likes to take such a course. . . . On a Motion for Adjournment a large range of subjects may be gone into, [320] 153, 157

MISCELLANEOUS

Educational Endowments (Scotland) Commission—This scheme, Sir, was laid on the Table of the House on August 30 last year. Now, is the period for which it is to lie on the Table to count from that date? If so, this will be the 59th night of Parliament.

[*cont.*]SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

Should the scheme date back from August 30, or should this be the first of 60 days? —Mr. Speaker: I understand it was laid on the Table to-night, and must, therefore, so far as the cognizance of the House is concerned, be regarded as a new scheme, and date from to-day, [311] 852, 853

Duke of Connaught’s Leave Bill—The Bill having been read a second time, it was moved “that Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair.” —Mr. Dillwyn: I appeal to you, Sir, whether it is in Order for the right hon. Gentleman to take the remaining stages of the Bill now?—Mr. Speaker: It is perfectly in Order for the right hon. Gentleman to make the Motion, if it is done with the general assent of the House.—Mr. M. Healy: Can it be done without the unanimous assent of the House?—Mr. Speaker: The general assent of the House is all that is necessary.—Question having been put, Mr. Speaker said: I do not think sufficient general assent has been given, [314] 1712, 1713

The Votes and Proceedings—Mr. T. M. Healy: I wish to know whether entries cannot be made in the Journals of the House, or in the Index of *Hansard*, showing, whenever the closure was applied, the original amount of time occupied by the House on the original Motion, and the number of speeches made upon it?—Mr. Speaker: I do not think it would be advisable to accede to the suggestion which the hon. and learned Member has made, [315] 905

Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill—Notice of Motion of Instruction to the Committee—Mr. T. M. Healy: Are we to understand, Mr. Speaker, that it will be possible for Members to obtain copies of the right hon. Gentleman’s Notice to-night?—Mr. Speaker: It is not customary to give copies of Motions, [315] 1442

Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) [Expenses]—Mr. Speaker is of opinion that the Resolution to be proposed in Committee would cover the expenses which would be thought proper for solicitors, [315] 1841

Production of Parliamentary Papers—Admiral Mayne asked whether the Admiralty proposed to lay a Memorandum upon the Table similar to that of the Secretary of State for War, in answer to the charges contained in the speech of the noble Lord the Member for South Paddington? Mr. H. H. Fowler asked whether there was any precedent for a Minister of the Crown replying to a Party political speech, made out-of-doors, by a Memorandum placed on the Table of the House, and circulated as an ordinary Parliamentary Paper? Mr. Speaker: I am not aware of any precedent of the nature referred to by the right hon. Member for Wolverhampton. It certainly appears to me that there would be an obvious objection to laying a Memorandum, by command, on the Table which was of a controversial description, [316] 777

Production of Documents—Mr. H. H. Fowler: I wish to ask you, Sir, whether it

[*cont.*]

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SPEAKER, The—cont.

is in Order for a Minister of the Crown to quote from an Official Document without laying it upon the Table? Mr. Speaker: It does not follow that every Document from which a Minister quotes must be laid upon the Table of the House. Public Documents and Despatches must, of course, be laid on the Table; but it is possible that a Minister may quote from confidential communications which could not be laid before the House, even if moved for. But, of course, if a Minister declines to lay on the Table documents which he has quoted, it so much diminishes the authority they carry, inasmuch as the House cannot judge for itself of their value, [319] 1859, 1869

Suspension of Standing Orders—A Motion for the suspension of more than one Standing Order has frequently been made. The Motion, however, now before the House is not for the suspension of the Standing Orders, that Motion having been rendered unnecessary by the lapse of time. The Motion now is, "That the Bill be now considered." Mr. T. M. Healy: If the Motion, "That the Bill be now considered," be agreed to, will the Standing Orders be suspended? Mr. Speaker: No; there will be no necessity for suspending them, [317] 1752, 1861, 1868

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c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 1 [Bill 147]
Read 2^o,* and referred to a Select Committee Mar 9
And, on Mar 25, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Abraham, Mr. Charles Acland, Mr. G. Cavendish Bentinck, Colonel Blundell, Mr. Claney, Mr. Conway, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Elton, Mr. Gedge, Mr. Charles Hall, Mr. Hozier, Mr. Mallock, Mr. Robert Reid, Mr. T. W. Russell, Sir John St. Aubyn, Mr. Seale-Hayne, and Mr. Tomlinson
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l. Read 1^a* (Lord Steward) Aug 8 (No. 210)
Read 2^a* Aug 9, 1697
Committee* Aug 11
Report* Aug 25 (No. 228)
Read 3^a* Aug 30 (No. 249)
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c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 96]
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(*Mr. William Crawford, Mr. Burt, Mr. William Abraham (Glamorgan), Mr. Pickard, Mr. Fenwick, Mr. A. H. Dyke Acland*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 78]
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Margarine (Fraudulent Sale), Report, [318] 1332

Suffragans' Nomination Bill

(*Mr. Tomlinson, Mr. John Talbot, Mr. Powell, Baron Dimsdale, Admiral Field, Mr. Dixon-Hartland, Mr. Penrose Fitzgerald*)

c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 102]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" Aug 15, [319] 650; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Conybeare*); Question put; A. 16, N. 59; M. 43 (D. L. 381) [3.5 a.m.]

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Moved, "That this House do now adjourn"
(*Mr. P. McDonald*); Question put, and
negatived; original Question put, and agreed
to; Bill read 2^o
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(*Mr. Kimber*,

Mr. Boord, *Mr. Hanbury*, *Mr. Baumann*,
Mr. Howard Vincent, *General Goldsworthy*,
Mr. Kerans, *Mr. Byron Reed*, *Mr. Molloy*,
Dr. Clark)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Aug 26*
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inal Law Amendment (Ireland), *Motion*
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tate, Queen's Co. [313] 1105, 1106;—
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***ances*]**

c. Res. considered in Committee, and agree
Aug 15, [319] 654

***Superannuation Acts Amendment*]**

(*Mr. Jackson, Mr. Chancellor of the Excheq*
c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Aug 2* [Bill 35]

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uestion put, A. 81, N. 16; M. 65 (D. L. 47)
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*l Read 1^o * (E. Brownlow) Sept 12* (No. 26)

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Division into Annual and Permanent, Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) Mar 8, [311] 1585

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Navy Estimates, 1888-9—An Explanatory Memorandum, Question, Captain Colomb; Answer, Lord Charles Beresford (A Lord of the Admiralty) Sept 13, [321] 472

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Speech of Lord Randolph Churchill at the Metropolitan Music Hall, Paddington, Question, Mr. Atherley-Jones; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Lord George Hamilton) April 5, [313] 494; Questions, Mr. Atherley-Jones, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answers, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope), The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith); Question, Mr. Sexton [no reply], 495

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Reference to a Select Committee of Examination, Question, Mr. Mason; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Feb 28, [311] 723; Question, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Mar 17, [312] 535; Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Mar 21, 857; Question, Mr. Mason; Answer, The First Lord of the

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SUPPLY—Army and Navy Estimates—cont.

Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Mar 29, 1783; Questions, Mr. M'Laren, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Mar 31, [313] 85

The Order of Reference, Question, Admiral Field; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) April 5, [313] 510

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to examine into the Army and Navy Estimates, and to report their observations thereon to the House" (Mr. William Henry Smith) April 5, [313] 602; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. T. M. Healy); Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned

Debate resumed April 25, 1936; Debate further adjourned

Debate resumed May 12, [314] 1713; Question put; and agreed to

The Committee, Question, Mr. Mason; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) May 23, [315] 903

Moved, "That the Select Committee do consist of Nineteen Members" (Mr. W. H. Smith) June 6, 1204

Amend. to leave out "Nineteen," insert "Twenty-five" (Mr. Mason); Question proposed, "That 'Nineteen,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 120, N. 31; M. 89 (D. L. 187)

Main Question put, and agreed to; Members nominated as follows:—Mr. Caine, Mr. Childers, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir William Crossman, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and Mr. Edward Stanhope

Question proposed, "That Mr. Jennings be a Member of the Committee;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; other Members nominated as follows:—Dr. Cameron, Mr. James Campbell, Captain Cotton, Mr. A. Gathorne-Hardy, Admiral Mayne, and Sir William Plowden

Question proposed, "That Mr. Picton be a Member of the Committee;" Question put, and agreed to

Question, "That Colonel Nolan and Mr. Sexton be Members of the Committee," put, and agreed to

Question proposed, "That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records; Five to be the quorum;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

The Composition, Question, Mr. Heneage; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) June 13, [315] 1742

Supply—Army and Navy Estimates Select Committee [Remuneration of Accountants]

Considered in Committee July 28

(In the Committee.)

1. Resolved, that the Committee appointed to examine into the Army and Navy Estimates be authorised and empowered to make, with the concurrence of the Treasury, such arrangements as they may deem necessary for the purposes of their inquiry to secure an independent and professional examination and audit of the expense accounts of the

[cont.]

SUPPLY—*Army and Navy Estimates Select Committee* [Remuneration of Accountants]—cont.

Army Manufacturing Departments and of the books on which those accounts are based.

2. Resolved, That the expenses of such audit and examination be defrayed out of moneys to be provided by Parliament

Resolutions reported July 20

Special Report

Special Report to lie upon the Table, and to be printed [No. 239] July 26, [318] 53; Moved, "That the Special Report be taken into consideration upon Thursday" (Lord

Randolph Churchill); Motion agreed to

Special Report read, and considered July 28

Supply—Army and Navy Estimates Select Committee—Instructions to the Accountants, Question, Mr. Boord; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) Aug 25, [319] 1798

Civil Service Estimates

Class III.—Law and Justice—"Criminal Prosecutions, Repayments to Counties and Boroughs," Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) Sept 8, [320] 1667

Class III., Vote 14—Transfer of Certain Charges, Question, General Sir George Balfour; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) Aug 16, [319] 669

Class V.—Foreign and Colonial Services—The Diplomatic Vote, Observations, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Aug 19, [319] 1114

Committee on the Civil Service Estimates, Question, Mr. Ilanbury; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) July 28, [318] 384

Controller of Stamps and Stores, and Chief Inspector of Taxes—Salaries, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) Mar 31, [313] 77

Fees to Law Officers of the Crown, Question, Mr. P. Stanhope; Answer, The Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) Mar 10, [311] 1735

Vote on Account, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Mar 15, [312] 373

Wellington Statue—Vote for Completion, Question, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) July 4, [316] 1605

Supplementary Estimates, 1886-7—The Army and Navy Estimates, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Mar 8, [311] 1592

The Newfoundland Fishery Negotiations, Questions, Mr. Henry H. Fowler; Answers, Sir Herbert Maxwell (A Lord of the Treasury), The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) Aug 11, [319] 72

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Resolved, That this House will, on Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty

SUPPLY—cont.

Ordered, That the several Estimates presented to this House, during the present Session, be referred to the Committee of Supply Feb 18

311] Considered in Committee Feb 28, 725.—CIVIL SERVICES (SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1886-7).—CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, Votes 2, 4, 6, 7, and 27; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 5, 9, 11, 15, and 29; CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Vote 23; CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Vote 2
Resolutions reported Mar 2

Considered in Committee Mar 3, 1090.—CIVIL SERVICES (SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1886-7).—CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Vote 30; CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Vote 18
Resolutions reported Mar 4

Considered in Committee Mar 7, 1412.—CIVIL SERVICES (SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1886-7). CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Votes 2 and 14; CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES, Votes 1, 3, and 5; CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES, Votes 1 and 4; CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS, Votes 3 to 5; REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, Votes 28 and 29
Resolutions reported, and, after short debate, agreed to Mar 8, 1664

Considered in Committee Mar 10, 1755.—ARMY (SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES)—ARMY SERVICES—Votes 1, 9, 12, 13, and 15
Resolution reported Mar 11

312] Considered in Committee Mar 14, 326.—ARMY ESTIMATES, 1887-8, Votes A and 1
Resolutions reported Mar 15

Considered in Committee Mar 17, 697.—NAVY ESTIMATES
Resolution reported Mar 18

Considered in Committee Mar 21, 860.—NAVY ESTIMATES, Vote 2—CIVIL SERVICES, £3,624,100, on Account
Resolutions reported Mar 22

313] Considered in Committee April 22, 1713.—NAVY ESTIMATES, Vote 3—Committee—*r.f.*

314] Considered in Committee May 12, 1770.—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS (*Celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's Reign*) £17,000
Resolution reported May 13

315] Considered in Committee May 16, 68.—ARMY ESTIMATES, Vote 10; CIVIL SERVICES, £3,830,300, on Account
Resolutions reported May 17, 403

First Resolution read 2^o

Moved, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution;" Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Dr. Clark); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Question put, and agreed to

Second Resolution read 2^o

Moved, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution;" Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Dr. Clark); after short debate, Question put; A. 58, N. 105; M. 47 (U. L. 149)

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SUPPLY—cont.

- 315] Original Question again proposed, 404; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Cox*); after short debate, Question put; A. 55; N. 103; M. 48 (D. L. 150)
- . Original Question again proposed, 410; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. T. M. Healy*); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned
- . Debate resumed *May 19*, 611; after short debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put; A. 246, N. 95; M. 151 (D. L. 164)
- Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution;" A. 245, N. 79; M. 166 (D. L. 165)
- . Considered in Committee *June 6*, 1079—REVENUE DEPARTMENTS—POST OFFICE, Votes 3 and 4
Resolutions reported *June 7*
- 316] Considered in Committee *June 20*, 594—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, Votes 1, 2, 3
Resolutions reported *June 27*, 1109
Resolutions read a first and second time; after short debate, First and Second Resolutions agreed to
Third Resolution postponed
- . Considered in Committee *July 4*, 1658—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, Vote 4
Resolution reported *July 7*
- . Considered in Committee *July 6*, 1830—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, Votes 5, 6, 8 to 12
Resolutions reported *July 7*
Consideration of Postponed Resolutions [20th
- 317] *June*] read *July 7*, 174
(3.) Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens Resolution [4th *July*] reported; Resolution amended, and agreed to
(4.) Houses of Parliament; after short debate, Resolution agreed to
- . Considered in Committee *July 13*, 629—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, Votes 13 to 16, 18 to 20, 25, 26; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Vote 1
Resolutions reported *July 14*
- . Considered in Committee *July 15*, 958—CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, Further Vote on Account, £1,885,100
Resolution reported *July 18*; and, after short debate, agreed to
- . Considered in Committee *July 15*, 1014—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 2, 3, & 4
Resolutions reported *July 18*, 1295
First Resolution agreed to
Second Resolution read a first and second time; after short debate, Resolution agreed to
Third Resolution agreed to
- . Considered in Committee *July 18*, 1188—NAVY ESTIMATES, Votes 6 to 9
Resolutions reported *July 19*
- . Considered in Committee *July 19*, 1872—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS II.—SALARIES

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SUPPLY—cont.

- AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 5 to 9
- 317] Resolutions reported *July 20*, 1569
. Considered in Committee *July 20*, 1491—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 10 to 13
Resolutions reported *July 21*
- . Considered in Committee *July 22*, 1776—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 14 to 16
Resolutions reported *July 25*
- 318] Considered in Committee *Aug 4*, 1179—ARMY ESTIMATES, Votes 19, 2 to 5
Resolutions reported *Aug 5*
- . Considered in Committee *Aug 8*, 1559—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 16 to 28
Resolutions reported *Aug 9*, 1877
Resolutions read a second time
Tenth Resolution postponed
- . Considered in Committee *Aug 9*, 1732—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 29 to 34; CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Vote 16
Resolutions reported *Aug 10*
Postponed Resolution 10 [8th *August*] read, and, after short debate, agreed to *Aug 11*,
- 319] 201
- . Considered in Committee *Aug 11*, 120—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Vote 1
Resolution reported *Aug 12*
- . Considered in Committee *Aug 13*, 367—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Vote 1; after debate, Committee—R.P.
Resolution reported, and, after short debate, agreed to *Aug 15*, 647
- . Considered in Committee *Aug 20*, 1257—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES, Vote 1—Committee—R.P.
- . Considered in Committee *Aug 22*, 1374—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Votes 2 to 12, 14, 15
Resolutions reported *Aug 23*, 1673
Res. 1; after short debate, Res. agreed to
Remaining Res. agreed to
- . Considered in Committee *Aug 23*, 1536—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Votes 2 to 9; CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES, Votes 1 to 4, 7
Resolutions reported *Aug 24*
- . Considered in Committee *Aug 24*, 1686—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Votes 17 to 20
Resolutions reported *Aug 25*
- 320] Considered in Committee *Aug 29*, 280—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Vote 30
Resolution reported *Aug 30*

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320] Considered in Committee Aug 30, 473—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Vote 35

Resolution reported Aug 31

. Considered in Committee Aug 31, 636—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 36, 37, 40 to 42

Resolutions reported Sept 1

. Considered in Committee Sept 1, 786—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 38, 39; CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Votes 24, 26, 33; CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, Vote 23

. Resolutions reported Sept 2, 1065

First 5 agreed to

Res. 6; after short debate, Amendt. to leave out "£114,662," insert £111,662." (*Mr. Jackson*); Amendt. agreed to; Resolution, as amended, agreed to

Considered in Committee Sept 2, 922—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES; CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Votes 21 to 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 32

. Resolutions reported Sept 3, 1125

First Res. postponed; subsequent Res. agreed to

Postponed Res. again read Sept 6, 1511

Moved, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Res.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 114, N. 15; M. 99 (D.L. 462)

. Considered in Committee Sept 5, 1146—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Vote 28; CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Votes 13 to 18; CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES, Votes 5, 6, 8; CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, Vote 24; CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS, Public Works and Industries (Ireland) (Special Grant).

. Resolutions reported Sept 6, 1504

First 11 agreed to

Res. 12; Moved, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution;" after short debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put accordingly; A. 116, N. 16; M. 100 (D. L. 460)

Question put, "That this House doth agree with the Committee in the said Resolution;" A. 115, N. 16; M. 99 (D. L. 461)

. Considered in Committee Sept 6, 1365—CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, Votes 21, 22; CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Votes 10 to 12; CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES, Votes 5, 6, 8; CLASS VI.—NON-

SUPPLY—cont.

EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES Votes 1 to 4, 7, 8; CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS, Votes 1, 2; REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, Votes I, II; CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, Vote 7; CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Victoria University; CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS, Repayment to Civil Contingencies Fund.

320] Resolutions reported Sept 8, 1770

First 8 agreed to

Res. 9; Amendt. to leave out "£246,082," insert "£216,023" (*Mr. Arthur O'Connor*); Question proposed, "That '£246,082' stand part of the Resolution;" after the debate, Question put; A. 109, N. 25; M. 84 [12.15 P.M.]

Div. List, A. and N., 1784

Res. agreed to

Res. 10 to 17 agreed to

Res. 18; Moved, "That this House do agree with the Committee in the said Resolution;" 1785; after short debate, Amendt. leave out "£651,848," insert "£651,811" (*Mr. Pickersgill*); Question proposed, "That '£651,848' stand part of the Resolution

after further short debate, Question put; A. 110, N. 17; M. 93 (D. L. 466) [1.10 A.M.]

Res. agreed to

Res. 19; after short debate, Res. agreed to

Res. 20 to 22 agreed to

Res. 23; Moved, "That this House do agree with the Committee in the said Resolution," 1808

Amendt. to leave out "£6,069," insert "£5,969" (*Mr. Seston*); Question proposed, "That '£6,069' stand part of the Resolution;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; Res. agreed to

. Considered in Committee Sept 7, 1531

NAVY ESTIMATES, Votes 10, 10A, 3 to 5

. Resolutions reported Sept 8, 1770

First 3 agreed to

Res. 4; after short debate, Res. agreed to

Remaining Res. agreed to

. Considered in Committee Sept 8, 1674

NAVY ESTIMATES; ARMY ESTIMATES, Vol 6 to 9; 11 to 15; 17 and 18; and 20 to

321] Resolutions reported Sept 9, 33

Res. 1 to 5 agreed to

Res. 6; Amendt. to leave out "£906,800" insert "£905,800" (*Mr. Seston*); Question proposed, "That '£906,800,' &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; Res. agreed to

Res. 7 to 10 agreed to

Res. 11; Amendt. to leave out "£655,000" insert "£654,900" (*Mr. Conybeare*); Question proposed, "That '£655,000,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Res. agreed to

Subsequent Res. agreed to

[cont.]

SUP SUP { SESSION 1887 } SUP SUP
310—311—312—313—314—315—316—317—318—319—320—321.

SUMMARY.			
APPROPRIATION OF GRANTS. £ s. d.			
1886-87.			
Civil Services and Revenue Departments (Supplementary), 1886-87	515,076	0	0
Navy (Supplementary), 1886-87	277,000	0	0
Army (Supplementary), 1886-87	459,000	0	0
	1,251,076	0	0
1887-88			
NAVY SERVICES... ..	12,476,800	0	0
ARMY SERVICES... ..	18,393,900	0	0
CIVIL SERVICES—viz.:			
I. Public Works and Buildings	2,004,254		
II. Salaries, &c. Civil Departments	2,468,558		
III. Law and Justice	6,304,160		
IV. Education, Science, and Art	5,575,866		
V. Foreign and Colonial Services	617,350		
VI. Non - Effective, &c. Services	1,248,116		
VII. Miscellaneous	121,578		
	18,339,882	0	0
REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, &c....	10,786,086	0	0
Total	£61,247,744	0	0

SUMMARY.			
WAYS AND MEANS.			
GRANTS OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND.			
For the service of the year ending 31st March 1887—			
Under Act 50 Vic. [Sess. 2] cap. 1	1,251,076	0	0
For the service of the year ending 31st March 1888—			
Under Act 50 Vic. [Sess. 2] cap. 1	12,078,800	0	0
Under Act 50 & 51 Vic. cap. 14	13,075,059	0	0
Under this Act	34,242,200	0	0
Total... ..	£61,247,744	0	0

SUPPLEMENTARY, 1886-7.	
CIVIL SERVICES.	
COMMITTEE Feb 28—REPORT Mar 2	
CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.	
	Total of Vote.
Marlborough House	£
After short debate, Question put ; A. 209, N. 99 ; M. 110 [311] 725	825
Houses of Parliament [311] 726	
After short debate, Vote agreed to Public Buildings [311] 730	8,200
After short debate, Vote agreed to New Admiralty and War Office	9,275
After long debate, Vote agreed to [311] 738	800
Diplomatic and Consular Buildings Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £15,900, be granted, &c."	
Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £1,500, &c." (Mr. Labouchere) ; after short debate, Question put, and negative [311] 765	
Original Question again proposed ; Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £15,400, &c." (Mr. Labouchere) ; after short debate, Question put ; A. 123, N. 153 ; M.30 [311] 767	

Supply—cont.	Total of Vote.
Original Question put ; A. 151, N. 111 ; M. 40	£ 15,900
CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.	
Foreign Office... .. [311] 767	
After short debate, Vote agreed to Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade [311] 768	653
After short debate, Vote agreed to Civil Service Commission	10
Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £4,595, be granted, &c.;" Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £1,995, &c." (Mr. Arthur O'Connor) ; after debate, Motion withdrawn ; Vote agreed to [311] 775	4,595
Local Government Board	
Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £1,800, be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £800, &c." (Mr. Barry) ; after further short debate, Motion withdrawn ; Vote agreed to [311] 804	1,800
Office of Secretary for Scotland	107

[cont.]

[cont.]

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310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321.

<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Total of Vote, £	<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Total Vote
CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.			
Court of Bankruptcy, Ireland		Original Question again proposed ; Moved, " That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £15,975, be granted, &c." (<i>Dr. Tanner</i>) ; Motion negatived ; Vote agreed to [311] 1501	16
Moved, " That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £287, be granted, &c. ; " after debate, Moved, To report Progress ; after further short debate, Motion with- drawn ; Vote agreed to [311] 823	287	Slave Trade Services	
		Moved, " That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £6,550, be granted, &c." (<i>Mr. Dillon</i>) ; Question put, and negatived ; Vote agreed to [311] 1501	9
COMMITTEE Mar 3—REPORT Mar 4		Grants in Aid of Expenditure in Cer- tain Colonies [311] 1515	1
Constabulary of Ireland		After short debate, Vote agreed to	
Moved, " That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £30,960, be granted, &c. ; " Moved, " That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £29,960, &c." (<i>Mr. J. O'Connor</i>) (<i>Tipperary</i>)	30,960	CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES.	
Moved, To report Progress (<i>Mr.</i> <i>Illingworth</i>) ; after short debate, Motion withdrawn : Question again proposed ; after debate, negatived ; Original Question put ; A. 246, N. 121 ; M. 125 [311] 1090		Superannuations and Retired Allow- ances [311] 1517	11
		After short debate, Vote agreed to Pauper Lunatics, Scotland [311] 1519	
		After short debate, Vote agreed to	
CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.		CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.	
<i>Comm. Feb 28</i>		Adelaide Exhibition, 1887 [311] 1519	1
Science and Art Department		After short debate, Vote agreed to	
Moved, " That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £10,560, be granted, &c." [311] 842		"Telegrafo" Claims [311] 1522	9
Moved, To report Progress (<i>Mr.</i> <i>Parrell</i>) ; after short debate, Ques- tion put ; A. 93, N. 212 ; M. 119		After short debate, Vote agreed to	
Original Question again proposed ; Moved, " That the Chairman do now leave the Chair " (<i>Mr.</i> <i>Dillwyn</i>) ; Motion withdrawn ; Committee report Progress		Treasury Chest Robbery [311] 1529	
Question again proposed (<i>Mar 3</i>) ; Moved, To report Progress (<i>Mr.</i> <i>Labouchere</i>) ; after short debate, Motion agreed to [311] 1219		Total for Civil Services ...	£157,
Question again proposed (<i>Mar 7</i>) ; after debate, Vote agreed to [311] 1413	10,560	REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.	
<i>Report Mar 8</i>		Post Office [311] 1533	
COMMITTEE Mar 7—REPORT Mar 8		After short debate, Vote agreed to	236,
Public Education, Ireland [311] 1441		Post Office Telegraphs [311] 1543	
After debate, Vote agreed to	23,900	After short debate, Vote agreed to	123,
		Total for Revenue Departments ..	£358,
CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES.		Grand Total ...	£315,
Diplomatic Services		NAVY (SUPPLEMENTARY) ESTIMATE 1886-7.	
Moved, " That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £16,785, be granted, &c." [311] 1457		COMMITTEE Mar 17—REPORT Mar 18	£
Moved, " That the Item £7,800 (Telegrams) be reduced by £3,000 " (<i>Mr. Labouchere</i>) ; after short de- bate, Question put ; A. 91, N. 140 ; M. 49 [311] 1461		Moved, " That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £277,000, be granted to meet additional Expen- diture for the Navy Services "	
Original Question again proposed ; Moved, " That Item £7,000 (Special Missions and Services) be reduced by £6,190 " (<i>Mr. Bradlaugh</i>) ; after debate, Question put ; A. 146, N. 234 ; M. 83 [311] 1500		Vote agreed to	277,
		ARMY (SUPPLEMENTARY) ESTIMATE 1886-7.	
		COMMITTEE Mar 10—REPORT Mar 11	£
		Moved, " That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £159,000, be granted to meet additional expen- diture for Army services "	
		[311] 1755	
		Vote I. Estimated Deficiency in Ap- propriations in Aid... ..	150,
		After debate, Moved, " That the Item £150,000, be omitted (<i>Sir</i> <i>George Campbell</i>) ; after further debate, Question put ; A. 90, N. 149 ; M. 53 [311] 1822	
		Original Question again proposed	

[cont.]

[cont.]

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<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Total of Vote, £	<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Total of Vote, £
Vote IX. Pay of Ordnance Store Subordinate Establishment and Wages Moved, "To omit Item" (<i>Dr. Tanner</i>); after short debate, Question put, and negatived [311] 1823 Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Moved, "That Item £30,000, Instalment of £110,000 payable for the Brennan Torpedo, be omitted;" after further short debate, Moved, "That the Chairman leave the Chair" (<i>Mr. Storey</i>); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn; Amendment withdrawn	35,000	to report Progress (<i>Mr. Labouchere</i>); Question put; A. 71, N. 196; M. 125 [312] 980 Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That the Chairman do leave the Chair" (<i>Dr. Cameron</i>); after debate, Question put; A. 61, N. 199; M. 138 Original Question again proposed; after debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (<i>Mr. W. H. Smith</i>); Question put; A. 207, N. 54; M. 153 Original Question put; A. 210, N. 52; M. 158; Vote agreed to	992,000
Vote XII. Manufacture and Repair of Warlike and other Stores ... Moved, "To omit Item D, Wages (£80,000)" (<i>Mr. Storey</i>); Question put; A. 101, N. 194; M. 93	200,000	COMMITTEE April 22— (3.) Admiralty Office Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £211,300, be granted, &c.;" after debate, Comm.—B.P. [313] 1713 Comm. Sept 7; Vote again proposed; after short debate, Moved, "That Item A (Salaries) be reduced by £1,000" (<i>Dr. Tanner</i>); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn Original Question put, and agreed to Report Sept 8 [320] 1599	211,300
Vote XIII. Charges in Egypt ... Moved, "To omit Item" (<i>Mr. Storey</i>); after debate, Question put; A. 113, N. 213; M. 100 [311] 1849 Original Question again proposed	44,000	COMMITTEE Sept 7—REPORT Sept 8 (4.) Coast Guard Service, Royal Naval Reserves, &c. [320] 1809 After short debate, Vote agreed to (5.) Scientific Branch 108,800	
Vote XV. Rewards, &c. to Inventors—Instalment of £110,000, Payment for the Brennan Torpedo, (£30,000) Moved, "To omit Item" (<i>Mr. Labouchere</i>); after debate, Question put; A. 77, N. 192; M. 115 [311] 1849 Original Question put, and agreed to	30,000	COMMITTEE July 18—REPORT July 10 (6.) Dockyards and Naval Yards at Home and Abroad [317] 1188 Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,732,600, be granted, &c.;" after long debate, Vote agreed to 1,732,600 (7.) Victualling Yards at Home and Abroad 71,800 (8.) Medical Establishments at Home and Abroad 65,900 (9.) Marine Divisions 21,700	
Total £459,000		COMMITTEE Sept 7—REPORT Sept 8 (10.) Naval Stores for Building and Repairing the Fleet, &c., Machinery and Ships built by Contract: Section I. Naval Stores 1,207,000 Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,207,000, be granted, &c.;" Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,202,000, &c." (<i>Mr. Shaw Leffevre</i>); after debate, Motion withdrawn Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,206,000, be granted, &c." (<i>Mr. Mason</i>); after short debate, Motion withdrawn Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,202,000, &c." (<i>Sir G. Campbell</i>); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn	
NAVY ESTIMATES, 1887-88.			
COMMITTEE Mar 17—REPORT Mar 18			
I.—NUMBERS.	Numbers		
(A.) Total Number of Officers, Seamen, Boys, Coast Guard, and Royal Marines	62,500		
Moved, "That 62,500 Men and Boys be employed for the Sea and Coast-guard Service for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1888, including 12,900 Royal Marines" After short debate, Moved to report Progress (<i>Mr. E. Harrington</i>); after further debate, Motion negatived; original Question put, and agreed to [312] 397			
COMMITTEE Mar 17—REPORT Mar 18	Total of Vote.		
II.—EFFECTIVE SERVICES.	£		
(1.) Wages &c. of Seamen and Marines	2,940,700		
COMMITTEE Mar 21—REPORT Mar 22			
(2.) Victuals and Clothing for Seamen and Marines			
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £992,000, be granted, &c.;" Moved			

[cont.]

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310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321.

<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Total of Vote.	<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Tot V.
Original Question again proposed, and after further short debate, put, and agreed to [320] 1534	1,207,000	(<i>Mr. Sexton</i>); after debate, Amendt. withdrawn, Res. agreed to [321] 33	
Section II. Machinery and Ships built by Contract, &c. ...		Section II.—Civil Pensions and Allowances 32	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,011,000, be granted, &c.;"		Total for the Naval Service ... 12,311	
Moved, "That Item N, Royal Reserve of Merchant Cruisers, be reduced by £10,000" (<i>Captain Colomb</i>); after short debate, Mo- tion withdrawn; after further short debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [320] 1578	1,911,000	COMMITTEE Sept 8—REPORT Sept 9 IV.—EXTRA ESTIMATE FOR SERVICES NOT NAVAL: (17.) Army Department (Conveyance of Troops) After short debate, Vote agreed to [320] 1705	16
COMMITTEE Sept 7 (11.) New Works, Buildings, Yard Machinery, and Repairs ...		Balances written off as Irre- coverable in 1885-6 ...	—
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £553,300, be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Moved, "That Item B be reduced by £1,000, Works at Haulbowline" (<i>Dr. Tanner</i>); Ques- tion put; A. 24, N. 94; M. 70		Total Navy Estimates £12, 476	
Comm. R.P. Sept 8—Question again proposed; Vote agreed to [320] 1578	553,300	ARMY ESTIMATES, 1887-9. COMMITTEE Mar 14—REPORT Mar 15 Departmental Statement of the Se- cretary of State for War (<i>Mr. E. Stanhope</i>) in moving the Army Estimates Moved, "That a number of Land Forces, not exceeding 149,391, all ranks, be maintained for the Ser- vice of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland at Home and Abroad, excluding H.M.'s Indian Possessions, during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1888" After short debate, Vote agreed to [312] 326	
COMMITTEE Sept 8—REPORT Sept 9: (12.) Medicines and Medical Stores, &c. [320] 1674		I.—NUMBERS. Num	
After short debate, Vote agreed to	56,100	(A.) Total number of Men on the Home and Colonial Establishments of the Army, exclusive of those serving in India ... 149,	
(13.) Martial Law, &c. ...	11,500	II.—EFFECTIVE SERVICES. Total Vot	
(14.) Miscellaneous Services ...		(1.) Pay of the General Staff, Re- gimental Pay and Allowances, and other Charges 4,522,	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceed- ing £186,100, be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Moved, "That Item Z, Miscellaneous Payments and Allowances, be reduced by £3,000" (<i>Mr. Conybeare</i>); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn; Original Question put, and agreed to [320] 1678	186,100	COMMITTEE Aug 4—REPORT Aug 5 (2.) Divine Service .. [318] 1270 After short debate, Vote agreed to	59,
Total for Effective Services £10,274,700		(3.) Administration of Military Law Moved, "That a sum, not exceed- ing £38,000, be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £43,000, &c." (<i>Mr. Labouchere</i>); after further short debate, Question put; A. 92, N. 104; M. 72; original Question put, and agreed to [318] 1274	36,
III.—NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.		(4.) Medical Establishments and Services Moved, "That a sum, not exceed- ing £324,000, be granted, &c.;"	
(15.) Half Pay, Reserved Half Pay, and Retired Pay to Officers of the Navy and Marines [320] 1693			
After short debate, Vote agreed to	801,400		
(16.) Military and Civil Pensions and Allowances: Section I.—Military Pensions and Allowances Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £900,800, be granted, &c.;" Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £905,000, &c." (<i>Mr. Sexton</i>); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; after further debate, Original Ques- tion put, and agreed to [320] 1697	906,800		
Res. reported Sept 8 Amendt. proposed to leave out "£900,800" and insert "£905,800"			

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SUP SUP { SESSION 1887 } SUP SUP

310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321.

<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Total of Vote.	<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Total of Vote.
after short debate, Moved to report Progress (<i>Dr. Tanner</i>); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn; original Question put, and agreed to [318] 1207	334,000	Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £855,900, &c." (<i>Mr. Shaw Lefevre</i>); after short debate, Motion negatived; original Question put, and agreed to [320] 1747	862,300
(5.) Militia Pay and Allowances Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £571,500, be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Moved to report Progress (<i>Dr. Tanner</i>); after further short debate, Motion negatived; original Question put, and agreed to [318] 1307	571,500	(14.) Establishments for Military Education Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £130,000, be granted, &c.;" Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £130,350, &c." (<i>Mr. Sexton</i>); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; original Question put, and agreed to [320] 1750	130,000
COMMITTEE Sept 8—REPORT Sept 9		(15.) Miscellaneous Effective Services [320] 1765	48,200
(6.) Yeomanry Cavalry Pay and Allowances After short debate, Vote agreed to [320] 1737	76,000	(16.) Salaries and Miscellaneous Charges of the War Office After debate, Vote agreed to [320] 1708	258,100
(7.) Volunteer Corps Pay and Allowances Res. reported Sept 9—Amenit. moved to leave out "£655,000" and insert "£654,900" (<i>Mr. Conybeare</i>); after short debate, Amendt. negatived; Res. agreed to [321] 33	655,000	Total Effective Services £15,305,700	
(8.) Army Reserve Force Pay and Allowances (including Enrolled Pensioners) [320] 1737	448,000	III.—NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.	
After debate, Vote agreed to (9.) Commissariat, Transport, and Ordnance Store Establishments, Wages, &c. After short debate, Vote agreed to [320] 1743	542,700	(17.) Rewards for Distinguished Services, &c.	10,800
COMMITTEE May 16—REPORT May 17		(18.) Half-Pay	76,000
(10.) Provisions, Forage, Fuel, Transport, and other Services Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £2,993,000, be granted, &c.;" after long debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £2,993,000, &c." (<i>Mr. Molloy</i>); after further short debate, Question put, A. 57, N. 94; M. 37; original Question put, and agreed to [315] 63	2,993,000	COMMITTEE Aug 4—REPORT Aug 5	
Res. reported; Moved to agree with said Resolution; Moved to adjourn the Debate (<i>Dr. Clark</i>); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Res. agreed to		(19.) Retired Pay, Gratuities, and Payments allowed by Army Purchase Commissioners Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,232,500, be granted, &c.;" Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,231,500, &c." (<i>Mr. Hanbury</i>); after long debate, Motion withdrawn; original Question again proposed Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,232,450, &c." (<i>Mr. Hanbury</i>); Question put; A. 132, N. 145; M. 13; after further short debate, Question put, and agreed to [318] 1179	1,232,500
COMMITTEE Sept 8—REPORT Sept 9		COMMITTEE Sept 8—REPORT Sept 9	
(11.) Clothing Establishments, Services, and Supplies	830,000	(20.) Widows' Pensions and Compassionate Allowances	127,600
(12.) Supply, Manufacture, and Repair of Warlike and other Stores: For Army Service £1,338,939 } For Navy Service 1,707,561 } After short debate, Vote agreed to [320] 1745	2,943,500	(21.) Pensions for Wounds	15,200
(13.) Superintending Establishment of, and Expenditure for, Works, Buildings, and Repairs, at Home and Abroad Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £862,800, be granted, &c.;"		(22.) Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals (In-Pensions) [320] 1760	81,400
		After debate, Vote agreed to (23.) Out-Pensions [320] 1767	1,368,300
		After debate, Vote agreed to (24.) Superannuation, Compensation, and Compassionate Allowances ..	193,300
		(25.) Retired Allowances to Officers of the Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteer Forces	47,100
		Losses written off as Irrecoverable, &c.	—
		Total Non-Effective Services..	3,088,200
		Total Effective and Non-Effective Services	£18,393,900

Supply—cont.

CIVIL SERVICES, &c.

Votes on Account.—(1.) £3,824,100.

COMMITTEE Mar 21—REPORT Mar 22

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £3,824,100, be granted on account of Civil Services and Revenue Departments"

Moved to report Progress (*Mr. Labouchere*); after long debate, Question put; A. 57, N. 141; M. 84

Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item £0,000, Royal Palaces, be reduced by £5,000" (*Mr. Labouchere*); after short debate, Question put; A. 53, N. 121; M. 68

Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item £500, for Marlborough House, be omitted" (*Mr. Conybeare*); Question put; A. 49, N. 115; M. 68

Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item £17,000, Royal Parks and Pleasure Grounds, be reduced by £14,000;" after short debate, Question put; A. 54, N. 144; M. 90

Original Question again proposed; Moved to report Progress (*Mr. T. P. O'Connor*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item £1,500, Metropolitan Police Courts, be omitted" (*Mr. Labouchere*); after short debate, Question put; A. 51, N. 186; M. 135

Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £3,814,100, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Labouchere*); A. 49, N. 204; M. 155

Original Question again proposed; after debate, Moved, "That £3,822,800 be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 89, N. 255; M. 175; original Question put, and agreed to, [312] 1019, 1120

Votes on Account.—(2.) £3,830,300.

COMMITTEE May 16—

Moved, "That a further sum, not exceeding £3,830,300, be granted, on account, &c."

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £3,828,800, be granted" (*Mr. Labouchere*); after short debate, Question put; A. 63, N. 113; M. 50

Original Question again proposed; after debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £3,829,300, be granted" (*Mr. Dillon*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 85, N. 187; M. 102

Supply—cont.

Original Question again proposed; and, after debate, agreed to Res. reported May 17

Moved to agree with said Resolution

Moved to adjourn the Debate (*Dr. Clark*); after short debate, Question put; A. 53, N. 103; M. 47; original Question again proposed; Moved, "That the House adjourn" (*Mr. Cox*); after short debate, Question put; A. 55, N. 103; M. 43

Original Question again proposed; Moved to adjourn the Debate (*Mr. T. M. Healy*); after short debate, Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned

Debate resumed May 19; after short debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put; A. 216, N. 95; M. 151

Question put, to agree with said Res.; A. 245, N. 79; M. 106 [315] 403, 410, 611

Votes on Account.—(3.) £1,835,100.

COMMITTEE July 15

Moved, "That a further sum, not exceeding £1,835,100, be granted on account; after debate, Moved, "That Item £50,000, Metropolitan Police, be reduced by £1,162" (*Mr. Pickersgill*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn

Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item £5,000, Criminal Prosecutions, be reduced by £2,000" (*Mr. T. E. Ellis*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Moved, "That Item £50,000, Public Education (Ireland), be reduced by £500" (*Dr. Kenny*); Question put; A. 83, N. 245; M. 162

Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*Mr. W. H. Smith*); Question put; A. 252, N. 78; M. 174; Question, "That £1,835,100, &c.," put; A. 242, N. 64; M. 178

Res. reported July 18, and, after short debate, agreed to

ESTIMATES FOR CIVIL SERVICE & REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, 1887-8

CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDING

	To	Total
	Complete.	Vote
	£	£

COMMITTEE June 20

(1.) Royal Palaces

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £25,982, be granted to complete, &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 105, N. 62; M. 43

[316] 594 23,982 35

[cont.]

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310—311—312—313—314—315—316—317—318—319—320—321.

Supply—cont.

To
Complete.
£
Total of
Vote.
£

(2.) Marlborough House
Moved, "That a sum,
not exceeding £1,020,
be granted, &c."

After short debate,
Moved, "That a sum,
not exceeding £705,
be granted, &c." (*Mr.
O'Hara*); after further
short debate, Mo-
tion withdrawn; Vote
agreed to [316] 598

1,020 2,020

(3.) Royal Parks and
Pleasure Gardens

Moved, "That a sum,
not exceeding £71,430,
be granted, &c."

After short debate,
Moved, "That a sum,
not exceeding £71,320,
be granted, &c." (*Mr.
Labouchere*); after fur-
ther short debate,
Question put, and ne-
gative

Original Question again
proposed; Moved,
"That a sum, not ex-
ceeding £70,467, be
granted, &c." (*Mr.
Labouchere*); after
short debate, Question
put; A. 50, N. 91;
M. 41

Original Question again
proposed; Moved,
"That a sum, not ex-
ceeding £50,430, be
granted, &c." (*Mr.
Labouchere*); Ques-
tion put; A. 61, N. 96;
M. 35

Original Question again
proposed, and, after
short debate, put, and
agreed to [316] 623
Resolutions reported
June 27

After short debate, First
and Second Resolu-
tion agreed to
[316] 1109

Third Resolution post-
poned July 7; Post-
poned Res. reported;
Amendment moved,
"to leave out £71,430,
and insert £59,430"
(*Mr. Plunket*); after
short debate, Motion
agreed to [317] 174

COMMITTEE July 4—

REPORT July 7

(4.) Houses of Parliament
Moved, "That a sum,
not exceeding £37,635,
be granted to complete,
&c."

Supply—cont.

To
Complete.
£
Total of
Vote.
£

Moved, "That a sum,
not exceeding £37,635,
&c." (*Mr. Cavendish
Bentinck*); after do-
bate, Question put;
A. 87, N. 180; M. 73
Original Question again
proposed; after short
debate, Moved, "That
a sum, not exceeding
£37,135, &c." (*Mr.
Cremer*); after further
short debate, Motion
withdrawn
Original Question put,
and agreed to
[316] 1680

37,635 55,635

COMMITTEE July 6—

REPORT July 7

(5.) Gordon Monument

1,700 2,200

(6.) Public Buildings

Moved, "That a sum,
not exceeding £92,255,
be granted, &c."

Moved, "That the Item
£1,140 (Tower of Lon-
don) be reduced by
£50" (*Mr. Shaw Le-
fevre*); after short
debate, Motion with-
drawn

Original Question again
proposed; Moved,
"That the Item of
£700 (Rent of Resi-
dence of First Naval
Lord) be omitted"
(*Mr. Labouchere*);
after short debate,
Question put; A. 107,
N. 174; M. 67; after
further short debate,
Original Question put,
and agreed to
[316] 1849

92,255 142,255

COMMITTEE Sept 6—

REPORT Sept 8

(7.) New Admiralty and
War Office (Plans)

Moved, "That a sum,
not exceeding £8,500,
be granted, &c."

Moved, "That a sum,
not exceeding £3,500,
be granted, &c." (*Mr.
Dillwyn*); after short
debate, Motion with-
drawn

Original Question put,
and agreed to
[320] 1488

8,500

COMMITTEE July 6—

REPORT July 7

(8.) Furniture of Public
Offices

[cont.]

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[cont.]

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Supply—cont.	To Complete.	Total of Vote.	Supply—cont.	To Complete.	Total of Vote.
After short debate, Vote agreed to [316] 1849	10,970	16,070	COMMITTEE Sept 6— REPORT Sept 8		
(9.) Revenue Department Buildings			(21.) Disturnpiked and Main Roads (England and Wales)		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £133,627, be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £126,330, &c." (<i>Mr. Labouchere</i>); after further short debate, Vote agreed to [316] 1860	138,627	208,627	Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £441,500 (including £250,000 Supplementary), be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Vote agreed to [320] 1365	185,500	501
(10.) County Court Buildings ...	19,440	20,440	(22.) Disturnpiked Roads (Scotland)		
(11.) Metropolitan Police Courts ...	3,737	6,737	Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £20,000 (including £35,000 Supplementary), be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Vote agreed to [320] 1366	25,000	70
(12.) Sheriff Court Houses, Scotland ...	1,070	9,070	IRELAND:		
(13.) Surveys of the United Kingdom			COMMITTEE July 13— REPORT July 14		
Comm. July 6—Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £150,000, be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Moved, "That Item £15,500 (Revision of Survey, Great Britain) be reduced by £10,500" (<i>Mr. Arthur O'Connor</i>); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn. Comm.—R.F.			(23.) Public Buildings		
[316] 1892			Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £134,662, be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £133,633, &c." (<i>Mr. Labouchere</i>); after further short debate, Moved to report Progress (<i>Mr. Pielon</i>); after further debate, Motion withdrawn; Original Motion withdrawn [317] 872		
July 13—Vote agreed to Res. reported July 14	150,000	230,000	Sept 1—Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £114,662, be granted, &c.;" after debate, Vote agreed to [320] 881	134,662	196
COMMITTEE July 13— REPORT July 14			Res. reported Sept 2		
(14.) Science and Art Department Buildings	12,206	18,206	Amendment moved, "to leave out £114,162, and insert £111,662" (<i>Mr. Jackson</i>); Amendt. agreed to [320] 1065		
(15.) British Museum Buildings ...	6,000	10,000	COMMITTEE Sept 5— REPORT Sept 6		
COMMITTEE Sept 6— REPORT Sept 8			(24.) Royal University Buildings (Ireland) ...		2
(16.) Edinburgh University Buildings ...		4,000	COMMITTEE July 13— REPORT July 14		
COMMITTEE July 13— REPORT July 14			(25.) Science and Art Buildings (Dublin)		
(17.) Harbours, &c. under Board of Trade			After short debate, Vote agreed to [317] 672	20,000	30
After short debate, Vote agreed to [317] 629	11,708	21,708	ABROAD:		
(18.) Peterhead Harbour			(26.) Lighthouses Abroad		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [317] 638	21,150	30,150	After short debate, Vote agreed to [317] 674	8,866	10
(19.) Rates on Government Property (Great Britain and Ireland)					
After short debate, Vote agreed to [317] 652	131,105	226,105			
(20.) Metropolitan Fire Brigade					
After short debate, Vote agreed to [317] 667	5,000	10,000			

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Supply—cont.	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £
(27.) Diplomatic and Consular Buildings Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £10,871, be granted, &c.;" Motion withdrawn Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £14,871, &c." (<i>Mr. Plunket</i>); after short debate, Vote agreed to [317] 675	19,871	23,871
Total Votes, Class I. ...	£2,004,254	

The following Supplementary sums are included in the above Total.

(21.) Disturnpiked and Main Roads (England and Wales) ...	£ 250,000
(22.) Disturnpiked Roads (Sootland)	35,000

CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

ENGLAND :	To Complete.	Total of Vote.
COMMITTEE July 13— REPORT July 14		
(1.) House of Lords Offices Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £28,020, be granted, to complete, &c." Moved, "To reduce Item £5,515, Lord Chancellor's Department, by £2,000" (<i>Mr. Labouchere</i>); after short debate, Question put; A. 72, N. 182; M. 110 Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £25,920, &c." (<i>Mr. Labouchere</i>); after debate, Question put; A. 120, N. 184; M. 64; after further debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [317] 681	£ 28,020	£ 43,020

COMMITTEE July 15— REPORT July 18		
(2.) House of Commons Offices After short debate, Vote agreed to [317] 1014	27,000	49,969
(3.) Treasury, including Parliamentary Counsel Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £34,045, be granted, &c.;" after debate, Moved, "That Item A, Salaries (First Lord of the Treasury) be reduced by £300" (<i>Mr. Labouchere</i>); Ques-		

Supply—cont.	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £
tion put; A. 60; N. 156; M. 96 Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item A, Salaries (Chancellor of the Exchequer) be reduced by £3,000" (<i>Mr. Labouchere</i>); Question put; A. 56, N. 174; M. 118; original Question put, and agreed to [317] 1016	34,045	59,015

(4.) Home Office and Subordinate Departments Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £55,947, be granted, &c.;" after debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £54,847, &c." (<i>Colonel Nolan</i>); Motion negatived; original Question put, and agreed to [317] 1050 Resolutions reported July 18; after short debate, Second Resolution agreed to [317] 1205	55,947	93,947
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COMMITTEE July 19— REPORT July 20		
(5.) Foreign Office Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £48,063, be granted, &c." Moved, "That Item C, £5,980, Messengers' Salaries, be reduced by £1,000" (<i>Mr. Labouchere</i>); after debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [317] 1379	48,063	73,063
(6.) Colonial Office ...	20,524	41,524

(7.) Privy Council Office and Subordinate Departments Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £34,321, be granted, &c." Moved, "That Item F, £12,567, Salaries (Agricultural Department), be reduced by £100" (<i>Sir Richard Paget</i>); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; after further debate, Original Question put, and agreed to [317] 1407	34,321	46,321
(8.) Board of Trade and Subordinate Departments Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £63,107, be granted &c."		

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Supply—cont.

To
Complete.
£
Total of
Vote.
£

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £326,260, &c." (*Mr. Jennings*); after debate, Motion withdrawn

Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £334,260, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Labouchere*); after debate, Motion withdrawn

Original Question again proposed, and, after short debate, agreed to [318] 1565

(25.) Woods, Forests, &c., Office of

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £13,761, be granted, &c.;" after debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £12,761, &c." (*Mr. Labouchere*); Question put; A. 71, N. 143; M. 72

Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £3,761, &c." (*Mr. J. W. Barclay*); Question put; A. 78, N. 150; M. 72; Vote agreed to [318] 1618

(26.) Works and Public Buildings, Office of

After short debate, Vote agreed to [318] 1651

(27.) Mercantile Marine Fund, Grant in Aid

After short debate, Vote agreed to [318] 1652

(28.) Secret Service

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £30,000, be granted, &c."

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £20,000, be granted, &c." (*Mr. Labouchere*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Question put; A. 137, N. 42; M. 95; Vote agreed to [318] 1667

Resolutions reported Aug 9; First Nine Resolutions agreed to; Tenth Res. postponed

Res. considered Aug 11, and, after short debate, agreed to

336,260 550,260

13,761 23,761

30,967 48,967

10,000 40,000

30,000 50,000

Supply—cont.

To
Complete.
£
Total of
Vote.
£

COMMITTEE Aug 9—
REPORT Aug 10

SCOTLAND:

(29.) Secretary for Scotland

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £5,143, be granted, &c."

Moved, "That Item A, for Salaries, be reduced by £1,000" (*Mr. Anderson*); after debate, Question put, and negatived

Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Moved, "That Item A, for Salaries, be reduced by £500" (*Dr. Cameron*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [318] 1732

5,143 9,143

(30.) Exchequer and other Offices

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £4,067, be granted, &c."

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £3,067, &c." (*Sir G. Campbell*); after short debate, Question put; A. 78, N. 157; M. 79; Vote agreed to [318] 1759

4,067 6,567

(31.) Fishery Board

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £15,925, be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Moved,

"That Item A, Salaries, &c. be reduced by £300, in respect of Salary of the Chairman of the Board" (*Mr. Anderson*); after further debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [318] 1763

15,925 21,925

(32.) Lunacy Commission

3,982 5,982

(33.) Registrar General's Office ...

3,895 5,895

(34.) Board of Supervision ...

21,317 29,317

IRELAND:

COMMITTEE Aug 30—
REPORT Aug 31

(35.) Lord Lieutenant's Household

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £3,978, be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Moved, "That Item A, Salaries (Salary of Private Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant and his

[cont.]

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Supply-cont.	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £	Supply-cont.	To Complete. £
Clerks) be reduced by £829" (<i>Mr. Dillon</i>); after further short debate, Question put; A. 60, N. 115; M. 55			Sept 1—After long debate, Question put, and agreed to 786 Res. reported Sept. 1	104,809
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item C (Chapel) £789, be omitted" (<i>Mr. H. Consham</i>); after short debate, Motion negatived			COMMITTEE Sept 1— REPORT Sept 2 (39.) Public Works Office After debate, Vote agreed to	23,751
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item E, (Office of Arms) £60, be omitted" (<i>Mr. Molloy</i>); after short debate, Motion negatived			COMMITTEE Aug 31— REPORT Sept 1 (40.) Record Office ... (41.) Registrar General's Office After short debate, Vote agreed to [320] 699	3,456 9,126
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item F (Queen's Plates) be omitted" (<i>Mr. Biggar</i>); after further short debate, Question put; A. 23; N. 116; M. 93; Original Question put, and agreed to [320] 473	3,078	7,478	(42.) Valuation and Boundary Survey After short debate, Vote agreed to [320] 714	12,017
(36.) Chief Secretary's Office, &c. Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £25,967, be granted, &c."			Total Votes Class II. £3.	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £23,967, &c." (<i>Mr. T. M. Healy</i>); after debate, Question put; A. 52, N. 113; M. 61			CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE. ENGLAND:	
Original Question again proposed; Moved to report Progress (<i>Mr. Hunter</i>); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn			COMMITTEE Aug 11— REPORT Aug 12	To Complete. £
Original Question again proposed; Moved to report Progress (<i>Mr. Clancy</i>); after further short debate, Question put, and agreed to [320] 517			(1.) Law Charges Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £53,681, be granted, &c.;" Moved, "That 'Item A' (Salaries) be reduced by £4,000 (in respect of Salaries of Attorney and Solicitor General" (<i>Mr. Sydney Buxton</i>); after short debate, Question put; A. 57, N. 155; M. 93; Original Question agreed to [319] 120	53,681
Aug 31—after debate, Question put; A. 110, N. 55; M. 55 636 Res. reported Sept. 1	25,067	40,067	COMMITTEE Aug 22 (2.) Criminal Prosecutions After short debate, Vote agreed to [319] 1374	88,354
COMMITTEE Aug 31— REPORT Sept 1			(3.) Supreme Court of Judicature Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £250,738, be granted, &c. Moved, "That a sum not exceeding £210,238, &c." (<i>Mr. A. O'Connor</i>); after debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [319] 1377	250,738
(37.) Charitable Donations and Bequests Office	1,145	2,045	(4.) Wreck Commission After short debate, Vote agreed to [319] 1414	8,680
(38.) Local Government Board Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £104,809, be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Motion withdrawn [320] 690			(5.) County Courts After short debate, Vote agreed to [319] 1417	350,789
			(6.) Land Registry After short debate, Vote agreed to [319] 1426	1,442
			(7.) Revising Barristers, England... ..	20,370

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Supply—cont.	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £	Supply—cont.	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £
(8.) Police Courts (London and Sheerness) After short debate, Vote agreed to [319] 1432	8,689	15,689	SCOTLAND : COMMITTEE Aug 9— REPORT Aug 10		
(9.) Metropolitan Police Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £275,620, be granted, &c.;" Moved, "That Item A (Salaries) be reduced by £1,500" (<i>Mr. Pickersgill</i>); after short debate, Question put; A. 30, N. 118; M. 88 Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £274,620, &c." (<i>Mr. Pickersgill</i>); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn Original Question put, and agreed to [319] 1434	275,620	575,620	(15.) Lord Advocate, and Criminal Proceedings Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £37,955, be granted, &c.;" Moved, "That 'Item C' (Criminal Prosecutions, &c.) be reduced by £500" (<i>Dr. Cameron</i>); after short debate, Question put; A. 72, N. 173; M. 101 Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That £37,217 be granted, &c." (<i>Mr. Eslemont</i>); Motion negatived; Vote agreed to [318] 1802	37,955	62,955
(10.) Special Police After short debate, Vote agreed to [319] 1466	21,000	37,000	(16.) Courts of Law and Justice Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £43,465, be granted, &c.; <i>Comm.</i> —R.P. [318] 1820; <i>Comm.</i> Aug 24; after short debate, Vote agreed to [319] 1686 Res. reported Aug 25	43,465	63,465
(11.) County and Borough Police, Great Britain After short debate, Vote agreed to [319] 1467	856,286	860,286	COMMITTEE Aug 24— REPORT Aug 25		
(12.) Prisons, England and the Colonies Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £508,018, be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Moved, "That 'Item G' (Medicine) be reduced by £95 in respect of drugs" (<i>Mr. Pictou</i>); after further short debate, Question put; A. 31, N. 114; M. 80 Original Question again proposed; after debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £503,018, &c." (<i>Mr. A. O'Connor</i>); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [319] 1469	508,018	758,018	(17.) Register House Departments After short debate, Vote agreed to [319] 1689	23,269	37,269
(13.) Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Great Britain After short debate, Vote agreed to [319] 1499	121,261	281,261	(18.) Crofters Commission After short debate, Vote agreed to [319] 1700	4,000	6,000
(14.) Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum After short debate, Vote agreed to [319] 1510 Res. reported Aug 23; after short debate, Res. agreed to, [319] 1672; Remaining Res. agreed to	22,549	36,549	(19.) Police, Counties and Burghs (Scotland) After short debate, Vote agreed to [319] 1721	116,537	149,537
			(20.) Prisons, Scotland After short debate, Vote agreed to [319] 1723	63,494	108,494
			IRELAND : COMMITTEE Sept 2— REPORT Sept 3		
			(21.) Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £33,508, be granted, &c.;" after long debate, Moved, "That 'Item E' (Fees to Law Officers) be reduced by £1,000" (<i>Mr. Tuille</i>); after short debate, Question put; A. 49, N. 116; M. 67; after further debate, Vote agreed to [320] 922	33,503	73,508

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Supply—cont.	To Complete. £	Total of Estimate. £	Supply—cont.	To Complete.	To V.
Res. reported <i>Sept</i> 3, and postponed; again considered <i>Sept</i> 6, and, after short debate, agreed to			be granted, &c.;" after debate, Moved, "That 'Item E' (Extra Pay) be reduced by £3,500" (<i>Mr. M. J. Kenny</i>); after further debate, Moved, "To report Progress" (<i>Mr. Chances</i>); Question put; A. 56, N. 122; M. 56		
(22.) Supreme Court of Judicature			Question again proposed, and, after short debate, negatived		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [320] 1012	47,387	87,387	Original Question again proposed, and, after debate, put; A. 107, N. 50; M. 57		
(23.) Court of Bankruptcy			[320] 280	762,315	1,4
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £8,140, be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £4,140, &c." (<i>Mr. Sexton</i>); after further short debate, Question put; A. 47, N. 112; M. 56; Vote agreed to [320] 1016	6,140	10,140			
COMMITTEE <i>Sept</i> 1—			COMMITTEE <i>Sept</i> 2—		
REPORT <i>Sept</i> 2			REPORT <i>Sept</i> 3		
(24.) Admiralty Court Registry	785	1,385	(31.) Prisons, Ireland ...	83,050	1
COMMITTEE <i>Sept</i> 2—			(32.) Reformatory and Industrial Schools ...	52,612	10
REPORT <i>Sept</i> 3			COMMITTEE <i>Sept</i> 1—		
(25.) Registry of Deeds ...	9,266	16,266	REPORT <i>Sept</i> 2		
COMMITTEE <i>Sept</i> 1—			(33.) Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum ...	3,630	
REPORT <i>Sept</i> 2			Total Votes, Class III.	£6,30	
(26.) Registry of Judgments	1,388	2,388	The following Supplementary sum is in the above total:—Vote 27, Irish Commission, £35, 575		
COMMITTEE <i>Sept</i> 2—			CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND /		
REPORT <i>Sept</i> 3			COMMITTEE <i>Aug</i> 13—	To Complete.	To V.
(27.) Land Commission			ENGLAND :	£	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £73,028, (including a Supplementary sum of £37,575) be granted, &c.;" after debate, Vote agreed to [320] 1027	73,028	100,028	(1.) Public Education		
COMMITTEE <i>Sept</i> 5—			After long debate, Vote agreed to [319] 378		
REPORT <i>Sept</i> 6			Res. reported <i>Aug</i> 15, and, after short debate, agreed to [319] 647	1,658,807	3,4
(28.) County Court Officers, &c.			COMMITTEE <i>Aug</i> 23—		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £60,854, be granted, &c.;" after long debate, Question put, A. 109, N. 35; M. 74 [320] 1146	60,854	100,854	REPORT <i>Aug</i> 24		
COMMITTEE <i>Sept</i> 2—			(2.) Science and Art Department		
REPORT <i>Sept</i> 3			Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £278,558, be granted, &c." After short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £278,158, &c." (<i>Mr. Conway</i>); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn; original Question again proposed, and, after debate, agreed to [319] 1536	278,558	41
(29.) Dublin Metropolitan Police (including Police Courts)	85,000	150,000	(3.) British Museum		
COMMITTEE <i>Aug</i> 29—			Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £77,385, be granted, &c."		
REPORT <i>Aug</i> 30					
(30.) Constabulary					
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £762,315,					

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Supply—cont.

	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £
After short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £84,385, &c." (<i>Mr. Molloy</i>); after further short de- bate, Motion with- drawn; Vote agreed to [319] 1662	77,385	147,385
(4.) National Gallery After short debate, Vote agreed to [319] 1676	4,908	8,908
(5.) National Portrait Gallery After short debate, Vote agreed to [319] 1589	1,116	1,916
(6.) Learned Societies, &c. Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £13,800, be granted, &c." Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £12,800" (<i>Mr. Buchanan</i>); after debate, Question put; A. 45, N. 99; M. 54; original Question again proposed, and, after further short debate, agreed to [319] 1580	13,800	23,900
(7.) London University	7,321	13,321
(8.) University Colleges, Wales After short debate, Vote agreed to [319] 1619	9,000	12,000
COMMITTEE Sept 6— REPORT Sept 8		
(9.) Victoria University Vote agreed to [320] 1493		2,000
COMMITTEE Aug 23— REPORT Aug 24		
(10.) Deep Sea Exploring Expedition (Report) After short debate, Vote agreed to [319] 1620	1,487	2,987
SCOTLAND:		
COMMITTEE Aug 13—		
(11.) Public Education Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £213,392, be granted, &c.;" after debate, <i>Comm. R.P.</i> [319] 438 Sept 6; after debate, Vote agreed to; <i>Rep.</i> Sept 8 [320] 1367	213,392	533,392
COMMITTEE Sept 6— REPORT Sept 8		
(12.) Universities, &c. Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £12,018, be granted, &c." Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £11,018, &c." (<i>Mr. Hunter</i>);		

Supply—cont.

	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £
after debate, Question put; A. 81 N. 105; M. 74; Vote agreed to [320] 1399	12,018	19,018
(13.) National Gallery After short debate, Vote agreed to [320] 1403	1,300	2,100
IRELAND:		
COMMITTEE Sept 5— REPORT Sept 6		
(14.) Public Education... After debate, Vote agreed to [320] 1224	424,051	874,051
(15.) Teachers' Pension Office	1,115	2,015
(16.) Endowed Schools Commissioners After short debate, Vote agreed to [320] 1269	420	720
(17.) National Gallery ...	1,301	2,501
(18.) Queen's Colleges After short debate, Vote agreed to [320] 1269	8,028	10,028
(19.) Royal Irish Academy	959	2,359
Total of Votes Class IV. ...		<u>£5,575,866</u>

**CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL
SERVICES.**

COMMITTEE Aug 20

(1.) Diplomatic Services Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £104,524, be granted, &c." Moved, "That Item A be reduced by £500 (Part of Salary of Agent in Egypt)" (<i>Sir George Campbell</i>); after long debate, <i>Comm. R.P.</i> [319] 1257 Aug 23, Question again proposed; after debate, Moved, "That Item A, Salaries, &c.," be re- duced by £100" (part of Salary of Ambas- sador at Paris) (<i>Mr. E. Robertson</i>); after fur- ther short debate, Ques- tion put; A. 50, N. 103; M. 53; after further debate, Question again proposed, and, after fur- ther debate, agreed to [319] 1622	£	£
<i>Report Aug 24</i>	104,524	284,524

COMMITTEE Aug 23—

REPORT Aug 24

(2.) Consular Services Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £84,125, be granted, &c." Moved to report Pro- gress (<i>Colonel Nolan</i>);		
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[cont.]

[cont.]

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310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321.

Supply—cont.	To Complete. £	Total of Vote. £	Supply—cont.	To Complete. £	Total Vote
after short debate, Motion withdrawn; after further short debate, Vote agreed to [319] 1657	84,125	184,125	pensation to Sir Theophilus Shepstone) (<i>Sir G. Campbell</i>); after short debate, Motion withdrawn		
(3.) Slave Trade Services			Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item C (Salary, Zululand) be reduced by £150 (Part of Allowance to Special Commissioner") (<i>Sir G. Campbell</i>); after short debate, Motion withdrawn		
After debate, Vote agreed to [319] 1664	8,400	16,400	Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item E (Grant in Aid, British Bechuanaland) be reduced by £40,000" (<i>Sir G. Campbell</i>); after short debate, Motion withdrawn		
(4.) Suez Canal (British Directors)			Original Question put, and agreed to [320] 1431	48,180	8
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,505, be granted, &c."					
Moved to report Progress (<i>Dr. Tanner</i>); after short debate, Motion negatived; Vote agreed to [319] 1660	1,505	2,405			
COMMITTEE Sept 6— REPORT Sept 8			COMMITTEE Aug 23— REPORT Aug 24		
(5.) Colonies, Grants-in-Aid			(7.) Subsidies to Telegraph Companies ...	21,300	4
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £14,416, be granted, &c."					
Moved, "That Item A, West Coast, Africa, Steamer, be reduced by £1,500" (<i>Sir G. Campbell</i>); after short debate, Motion withdrawn			COMMITTEE Sept 6— REPORT Sept 8		
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item C, Heligoland, be reduced by £1,000" (<i>Dr. Tanner</i>); after short debate, Motion withdrawn			(8.) Cyprus, Grant-in-Aid		
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item M, Salaries, be reduced by £250" (<i>Sir George Campbell</i>); after short debate, Question put, and negatived			After short debate, Vote agreed to [320] 1450	1,000	1
Original Question put, and agreed to [320] 1404	14,416	26,416	Total of Votes, Class V. ...	£61	
(6.) South Africa and St. Helena					
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £48,180, be granted, &c.;"			CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES.		
Moved, "That Item B, Salaries, be reduced by £2,099" (<i>Sir G. Campbell</i>); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn			COMMITTEE Sept 6— REPORT Sept 8	To Complete.	Total Vote
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That Item B (Salaries, Transvaal), be reduced by £326" (Com-			(1.) Superannuation and Retired Allowances	£	
			After short debate, Vote agreed to [320] 1454	246,082	47
			Res. reported		
			Amendt. moved to leave out "£246,082," and insert "£240,023" (<i>Mr. A. O'Connor</i>); after short debate, Question put; A. 109, N. 25; M. 84		
			Res. agreed to		
			(2.) Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions, &c. ...	11,800	1
			(3.) Pauper Lunatics, England ...	470,000	49
			(4.) Pauper Lunatics, Scotland ...	49,500	8

[cont.]

[cc]

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310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321.

<i>Supp'y</i> —cont.	To Complete.	Total of Vote.
COMMITTEE Sept 5— REPORT Sept 6		
(5.) Pauper Lunatics, Ireland	£ 1,800	£ 101,800
(6.) Hospitals and Infir- maries, Ireland	6,559	16,658
COMMITTEE Sept 6— REPORT Sept 8		
(7.) Savings Banks and Friendly Societies De- ficiency	11,250	51,250
(8.) Miscellaneous Chari- table and other Allow- ances, Great Britain After short debate, Vote agreed to [320] 1454	982	2,482
COMMITTEE Sept 5— REPORT Sept 6		
(9.) Miscellaneous Chari- table and other Allow- ances, Ireland	1,535	2,535
Total of Votes Class VI. ... ..	... ..	<u>£1,248,116</u>

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

<i>COMMITTEE Sept 6— REPORT Sept 8</i>	To Complete.	Total of Vote.
(1.) Temporary Commis- sions After debate, Vote agreed to [320] 1458	£ 19,055	£ 37,055
(2.) Miscellaneous Ex- penses Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,804, be granted, &c." Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £804, &c." (<i>Mr. Conybeare</i>); after short debate, Question put; A. 23, N. 116; M. 93; Vote agreed to [320] 1474	1,804	8,804
(3.) Adelaide Exhibition, 1887	50	2,650
COMMITTEE May 12— REPORT May 13		
(4.) Expenses in connec- tion with the Jubilee Celebration Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £17,000, be granted, &c." Moved, "That a sum of £2,000 be granted" (<i>Mr. Labouchere</i>); after debate, Question put; A. 84, N. 308; M. 124; Vote agreed to [314] 1770		17,000

[cont.]

<i>Supply</i> —cont.	To Complete.	Total of Vote.
COMMITTEE Sept 6— REPORT Sept 8		
(5.) Repayments to Civil Contingencies Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £6,069, be granted, &c." Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £3,620, &c." (<i>Mr. Conybeare</i>); after short debate, Mo- tion withdrawn Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That a sum, not ex- ceeding £5,289, &c." (<i>Mr. Conybeare</i>); Ques- tion put; A. 21, N. 118; M. 97; after short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not ex- ceeding £5,869, &c." (<i>Mr. Sexton</i>); Ques- tion put; A. 15, N. 117; M. 102 Original Question put, and agreed to	£	£
[320] 1493 Res. reported Sept 8 Amendt. moved, to leave out "£6,069," and insert "£5,969" (<i>Mr. Sexton</i>); after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; Res. agreed to [320] 1803		6,000
COMMITTEE Sept 5 REPORT Sept 6		
(6.) Public Works and Industries (Ireland) (Special Grant)		50,000
Total of Votes Class VII.	<u>£121,578</u>

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

<i>COMMITTEE Sept 6 REPORT Sept 8</i>	To Complete.	Total of Vote.
Vote I. For Salaries and Expenses of the Cust- oms Department	£ 651,848	£ 951,848
After short debate, Vote agreed to [320] 1484 Res. reported Sept 8 Amendt. moved to leave out "£651,848," and in- sert "£651,815;" after further short debate, Question put; A. 110, N. 17; M. 93; Res. agreed to Vote II. For Salaries and Expenses of the Inland Revenue Department		1,413,870
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,413,879, be granted, &c." After short debate, Vote agreed to [320] 1487		1,703,870

[cont.]

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<i>Supply—cont.</i>	To Complete.	Total of Vote.	<i>Supply—cont.</i>	To Complete.	Total Vote.
COMMITTEE June 6— Report June 7			Vote IV. For the Post Office Packet Service ...	£	£
Vote III. For Salaries and Expenses of the Post Office Services, the expenses of Post Office Savings Banks, and Government Annuities and Insurances, and the Collection of the Post Office Revenue ...	£	£	After short debate, Vote agreed to [315] 1161	500,311	699,
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £4,820,770, be granted to complete, &c."	4,820,770	5,420,770	Vote V. For Salaries and Expenses of the Post Office Telegraph Service	1,500,248	1,950,
After long debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £4,820,670, &c." (Mr. Pickersgill); after further short debate, Question put; A. 31, N. 111; M. 80			Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,500,248, be granted to complete, &c."		
Original Question again proposed; and, after short debate, put, and agreed to [315] 1189			Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,475,248, (Dr. Cameron); Question put; A. 60, N. 132; M. 72		
			Original Question again proposed, and, after short debate, put, and agreed to [315] 1170		
			Total Votes Revenue Departments... ..		£10,786,

[cont.]

Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland)

Bill

(Sir Michael Hicks-Beach,

Mr. Jackson)

c. Motion for Leave (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach)

310] Jan 28, 227; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1^o *

[Bill 1]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"

• Jan 31, 365; after debate, Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That the Bill be committed for To-

• morrow," 378; Amendt. to leave out "To-morrow," insert "this day fortnight" (Mr. Chance); Amendt. withdrawn; Original Motion withdrawn; Bill committed

Order for Committee read; Moved, "That this

• House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee" Feb 3, 632

Amendt. to leave out "To-morrow," insert

• "Thursday next" (Mr. Chance) v.; Question proposed, "That 'To-morrow,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Main Question put, and agreed to; Committee

deferred

Committee; after short debate, Committee de-

311] ferred Feb 18, 114

Order for Committee read; Moved, "That

• Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" Feb 28, 845

Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned"

(Mr. T. M. Healy); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Debate ad-

312] journed Debate resumed Mar 24, 1438; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Committee—R.F.

Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Bill—c

Committee deferred, after short debate April

313] 460

Order for Committee read; Moved, "T

• this House will, on Tuesday next, reso-

• itself into the said Committee" April 5, 4

Amendt. to leave out "next," insert "to

• night" (Mr. T. M. Healy); Question p

posed, "That 'next,' &c.;" after sh

debate, Amendt. withdrawn

• Original Question again proposed, 60

Amendt. to leave out "next," insert "11

• April" (Mr. Chance); Question propos

"That 'next,' &c.;" after short debs

Question put; A. 111, N. 63; M.

(D. L. 89)

• Original Question again proposed, 610; af

short debate, Moved, "That the Debate

now adjourned" (Dr. Tanner); after furtl

short debate, Question put, and negative

Original Question put, and agreed to

• Committee; Report; read 3^o April 14, 98

l. Read 1^o * (The Lord Privy Seal) April 18

(No. 63)

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2

• April 19, 1239

Amendt. to leave out ("now,") add ("t

day six months") (The Lord Denman

after short debate, Amendt. withdraw

Bill read 2^o

• Committee; Report April 22, 1550

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3

314] April 28, 178

Amendt. to leave out ("now,") add ("t

day six months") (The Lord Denman);

Question, That ("now") &c.; Resolved

the affirmative; Original Motion agreed t

Bill read 3^o

Royal Assent May 23 [50 Vet. c. 6]

[cont.]

Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland)
Amendment Bill

(*Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Attorney General for Ireland*)

c. Ordered ; read 1^o * July 15 [Bill 325]
Read 2^o * Sept 12
Bill withdrawn * Sept 13

Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland)
Amendment [Salary]

c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to
Aug 15, [319] 653

SUTHERLAND, Mr. A., Sutherland

Clyde Navigation, Consid. [311] 1503
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Merchant Shipping Act—Transfer of British Ships to Foreign Owners, [311] 1392

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Post Office—East India and China Mail Contract, Res. [316] 1691, 1693, 1695, 1696, 1725

Sutton District Water Bill (by Order)

c. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" [310] (*Sir Charles Forster*) Feb 15, 1820

Amendt. to leave out "now," add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Arthur O'Connor*) ; Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c. ;" after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be

[cont.

Sutton District Water Bill—cont.

now adjourned" (*Mr. T. P. O'Connor*) ; Question put ; A. 99, N. 224 ; M. 125 (D. L. 7)

[310] Original Question again proposed, 1512 ; Amendt. withdrawn ; Original Question put, and agreed to ; Bill read 2^o

Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee on the Sutton District Water Bill, to insert a Clause in such Bill by which provision shall be made for the offer of any additional capital by public auction or tender at the best price which can be obtained, unless the Committee on the Bill shall report that such provision ought not to be required, with the reasons on which their opinion is founded" (*Mr. Molloy*) ; after short debate,

[311] Motion agreed to Feb 18, 9

Consideration, as amended, deferred, after [313] short debate April 21, 1897

c. Consideration, as amended, deferred April 23, [314] 238

Considered April 29, 1896

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^o" (*Mr. Dodds*) May 5, 931

Amendt. to leave out "now read 3^o," add "re-committed to the former Committee with respect to new Clauses (Rates at which water is to be supplied for domestic purposes) and (Duty to publish accounts) (*Mr. Kelly*), 935 ; Question proposed, "That the words 'now read 3^o,' &c. ;" after short debate, Question put ; A. 192, N. 102 ; M. 90 (D. L. 109)

Main Question put ; Bill read 3^o

SWETENHAM, Mr. E., Carnarvon, &c.

Allotments and Cottage Gardens Compensation, Comm. cl. 4, Amendt. [316] 1413

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Boran, Convicted of Murder at Chester Assizes, [318] 1707

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Technical Education (Day Schools) Bill
(*Sir Henry Roscoe, Sir Lyon Playfair, Mr.
Dixon, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Richard
Temple*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 23 [Bill 58]
2R. [Dropped]

Technical Education (Ireland) Bill
(*Mr. Hooper, Mr. Sexton, Mr. T. D. Sullivan,
Mr. Murphy, Mr. Dwyer Gray*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 50]
2R. [Dropped]

Technical Instruction Bill

Question, Lord Monteagle; Answer, The Lord
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brook) July 5, [316] 1764; Questions, Mr.
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Technical Instruction Bill

(*Sir William Hart Dyke, Sir Henry Holland,
Mr. Jackson*)

c. Motion for Leave (*Sir William Hart Dyke*)
July 18, [317] 1810; Debate adjourned

Debate resumed July 19, 1884; after debate,
Question put, and agreed to; Bill ordered;
read 1^o [Bill 332]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
Aug 9, [318] 1820

Amendt. to leave out from "That," add "while
this House is desirous of seeing increased
facilities for Technical Instruction afforded,
It is not prepared to proceed with a measure
which imposes a new charge on the rate-
payers for that purpose, until such changes
have been made in the incidence of local

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taxation as will secure the equitable
bution of all classes of the community
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proposed, "That the words, &c.;
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Technical Schools (Scotland) Bill

(*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Solicitor Gener
Scotland, Sir Herbert Maxwell*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Aug 5 [Bill
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(*Mr. Elton, Mr. Burt, Mr. Caine, Mr. Matthew Kenny, Colonel Makins*)

c. Ordered; read 1st May 4 [Bill 256]
Read 2^o, and committed to a Select Committee July 19, [317] 1476
And, on Aug 1, Committee nominated as follows:—*Mr. Atherley-Jones, Mr. Channing, Mr. Elton, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Kenrick, Mr. Llewellyn, Mr. Joseph Nolan, Mr. Pickard, and Mr. Francis Powell*
Report of Select Comm. Aug 11 [No. 279]
Bill withdrawn * Sept 8 [Bill 370]

Thames Conservancy Board—Representation in this House

Question, *Mr. Gedge*; Answer, *The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms)* Sept 8, [320] 1651

Thames Preservation Act, 1885—Conservancy Bye-Laws

Question, *Mr. Story-Maskelyne*; Answer, *The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms)* Feb 8, [310] 876

Theatres

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Official Surveys—Burning of the Exeter Theatre, Questions, *Sir John Puleston, Dr. Tanner*; Answers, *The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews)* Sept 6, [320] 1360

Theatres (Metropolis) Bill (*Mr.*

Dixon-Bartland, Mr. Woodall, Mr. Lawson)

c. Ordered; read 1st Jan 28 [Bill 15]
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Distrain for Non-Payment, Shinford, Berks, Question, *Sir Thomas Grove*; Answer, *The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley)* May 16, [315] 60

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Tithe Rent-Charge Bill [H.L.]

(*The Marquess of Salisbury*)

l. Presented; read 1st, after short debate Mar 25, [312] 1451 (No. 54)

c. Read 2nd April 28, [314] 168

Question, *The Duke of Marlborough*; Answer, *The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury)* May 10, 1448

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 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^a" July 7, [317] 3
 Amendt. to leave out all after ("That,") insert ("no measure with regard to tithe rent-charge will be satisfactory to the country which does not provide for the re-valuation and re-adjustment of the said charge") (*The Lord Brabourne*); after short debate, *Q*: Question, "That the words, &c.?" Resolved in the affirmative; Bill read 3^a (No. 118)
 On Question, "That the Bill do pass?" Amendts. made; Then the Queen's consent and the Duke of Cornwall's consent signified by the Marquess of Salisbury; and Bill passed, and sent to the Commons
c. Read 1^o (Mr. W. H. Smith) July 22
*Bill withdrawn * Aug 22 [Bill 336]*

Tobacco Cultivation (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. Flynn, Mr. Peter McDonald, Mr. Pyne, Mr. Mayne*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 28 [Bill 64]*
2R. [Dropped]

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Town Holdings

Ordered, That the Select Committee be re-appointed to inquire into the terms of occupation and the compensation for improvements possessed by the occupiers of Town Houses and Holdings in Great Britain and Ireland; and to inquire into the expediency of giving to leaseholders facilities for the purchase of the fee simple of their property; and also into the question of imposing a direct assessment on the owners of ground rents, and on the owners of increased values imparted to land by building operations or other improvements (*Colonel Nolan*) Jan 28 Moved, "That the Select Committee on Town Holdings do consist of Twenty Members" (*Colonel Nolan*) Feb 7, [310] 888; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. A. H. Acland, Mr. Tyssen Amherst, Mr. Asher, Mr. Bartley, Mr. Baumann, Mr. Beadel, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. Crilly, Sir John Ellis, Mr. Elton, Viscount Folkestone, Mr. Fry, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Gray, Sir Henry James, Mr. Compton Lawrance, Mr. Lawson, Colonel Nolan, Mr. Edward Russell, and Viscount Wolmer

Trade and Commerce

British Industries, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Aug 9, [318] 1731

British Trade in Spain and the Spanish Colonies, Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) July 7, [317] 67

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Exports and Imports of the Port of Dublin, Question, Sir Thomas Esmonde [not put] July 19, [317] 1840

Manufacture and False Marking of Goods at Sheffield, Questions, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Coleridge; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Feb 18, [311] 44

Official Returns of Exports and Imports, Question, Mr. Howard Vincent; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Mar 8, [311] 1571

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Trade and Commerce—cont.

Restraints on Trade—Mineral Water Bottle Exchange Society, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) Aug 5, [318] 1350

Trade and Commerce in the East—The Suez Canal and the Cape of Good Hope Route, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, The Secretary of State for War (Mr. E. Stanhope) July 21, [317] 1618

Treaty of Commerce with Spain—An Arbitration Clause, Question, Mr. Samuelson; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) Aug 30, [320] 447

Depression of Trade and Agriculture

Agriculture—Legislation, Question, Mr. Heneage; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Feb 22, [311] 804

Bounty System of Foreign Powers, Question, Observations, The Earl of Carnarvon; Reply, The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (The Marquess of Salisbury) Aug 2, [318] 872;—*The Foreign Bounty Conference*, Question, Mr. Norris; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Aug 9, [318] 1726

Chainmakers of Staffordshire, Questions, Mr. Curzon, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) June 17, [316] 408

Cost of the Commission, Question, Mr. H. Gardner; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Feb 15, [310] 1571

Destitution among Iron Workers at Tipton—Outdoor Relief, Questions, Mr. Cremer; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) June 27, [316] 1037; July 1, 1496

Employment in the East End—Result of the Inquiry, Question, Captain Colomb; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) Aug 9, [318] 1732

English Labour Market, Question, Mr. Pickersgill; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) June 27, [316] 1036

Petroleum Trade, Question, Mr. Lafone; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) April 22, [313] 1627

Trade and Labour, Statistics of—Labour Bureaux, Question, Lord Elcho; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Feb 14, [310] 1407

The Sugar Trade

Foreign Bounties on Sugar—Unemployed Workmen at the East End (Metropolis), Question, Mr. Wootton Isaacson; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) Aug 15, [319] 488

International Conference on the Sugar Bounties, Question, Mr. Kimber; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) Feb 15, [310] 1560; Question, Colonel Hill; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Feb 17, 1775;

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Trade and Commerce—The Sugar Trade—cont.

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Report of Progress, Question, Mr. Kimber; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) *Aug 11*, [319] 70 [See title *Depression of Trade*]

Trade and Manufacture

French Prohibition of English Leather, Questions, Mr. Lafone, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Mar 7*, [311] 1395

"*The Sweating System*," Question, Mr. Esslemont; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *April 26*, [314] 13

Tramways and Public Companies (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill

(Colonel Nolan, Mr. James O'Brien, Mr. Foley, Mr. Sheehy)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *May 3* [Bill 232]
Read 2^o *July 11* [317] 485
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *Aug 27*, [320] 251; Moved, "That the Question be now put" (Mr. J. F. X. O'Brien); Question put accordingly; A. 80, N. 13; M. 67 (D. L. 430) [5.40 P.M.]
The Question was not decided in the affirmative, because it was not supported by the majority prescribed by the Standing Order of the 18th March, 1887
Original Question again proposed; Debate adjourned
Adjourned Debate on going into Committee [Dropped]

Tramways (Ireland) Acts Amendment Bill (Mr. Kimber, Captain Colomb, Dr. Clark)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *July 26* [Bill 338]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" *Aug 6*, [318] 1492
Amend. to leave out "now," add "upon this day three months" (Mr. Chance); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Debate adjourned
Adjourned Debate on 21st. [Dropped]

Tramways Provisional Orders (No. 1) Bill

(Baron Henry De Worms,

Mr. Jackson)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *May 5* [Bill 257]
Read 2^o * *May 18*
Report * *July 4*
Considered * *July 5*
Read 3^o, after short debate *July 19*, [317] 1320

Tramways Provisional Order (No. 1) Bill—con

l. Read 1^o * (Lord Stanley of Preston) *July 21*
Read 2^o * *July 28* (No. 181)
Committee *; Report; read 3^o *Aug 12*
Royal Assent *Aug 23* [50 & 51 Vict. c. cxxv]

Tramways Provisional Orders (No.

Bill [Birmingham Central Tramways

(Extensions) Order] and [Oldham

Ashton-under-Lyne, Hyde, and District

Order] [Repayment of Deposit

c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed *June 27*, [316] 1121

Tramways Provisional Orders (No.

Bill (Baron Henry De Worms)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *May 23* [Bill 271]

Read 2^o * *June 8*

Report * *June 20*

Considered * *June 22*

Read 3^o * *June 23*

l. Read 1^o * (Lord Stanley of Preston) *June 24*

Read 2^o * *June 30* (No. 133)

Committee * *July 4*

Report * *July 5*

Read 3^o * *July 7*

Royal Assent *July 19* [50 & 51 Vict. c. cxxii]

Tramways (War Department) Bill

(Mr. Northcote, Mr. Edward Stanhope, Mr. Brodriek)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *April 29* [Bill 246]

Read 2^o * *June 30*

Order for Committee read; Moved, "That

Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair

Aug 3, [318] 1122; Debate adjourned

Debate resumed *Aug 29*, [320] 439

Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned

(Mr. M. J. Kenny); after short debate

Question put; A. 20, N. 63; M. 43 (D. L.

434) [3.40 A.M.]

Original Question again proposed, 441; Move

"That this House do now adjourn" (Mr.

Dillwyn); Motion withdrawn; Debate adjourned

Debate resumed *Aug 30*, 634; Question put

and agreed to; Committee; Report

Considered *; read 3^o *Sept 1*

l. Read 1^o * (Lord Harris) *Sept 6* (No. 255)

Read 2^o * *Sept 7*

Committee *; Report *Sept 8*, 1634

Read 3^o * *Sept 9*

Royal Assent *Sept 16* [50 & 51 Vict. c. 65]

Trawling, 1885, Royal Commission on

Question, Mr. E. W. Beckett; Answer, The Secretary to the Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Worms) *Mar 4*, [311] 1263

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Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Jan 28, [310] 163

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Article LXII.—Armenia—Abduction of a Christian Girl, Questions, Mr. Bryco; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) Aug 11, [319] 66

Memorials and Petitions, Question, Mr. A. McArthur; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) Sept 18, [321] 476

Trees (Ireland) Bill (Mr. Chance, Mr. Gilhooly, Mr. Marum, Mr. P. J. O'Brien, Mr. Sheehan, Sir Joseph M'Kenna)

c. Ordered; read 1st Jan 28 [Bill 110]
2R. [Dropped]

TREVELYAN, Right Hon. Sir G. O., *Glasgow, Bridgeton*

Ireland—Irish National League (Special Proclamation), Motion for an Address, [320] 33, 35, 39

Trinidad

Judges of the High Court, Question, Mr. Baden-Powell; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Henry Holland) Aug 22, [319] 1361

The Pitch Lake, Question, Mr. Baden-Powell; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Henry Holland) June 7, [315] 1217;—*Export of Asphalts from*, Question, Mr. Conybeare; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Henry Holland) Aug 16, [319] 680

Trinidad and Tobago Bill [H.L.]

(*The Earl of Onslow*)

l. Presented; read 1st July 28 (No. 195)
Read 2nd, after short debate Aug 2, [318] 877
Committee^{*}; Report Aug 4

Read 3rd Aug 5

c. Read 1st (Sir Henry Holland) Aug 11
Read 2nd Aug 12, [319] 358 [Bill 368]
Committee^{*}; Report Aug 31
Considered^{*}; read 3rd Sept 1

l. Royal Assent Sept 16 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 44]

Truck Acts, The—Violation of their Provisions

Question, Mr. Barbour; Answer, The Solicitor General for Scotland (Mr. J. P. B. Robertson) May 16, [315] 57

Truck Bill (Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Warmington, Mr. John Ellis, Mr. Arthur Williams, Mr. Howard Vincent, Mr. Eslemon)

c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1st Jan 28 [Bill 109]

Read 2nd Mar 15

Committee^{*}—R.F. April 20

Committee—R.F. April 28, [314] 304

Committee—R.F. May 2, 877

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Committee—R.F. May 13, 1940

Committee; Report June 28, [316] 1223

As amended, considered July 12, [317] 610; after debate, Further Proceeding on Consideration, as amended, deferred [Bill 290]

Further Proceeding resumed July 15, 1071

Read 3rd, after short debate July 18, 1293

l. Read 1st (Lord Maenaghten) July 19

Read 2nd Aug 4, [318] 1124 (No. 179)

Committee Aug 8, 1515 (No. 222)

Report Aug 12, [319] 225 (No. 232)

Read 3rd Aug 15, 457 (No. 235)

c. Lords' Amendts. Aug 15 [Bill 377]

Lords' Amendts. considered Aug 19, 1238;

several agreed to; several disagreed to
Committee appointed, "to draw up Reasons to be assigned to the Lords for disagreeing to certain Amendts. to which this House hath disagreed;" List of the Committee, 1249

Reasons for disagreeing to certain Amendts. made by the Lords to which this House hath disagreed, reported, and agreed to; to be communicated to the Lords Aug 19

l. Returned from the Commons with several of the Amendts. agreed to; one agreed to, with an Amendt., and several disagreed to, with Reasons for such disagreement, and with a consequential Amendt. to the Bill; the said Amendts. and Reasons to be printed Aug 25 (No. 239)

Commons' Amendts. to one of the Lords' Amendts., and Reasons for disagreeing to certain of the Lords' Amendts., and Commons' consequential Amendt. considered Sept 7, [320] 1532 (No. 179)

Commons' Amendts. agreed to; certain of the Amendts. to which the Commons hath disagreed not insisted on; some insisted on, and a consequential Amendt. made to the Bill; a Committee appointed to prepare Reasons to be offered to the Commons for the Lords insisting on certain of their Amendts.; the Committee to meet forthwith
Report from the Committee of the Reasons to be offered to the Commons for the Lords insisting on certain of their Amendts.; read, and agreed to; and a message sent to the Commons to return the said Bill with an Amendt. and Reasons

c. Moved, "That the Lords' Reasons be printed, and that they be considered on Monday" (Mr. Sexton); Motion agreed to Sept 9, [321] 30 [Bill 389]

Lords' Reasons and consequential Amendts. considered Sept 12, 444

l. Royal Assent Sept 16 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 46]

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Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July 5*, [316] 1795; *July 11*, [317] 356; Personal Explanation, Mr. Bradlaugh *Sept 12*, [321] 287; Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. A. Macdonald) *Sept 13*, 487

The Belfast Shipwrights, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *June 30*, [316] 1310

Weekly Payment of Wages in Ireland, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *July 1*, [316] 1497

The Wage Clauses, Questions, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Sexton; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Sept 8*, [320] 1672

The Irish Wages Clause, Questions, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answers, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Sept 9*, [321] 30

Truck [Expenses]

c. Resolution considered in Committee, and agreed to *May 2*, [314] 681

Truck Law Amendment Bill

(*Mr. Donald Crawford, Mr. Mason, Mr. Edmund Robertson*)

c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1^o *Jan 28* [Bill 21]
 2R. [Dropped]

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Colonial Governments—Naval and Military Officers on the Active and Retired Lists, [318] 1347

Margarine (Fraudulent Sale), Report, [318] 1339

National Rifle Association—Proposed Removal from Wimbledon Common, [318] 1513

Truro Bishopric and Chapter Acts Amendment Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Bishop of Truro*)

l. Presented; read 1^o *Mar 1* (No. 33)

Read 2^o *Mar 8*

Committee *Mar 10*, [311] 1715

Report *Mar 11*

Read 3^o *Mar 14*

c. Read 1^o (*Mr. Stuart-Wortley*) *Mar 24* [Bill 205]

Read 2^o, and committed to a Select Committee of Five Members, Three to be nominated by the House and Two by the Committee of Selection *April 25*, [313] 1946

And, on *April 29*, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Charles Acland, Sir John St. Aubyn, and Mr. Stuart-Wortley

Committee *; Report; read 3^o *May 20*

l. Commons' Amendts. *May 21* (No. 102)

Royal Assent *July 5* [50 & 51 Vict. c. 12]

Trust Companies Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Hobhouse*)

l. Read 1^o *July 1* (No. 1)
 Read 2^o, after debate *July 26*, [318] 1

Trustee Savings Banks

Bishop Stortford Bank, Question, Mr. H. Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury W. H. Smith *Feb 17*, [310] 1775

Cardiff Bank, Questions, Mr. Howell; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. Smith) *Feb 14*, [310] 1400; Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Feb 25*, [311] —A Royal Commission, Question, Mr. H. Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *July 8*, [317] Questions, Mr. Howell, Mr. Arthur (nor); Answers, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *July 14*, 771

"Government Security Savings Banks," Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) *Aug 1*, [319] 259

Payments from the Exchequer, Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) *Mar 1*, [311]

Remedies against Trustees, Question, Mr. Howell; Answer, The Attorney General Richard Webster *Feb 21*, [311] 170

Trustee Savings Banks Bill

(*Mr. Jackson, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, The First Lord of the Treasury*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o *July 19* [Bill 3]
 Read 2^o *July 25*, [317] 2001

Committee—*Mar 1*, [318] 860

Committee *; Report *Aug 4*

Considered *; read 3^o *Aug 5*

l. Read 1^o (*L. Elphinstone*) *Aug 8* (No. 19)

Read 2^o *Aug 19*

Committee, after short debate *Aug 25*, 1790

Report * *Aug 26* (No. 1)

Read 3^o *Aug 30* (No. 2)

Royal Assent *Sept 16* [50 & 51 Vict. c. 10]

Trustee Savings Banks [Costs]

c. Res. considered in Committee, and agreed to *Aug 2*, [318] 1036

Trusts (Scotland) Act (1867) Amendment Bill (*Mr. Solicitor General*)

Scotland, The Lord Advocate)

c. Ordered; read 1^o *April 15* [Bill 2]
 Read 2^o *May 16*, [315] 227

Committee deferred, after short debate *May 1025*

Committee; Report *June 6*, 1203

Considered *; read 3^o *June 9*

l. Read 1^o (*Marquess of Lothian*) *June 1*

Read 2^o *July 4*, [316] 1578 (No. 1)

Committee *; Report *July 8*

Read 2^o *July 11*

Royal Assent *July 19* [50 & 51 Vict. c. 10]

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Turnpike Roads (South Wales) Bill

(*Mr. Maitland, Sir Joseph Bailey*)

a. Ordered ; read 1^o * July 19 [Bill 333]

Read 2^o * July 29

Committee * ; Report Aug 1

Read 3^o * Aug 2

l. Read 1^o * (*Lord Lingen*) Aug 4 (No. 207)

Read 2^o * Aug 9

Committee * ; Report Aug 11 (No. 207)

Read 3^o * Aug 12

Royal Assent Aug 23 [50 & 51 *Vict. c.* 195]

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- c. Ordered; read 1^o July 7 [Bill 313]
- Question, Mr. Macartney; Answer, The First Lord of the Treasury (Mr. W. H. Smith) Aug 22, [319] 1373
- Bill withdrawn^o Sept 2

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- c. Ordered; read 1^o Mar 24 [Bill 204]
- 2R. [Dropped]

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- Emigration of Highland Crofters*, Question, Dr. R. Macdonald; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) June 9, [315] 1434
- Emigration of Pauper Families from Ireland*, Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Chief Secretary for Ireland (Mr. A. J. Balfour) June 7, [315] 1218; Questions, Mr. T. M. Healy; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) Sept 2, [320] 916
- Emigrants to Tennessee*, Question, Mr. Paul-ton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) May 19, [315] 502
- Homestead and Exemption Laws*, Question, Mr. E. Robertson; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) Feb 3, [310] 548 [See title Canada]
- International Industrial Property Convention*, Questions, Mr. Howard Vincent, Mr. Mundella; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) April 21, [313] 1414
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- Refusal of Destitute Aliens*, Question Colomb; Answer, The Secretary Board of Trade (Baron Henry De Sept 6, [320] 1336
- Seizure of British Fishing Vessels in the Straits*, Question, Dr. Tanner; The Under Secretary of State for Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) Sept 1134
- Seizure of English Vessels in Alaskan Questions*, Mr. Gourley; Answer Under Secretary of State for Foreign (Sir James Fergusson) Sept 9, [Sept 12, 277; Question, Mr. Shir-aver, The First Lord of the Treas W. H. Smith) Sept 16, 563;—*The Beck*, Question, Mr. Baden-Pow-aver, The Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fe July 31, [317] 1619 [See title Canada—North Fisheries

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(The Lord Advocate, Mr. Solicitor General Scotland)

- c. Legislation, Questions, Mr. Mason; The Lord Advocate (Mr. J. H. Donald) July 8, [317] 216; July 14, Ordered; read 1^o Aug 4 [Bill withdrawn^o Aug 10

University Education (Ireland) Bill

(Mr. Murphy, Mr. Dillon, Dr. Fox, Mr. Gill, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Clarendon Kenny)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o Jun 28 [Bill 2R. [Dropped]

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- Question, Mr. Tatton Egerton; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) Mar 17, [312] 520

Vacant Grounds (Nuisances Prevention) Bill

(Mr. Lawson, Mr. Mr. Howell, Mr. James Rowlands)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o Sept 5 [Bill Read 2^o Sept 8, [320] 1842 Committee [Dropped]

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- A Commission or Committee*, Question T. Robinson; Answer, The President Local Government Board (Mr. R Mar 1, [311] 883
- Census for and against Compulsory Vaccination—The Parish of Rotherhithe*, Question Mr. Channing; Answers, The President Local Government Board (Mr. R June 24, [316] 933
- Increase of Syphilis*, Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) Feb 21, 462;—*Transmission of*, Question

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- Pioton; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Aug 23*, [319] 1525
- Inquiry by the Royal Statistical Society*, Questions, Sir Charles Russell; Answers, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Mar 4*, [311] 1270
- Instructions to Public Vaccinators*, Question, Mr. M'Arthur; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Mar 18*, [312] 725
- Origin of the Vaccine Matter in Present Use*, Question, Mr. Burt; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *June 16*, [316] 254
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- Case of James Bamford*, Question, Mr. Pioton; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Mar 8*, [311] 1573; Question, Mr. Channing; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *April 14*, [313] 880
- Case of Mr. Charles Eagle, Leicestershire*, Question, Mr. Pioton; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *June 17*, [316] 398
- Cumulative Penalties—Case of Charles Hayward*, Question, Mr. Bradlaugh; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Mar 4*, [311] 1265
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- Imprisonment of Robert Essam, of Kettering, for Non-Payment of Fine*, Questions, Mr. Channing; Answers, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *June 30*, [316] 1299; *July 11*, [317] 341
- Imprisonment of Mrs. Walton, of Appleby*, Question, Mr. M'Cartan; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Aug 18*, [319] 930
- Mr. Robert King, Evington*, Question, Mr. Pioton; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Mar 4*, [311] 1287; Question, Mr. Pioton; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Matthews) *Mar 7*, 1393
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- Leicester**
- Assault on the Police*, Question, Mr. Pioton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *May 23*, [315] 891
- Convictions by the Leicester County Bench*, Question, Mr. Pioton; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Stuart-Wortley) *May 20*, [315] 724
- Keighley, &c.—Evasion of the Acts*, Question, Mr. Barran; Answer, The President of the Local Government Board (Mr. Ritchie) *Feb 28*, [311] 693

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- (Mr. C. Dyke Acland, Mr. Caine, Mr. Harry Davenport, Sir Robert Fowler, Sir John Kennaway, Mr. Henry Wilson)
- a. Ordered; read 1st *Mar 10* [Bill 192]
- Street Solicitation*, Question, Mr. M'Laren; Answer, Mr. C. T. D. Acland *July 14*, [317] 767
- Bill withdrawn ** July 18*

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(The Marquess of Lothian)

- l. Presented; read 1st *July 15* (No. 176)
- Read 2nd *July 19*, [317] 1326
- Committee^a; Report *July 21*
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- Read 3rd *July 26* (No. 184)
- c. Read 1st *Aug 4* (The Lord Advocate) [Bill 356]
- Read 2nd *Aug 15*, [319] 649
- Committee^a; Report; Considered; read 3rd *Sept 10*
- l. Royal Assent *Sept 16* [50 & 51 Viol. c. 51]

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- British Guiana and Venezuela—The Boundary Line*, Questions, Mr. Watt, Mr. Staveley Hill; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Mar 7*, [311] 1402; Question, Mr. Staveley Hill; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *Mar 10*, 1721; Questions, Mr. Watt; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *April 5*, [313] 491; *June 17*, [316] 403; Question, Sir Thomas Esmonde; Answer, The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Henry Holland) *July 14*, [317] 763; Question, Mr. Watt; Answer, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson) *July 25*, 1887; Questions, Mr. Watt; Answers, The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Sir James Fergusson), The Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir Henry Holland) *Aug 13*

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c. Ordered; read 1^o *Jan 28* [Bill 61]
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Moved for, "Return showing the income derived by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners from property in Wales annual payments made by the bishops, chapters, archdeacons, Wales, and the annual value of the same made by the Commissioners in augmentation of benefices in Wales" (*The Earl of Mar*) 4, [311] 1253; Motion agreed

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Amendt. on Committee of Supply July 1, to leave out from "That," add "in the opinion of this House, ownership of land should carry with it the duty of cultivation, and that in all cases where land capable of cultivation with profit, and not devoted to some purpose of public utility or enjoyment, is held in a waste or uncultivated state, the local authorities ought to have the power to compulsorily acquire such land by payment to the owner for a limited term of an annual sum not exceeding the then average net annual produce of the said lands in order that such local authorities may in their discretion let the said lands to tenant cultivators, with such conditions as to term of tenancy, rent, reclamation, drainage, and cultivation respectively as shall afford reasonable encouragement, opportunities, facilities, and security for the due cultivation and development of the said land" (*Mr. Bradlaugh*) v., [316] 1501; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.:" after debate, Question put; A. 97, N. 173; M. 76 (D. L. 279) [7.15 P.M.]

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Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. Fawcett, Mr.
Howell, Mr. Fenwick*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 15 [Bill 169]
2R. [Dropped]

Water Companies (Regulation of Powers) Bill

(*Mr. Fulton, Captain
Colomb, Mr. C. R. Spencer*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 31 [Bill 141]
Read 2^o, after short debate July 4, [316] 1760
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l. Read 1^o * (*Earl of Camperdown*) July 18
Read 2^o * July 25 (No. 173)
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Royal Assent Aug 8 [50 & 51 Vict. c. 21]

Water Provisional Orders Bill

(*Baron Henry De Worms, Mr. Jackson*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * May 3 [Bill 250]
Read 2^o * May 11
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l. Read 1^o * (*Lord Stanley of Preston*) June 16
Read 2^o * June 28 (No. 126)
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Royal Assent July 19 [50 & 51 Vict. c. cxxiv]

Waterworks Valuation and Rating (Scotland) Bill

(*Mr. Edmund
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Mr. Bryce, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Barbour,
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- c. Ordered; read 1^o * Mar 18 [Bill 203]
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Resolved, That this House will, upon Monday next, resolve itself into a Committee of Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty *Feb 18*

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(1.) Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the Service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1887, the sum of £1,251,076 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom

(2.) Resolved, That towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the Service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1888, the sum of £12,078,800 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom

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Moved, "That, towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the Duties of Customs now chargeable on Tea shall continue to be levied and charged on and after the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, on the importation thereof into Great Britain or Ireland (that is to say): on

Tea . . . the pound . Sixpence"
(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer*); after long debate, Question put, and agreed to
Resolution reported *April 22*

Moved, "That, towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, there shall be charged, collected, and paid for the year which commenced on the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, in respect of all Property, Profits, and Gains mentioned or described as chargeable in the Act of the sixteenth and seventeenth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-four, the following Duties of Income Tax (that is to say):—

For every Twenty Shillings of the annual value or amount of Property, Profits, and Gains chargeable under Schedules (A), (C), (D), or (E) of the said Act, the Duty of Seven Pence;

And for every Twenty Shillings of the annual value of the occupation of Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and Heritages chargeable under Schedule (B) of the said Act,—

In England the Duty of Three Pence Halfpenny;

In Scotland and Ireland respectively, the Duty of Two Pence Halfpenny;

Subject to the provisions contained in section one hundred and sixty-three of the Act of the fifth and sixth years of Her Majesty's reign, chapter thirty-five, for the exemption of persons whose income is less than One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, and in section eight of 'The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1876,' for the relief of persons whose income is less than Four Hundred Pounds"
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1. Presented; read 1st Jan 28 (No. 5)
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(*The Lord Denman*)

1. Presented; read 1st Aug 15 (No. 236)
2R. discharged Aug 19
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Moved, "That the Bill be not further inserted in the list of Bills in progress printed with the Minutes of this House" (*The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos*) Sept 8, 1635; after short debate, Motion agreed to
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